INDEX

(For the week ending 1st January 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári:
The anti-liquor movement and prosecutions in connection with it in Kolába:
The *Pársi Punch* 12
The *Shri Shiváji* 12
The anti-liquor movement in Navsári in the Gáikwád's territories and the good it has done 13
The Bombay Government advised to take serious notice of the conduct of Mr. Keyser, Collector of Kolába, for his action in the matter of spirituous drinks 13
The new pamphlet entitled "Some of the results of the Bombay — Act" and the suggestions made therein 12
The public advised to encourage the temperance unionists in Gujarát and the Konkan by public preaching and dissemination of tracts 13
The temperance movement in Gujarát and the willingness of the people to take to it 13
The temperance league in the Bhutsar Pargana of the Surat District. 13
Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund: A complaint against the management of the — 17
Coasting steamers:
The collision between the S. S. *Zuari* and the S. S. *King Arthur* in the Bombay Harbour 15
The necessity for an inquiry into the management of the — and for the opening of a nautical class in Bombay:
The *Indian Spectator* 15
The *Native Opinion* 16
Contagious Diseases' Act: The reply of the Bombay Government to the petition against the — and the reason of its being unfavourable:
The *Bombay Samáchár* 14
The *Indian Spectator* 14
Finance Committee:
Recommendations of the —
The *Bombay Samáchár* 10
The *Indu Prakásh* 10
The *Native Opinion* 10
The necessity for the appointment of another — to enquire into the expenditure of municipal and other local bodies 10
Forced labour: The impressment of carts and the oppression caused thereby... 15
Ill-treatment of Natives by Europeans: Alleged ill-treatment of Native passengers by the S. S. *Pachumba* and apology for publishing a false account of the same 16
Income-tax: The — and the poverty of the people of India... ... 5
Jails: The jail at Mahudha 16
Judicial matters:
An ábkári case of summary trial before the Mámlatdár of Panvel ... 15
Necessity for curtailing the number and length of the vacations enjoyed by the Bombay High Court 14
The plurality of civil courts in Sátára and the loss of time and money they cause 14
Justices of the Peace for Bombay: Necessity for revising the list of the —. 14
Lady Reay's drawing-room at Surat: Offence given to Native ladies invited to — 12
Legislative Councils: The constitution of the newly conceded Legislative Council to the North-West Provinces approved 4
Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb: The unpopularity of Sir Lepel Griffin with the Natives, his appointment to the Chief Commissionership of Burmah, and the nomination of Sir Charles Bernard to the post of — recommended 4

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Military matters:
Consecutive numbering of all the Native regiments of the Indian army recommended 7
The wants of the Native army 7
National Congress of 1886:
Remark that the — held was a success 5
The — and the Mahomedans of Bengal:
The *Dnyán Prakásh* 5
The *Indu Prakásh* 6
The *Mahrátta* 6
Police: An attempt to commit theft by house-breaking in the post office at Ahmednagar 16
Postal matters: Complaint against the Postal Department, Ahmedabad Division 16
Public Service Commission:
Observation that European and Native Civil Servants should receive the same salaries 9
Replies to some of the questions promulgated by the — ... 9
The — and expression of confidence in the honesty of its President... 8
The — and the haste and secrecy of its proceedings 8
The — and the importance of the uncovenanted branches of the public service 8
Queen's Jubilee:
A suggestion for reduction in land revenue in connection with the celebration of the — 4
Representative councils proposed as a Jubilee gift to India ... 4
Salt: Adulteration of imported — with bone-powder 5
Tours:
His Excellency Lord Reay's recent tour in Gujarát and praises of His Excellency 11
The publication of the details of Lord Reay's tour in Káthiáwár in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and its object 11
Vaccination: The annoyance to the public caused in the matter of — and remedies proposed for its avoidance 16

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act: A proposal to apply the — to Thána and Ratnágiri 17

PART III.—*Education*—

Bombay University:
A proposal to appoint honorary examiners for the — examinations ... 18
A proposal to award a prize or a medal for passing the M.D. Examination of the — 20
Observations and suggestions regarding the — examinations ... 19
Recommendation for the appointment of Messrs. Bodas and Gattulálji as Fellows of the — 18
The — examinations and the system of appointing examiners ... 18
The result of the last Matriculation Examination of the — and the necessity for the appointment of a permanent board of examiners 19
Book-depôts: A proposal to attach — to High Schools in Sind ... 20
Directorship of Public Instruction, Bombay: Mr. William Wordsworth recommended for the — 18
Grants-in aid to Native Literary and Scientific Societies: Public lectures in Bombay and the advisability of Government giving — ... 20
Prospects of education during the Governorship of Lord Reay: Comments regarding the — 17
Scholarships for Mahomedan students: A proposal to reserve — ... 18
Sholápur High School: A complaint against the — 20

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay: Observation that the slow progress of the drainage works in — causes much inconvenience to the public 20
Hyderabad: Comments on the conduct of the Municipality at —, Sind . 21

Page.

PART V.—*Native States*—

Baroda:
His Highness Mahárája Sayájiráo's tour in Káthiáwár and the good feelings existing between Native Princes 23
Ditto and praises of the Mahárája 23
Bhávnagar: The Thákor of — and a request to His Excellency Lord Reay to grant a private interview to the Thákor in Bombay 23
Cambay: Complaints against Mr. Shámráo, Diván of — 24
Gángad: A complaint against the Acting Kárbhári of — made in the *Hitechchhu* newspaper contradicted 24
Hyderabad: Disapproval of reduction in the army of His Highness the Nizám 21
Kolhápur:
Adverse comments on the present administration of — ... 21
Remark that there is no necessity for the appointment of a Regent for — 22
Pálanpur: Mismanagement in the — State 23
Pálitána: Complaint against His Highness Mánsinhji, the Thákor of — . 23
Porbandar: The Government of Bombay's treatment of the Rája of — ... 22

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 1st January 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	,, Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	,, Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	,, School Teacher	Bombay	Monthly... ...	200
5	,, Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
7	,, Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	,, Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
9	,, Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	,, Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
11	,, Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	,, Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	,, Sanmárgă Dipika	Do.	Weekly	250
14	,, Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	,, Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	1,000
	MARA'THI			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána...	Weekly	574
*17	,, Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	,, A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	125
19	,, Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
20	,, Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	,, Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára...	Do.	375
*22	,, Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	150
*23	,, Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
*24	,, Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
25	,, Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	,, Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
*27	,, Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*28	,, Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
29	,, Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
30	,, Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
31	,, Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
*32	,, Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	100
33	,, Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	285
34	,, Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	,, Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
36	,, Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
37	,, Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	,, Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	130
*39	,, Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
40	,, Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	,, Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
42	,, Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia...	Do.	125
43	,, Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly... ...	265

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
48	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*49	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
57	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
58	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*63	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
*64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
65	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	240
66	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
67	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*68	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*73	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
74	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
75	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
76	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
77	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
79	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
80	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
81	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
82	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*83	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
84	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
85	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	200
86	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
87	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
88	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
89	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*90	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
91	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	100
92	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
93	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
94	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
95	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
96	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
97	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
98	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
99	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
100	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
101	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*102	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
103	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
104	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
105	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
106	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,007
107	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*108	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*109	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
110	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
111	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
112	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	200
113	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
114	„ Praja Hitapatră	Nadiád	Do.	200
115	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
116	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
117	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
119	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
121	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
122	„ Saurashtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*126	„ Svadesh Bandhav...	Karáchi	Do.	100
*127	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
128	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
129	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
130	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
131	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*132	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
133	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
134	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
135	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
136	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*137	„ Havyak Subodhă...	Bombay	Do.	100
138	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
139	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
140	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
	URDU.			
141	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*142	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
143	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
144	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
145	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	SINDI.			
146	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	460
*147	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
148	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

9

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

A suggestion for reduction in land revenue in connection with the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee.

1. The *Satyá Shodhak* (60), in its issue of the 26th December, says that the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee will be a source of considerable gratification to the loyal subjects of Her Imperial Majesty in India, and recommends that in commemoration of the happy event the land revenue for the next year should be a little reduced for the benefit of the poor rayats or that some work of public utility should be done rather than that money should be expended on fire-works or in merry-making.

Representative councils proposed as a Jubilee-gift to India.

2. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 27th December, says:—The Jubilee day ought to be fixed with reference to some notable historical event in India, such as the Proclamation of 1858 or the assumption by the Queen of the title of "The Empress of India." There ought to be one day throughout the country, and the day should be celebrated in a manner which will fittingly perpetuate the memory of the memorable reign which is the cause of the rejoicing. The people, we venture to hope, will not be backward in giving evidence of their affection and loyalty to their beloved Queen. Only they must be properly approached, and their interest awakened to the importance of the occasion. The *Bengallee* points out that the Jubilee is a Jewish institution, and that the form of rejoicing originally ordained was the liberation of slaves and the enlargement of individual liberties. Our contemporary asks that the form prescribed in the Bible should be followed by our Christian rulers, and says that the boon of representative councils will be an appropriate form for the enlargement of the national liberties, and will be most welcome to the people of India as a Jubilee-gift. We heartily approve of the suggestion. It is not the people alone that are to contribute to the rejoicings of the Jubilee and to raise memorials. The Government also must take its share and make the year of the Jubilee memorable by the association with it of some act by which the people will long remember it with the liveliest satisfaction. No gift will be more grateful to the people than the concession of representative councils.

The constitution of the newly conceded Legislative Council to the North-West Provinces approved.

3. The *Jáme Jamshed* (103), in its issue of the 31st December, states:—The constitution of the new Legislative Council for the North-West Provinces is more liberal than that of the old Legislative Councils of Bombay, Bengal and Madras, in which the Government element considerably preponderates over the popular element and the voice of the latter is frequently overruled by the majority of the former. The liberal concession made to the North-West Provinces proves that Lord Dufferin is not inattentive to the public voice, and that he is likely to grant soon the prayer of the people of the three presidencies to put their legislative councils on a representative basis.

The unpopularity of Sir Lepel Griffin with the Natives. His appointment to the Chief Commissionership of Burmah and the nomination of Sir Charles Bernard to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Panjáb recommended.

4. With reference to the report that Sir Lepel Griffin will be appointed to the Chief Commissionership of Burmah while Sir Charles Bernard will get the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Panjáb, the *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 27th December, says:—It is to be hoped that the report will prove to be founded in truth. Sir Lepel's tendencies against the Natives have made him unpopular with them, and when it was rumoured a few months ago that he was to get the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Panjáb, not only the people of that province but the entire Native public became sorry at the prospect. If the authorities have, in deference to public opinion, given up their intention to make Sir Lepel Lieutenant-Governor they have certainly acted wisely. On the other hand, Sir Charles Bernard's appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship would be very popular. Though Sir Charles has failed to achieve success in Burmah he is a well-meaning

officer, and the report about his appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal has elicited the approval of the Native public. Sir Stewart Bayley has been nominated to Bengal and there is a great likelihood of Sir Charles being sent to the Panjáb. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the same date says :—Sir Charles Bernard deserves, for his past services and the special work he has performed in Burmah, the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Panjáb. He has been suffering from bad health on account of the climate of Burmah not agreeing with him, and this circumstance makes it more desirable that he should be at once brought back to India. Sir Lepel Griffin is a good political officer and well suited to the present situation in Burmah. He should therefore be appointed Chief Commissioner of that province for the present, with a promise that he will be made Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces on the expiry of the one year's extension granted to Sir Alfred Lyall.]

The income-tax and the poverty of the people of India.

5. The *Praja Mat* (115), in its issue of the 25th December, says:—The *Commonweal* remarks :—"To an impartial observer what difference other than that of degree can be traced between a highway robber and a wrester of unpaid labour, or between a murderer and one whose gain is wrung from the misery of the masses?" This exactly applies to the gain of the income-tax wrung from the misery of the people. India is unable to bear this additional and odious burden in her present poverty. It is wise to turn the political philosophy of exigency to retrenchment in the unusually costly administration which India has the misfortune to pay for and the like of which has perhaps never before been heard of in the annals of the world.

Adulteration of imported salt with bone-powder.

6. The *Jagan Mitrá* (37), in its issue of the 27th December, says that much excitement is produced among the people of Bengal by the information that the salt imported into India from Liverpool is mixed with bone-powder, and recommends Government to remove all cause for complaint and dissatisfaction in the matter, as such adulteration is likely to create discontent among the Hindus and the Mahomedans of this country and endanger the public peace.

The National Congress of 1886.

7. The *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 1st January, approvingly notices the proceedings of the National Congress, making the following observations :—The Congress has proved a success. It is a misfortune that a few individual Mahomedans have disclaimed sympathy with its aims and objects. Several persons considered that the objects of the Congress were directed against Government and that it tried to mislead the public, but Lord Dufferin admitted its representative character and did great honour to it by receiving on the 29th December a visit from twenty of its delegates. His Lordship was to have an interview the next day with Mr. Dádábhái Navroji, the President of the Congress. His Excellency also invited all the delegates to a Viceregal garden party. The conduct of the Viceroy shows that Government have confidence in the Congress. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (103), in its issues of the 30th December and 1st January, expresses similar sentiments.]

The National Congress of India and the Mahomedans of Bengal.

8. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 27th December, attributes the attitude taken up by the Calcutta Mahomedan Association towards the National Congress held at Calcutta during the Christmas holidays to the general ignorance of the Mahomedans and to their feeling of uneasiness at the large number of posts under Government held by non-Mahomedans, and says that if these main causes of dissatisfaction are removed without injury to the general interests and the principles of public policy, the distressing spectacle of seeing a section of the population of India setting its face against the permanent interests of the whole country will be removed. [Many of the papers of the week think that the Mahomedans of Calcutta have been instigated by some Anglo-Indians to decline to take part in the National Congress and that they are wrong in keeping themselves aloof from their brother religionists in the other presidencies and the leaders of Hindu society in the whole of India.]

9. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 27th December, says:—The formal refusal of the Central Mahomedan Association to join the Congress only proclaims to the world that there is a split in our national camp. This public exhibition of the split is to be greatly regretted. It is an extremely ill-advised step, which the leaders of the Central Association will themselves in their cooler moments regret. That we are not yet an entirely homogeneous and united nation is a fact of which we are all painfully conscious, and we are always reminded of it in season and out of season by our opponents, but there is no need of proclaiming it from the housetops. It is unquestionable that under the beneficent influences of Lord Ripon's reign we were all gradually led into a consciousness of a national existence, and we endeavoured, though perhaps imperfectly, to feel, to speak, and to act as one nation, at least in reference to the one subject which affects our common interests, namely, political progress. It is this step towards a national life that is precisely the greatest merit of Lord Ripon's reign, and which was acknowledged and emphasized by impartial European observers in such writings as the celebrated contribution to the *Pioneer*. The advantages of the Congress cannot in fact be over-rated. It will be one of the most remarkable landmarks in the modern history of India. We have said that the step taken by the Central Mahomedan Association is extremely ill-advised. It is injurious to the Mahomedan community itself quite as much as to the other communities and to the country at large. It will serve no interest but that of our common opponents, who are always taunting us with want of harmony. We are surprised that our Mahomedan brethren of Calcutta should have fallen such easy victims to the game of those of our opponents who are always trying to set class against class by flattering one and disparaging another. Mr. Amir Alli and his colleagues are not unmindful of "the necessity on the part of the Government to widen and liberalize the administration of India." They have the welfare of the people of this country as much at heart as any other public body. But they differ from the promoters of the Congress as to the mode of securing the welfare and the liberalization. They suggest "a policy of confidence in the Government," and think that "no good can result from any attempt to force the hands of the Government." We are entirely at one with Mr. Amir Alli, and we venture to think that every well-wisher of India, including the promoters of the Congress, will agree with him as to the expediency of a policy of confidence in the Government. No one counsels a policy of want of confidence. We have the most unbounded confidence in the righteous intentions of the Government, and it is on the strength of that confidence that we are always endeavouring to get the reforms in the administration accomplished, of which Mr. Amir Alli admits the necessity. The meeting of the Congress does not signify want of confidence in the Government, and its deliberations are not in any sense an attempt to force the hands of the Government. The only object of the Congress and like movements is to assist the Government in ascertaining what true Native opinion is regarding certain public questions. We know that the Government is anxious to effect certain reforms, and that it desires to know what the Native view of the proposed reforms is, and it is to supply this information that the promoters of the Congress are trying to bring together the different rays of Native opinion into one focus and to exhibit the light in a concentrated form. The attempt is rather to strengthen the hands of the Government than to force them.

10. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 26th December, says:—The attempts of some mischievous Anglo-Indian papers on the other side of India to encourage racial jealousies and disunion on which, according to them, mainly depends the stability of the British Empire, have been so far successful that the National Mahomedan Association of Calcutta has resolved not to take part in the proceedings of the second National Congress. Both from the point of view of the rulers and the ruled the existence of race jealousies, whether in political or religious matters, is fatal to the cause of good government in the country. It has done good to no Government, and it ought to form no part of the duty or the policy of the British Government in India to keep alive these differences. It is true that the English were able to conquer India mainly because it was a congerie of races, with no common tie to unite them against a common enemy. But acquisition and the maintenance of an empire are two

different things, and what has helped the one will not necessarily help the other. For the purposes of the former it is an advantage to have the races divided, but for the latter it is essential that all of them should pull on harmoniously together. In the interest of good government and as an inevitable consequence of it, our rulers must be prepared not only to accept but to encourage the friendly feeling which is growing up between the different races in the country, and every attempt to fan the embers of race jealousy must be condemned as short-sighted and dangerous, even from the Government point of view. We should therefore wish Government to make the Mahomedans distinctly understand, as observed by the *Bombay Gazette*, "that the British Government certainly do not ask of the Mahomedans of India that as a return for the encouragement that is being given to them they should hate their Hindu neighbours any more than they can help." Such a declaration would at once put a stop to the mischief that is being done by some misguided and short-sighted Anglo-Indians who pose upon the less educated Mahomedans as interpreters of the wishes of Government regarding that community. There is no reason why the Mahomedans should be jealous of the Hindus in any way. They have undoubtedly suffered more than the Hindus by the introduction of the British rule. But they cannot blame the Hindus for it. Already a lion's share of the patronage in the hands of Government is secured by the English bureaucracy, and if of the lower appointments that remain the Hindus have obtained the best, it was not owing to any favour shown to them, but rather to the backwardness of the Mahomedans themselves to avail of the opportunities afforded by adapting themselves to the changed circumstances of the country. The Hindus bear no ill-will or jealousy towards the Mahomedans. On the contrary, they will be glad to see them educated up to their standard and to receive their co-operation in their attempts to overthrow the monopoly now enjoyed by the Anglo-Indians. The Pársis, the Eurasians and other races have come to see that they cannot gain this end by siding with and supporting the Anglo-Indians or by pleasing them. We all stand on a common platform and our rights can be secured to us only by making a common cause against the foreign monopoly. We should therefore warn the Calcutta Mahomedans against being flattered into a belief that they have acted wisely in holding aloof from the agitation that is being carried on, not to force but to strengthen the hands of Government, who have found themselves powerless against an influential and an interested class, and request them to correct the error before it is too late. If they have to rise, it must be by making a common cause with the Hindus and not by being in opposition to them.

The wants of the Native army.

11. After advising the Native army to be thankful to Government for making several arrangements in the interests of the Native soldiers and officers, the *Pandit* (144), in its issue of the 24th December, says:—All complaints of the Native army have been removed except the two following: A recruit gets Rs. 30 as kit money; this amount is insufficient and it would be well to increase it to Rs. 50. There is no separate code for the Native army, to which some of the provisions of the Army Regulations, the Army Act, the Articles of War and other similar works are held applicable. It would be better to have one or two separate books for the regulation of the Native army, and to make them accessible to men of all grades in the service.

Consecutive numbering of all the Native regiments of the Indian army recommended.

12. The same newspaper says:—Now that the arrangement for linked regiments has been completed, Government ought to give new numbers to the different regiments of the three presidencies. It would be better to number consecutively the different regiments of the Native army in India instead of the existing arrangement of giving a separate number for each presidency. The relations of the Native sepoy address letters to him with the number of his regiment superscribed on the cover, but there being several regiments bearing the same number in the three presidencies, the letters go the round of all the presidencies and are often miscarried. There are in Burmah Native regiments of the three presidencies bearing the

same number, and letters addressed to men in one of these are frequently carried to a wrong regiment. The consecutive numbering of the whole Indian Native army will remove this inconvenience.

13. The *Sind Sudhár* (148), in its issue of the 11th December, says:—

The Public Service Commission and confidence in the honesty of its President.

Sir Charles Aitchison, President of the Public Service Commission, having proposed 184 questions is preparing to forward them to several Native associations, editors of newspapers and persons acquainted with the administration of the country. Some of these questions are either difficult to answer or are such as to give rise to difference of opinion. Some persons are therefore led to believe that the object of the Commission in proposing such questions is to evoke such differences of opinion with a view to leave matters undecided and so prevent any change in the present system of employment of Natives in the public service, and to allow them no further privileges in this respect. But we believe that this presumption has no foundation as Sir Charles Aitchison is an honest and virtuous gentleman. Not the smallest particle of dishonesty and fraud can be found in him. Certainly he will do nothing to the disadvantage of the Indian people.

14. The *Shri Shiváji* (63), in its issue of the 24th December, regrets the haste and secrecy with which the work of the Public Service Commission is being conducted, and says that sufficient time ought to have been allowed to the public to think over the large number of questions proposed by the Commission, that the inquiry should be open to the public in order that newspaper reporters may be able to note down the depositions of the witnesses for the information of the public, and that if Lord Dufferin directs the work of the Commission to be done with patience there is a chance of the displeasure of the public, which his Lordship has incurred, being allayed. [The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (48), in its issue of the 27th December, in writing upon the same subject, says that the secret inquiry which the Public Service Commission is making lends support to the impression that the Government does not wish the opinions of the witnesses to be unanimous, but that they should differ one from another and thus the objects of certain selfish Englishmen should be accomplished.]

The Public Service Commission and the haste and secrecy of its proceedings.

15. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 26th December, says:—

The Public Service Commission and the importance of the uncovenanted branches of the public service.

As the Public Service Commission is working at full speed, it occurs to us once more to call attention to that part of the problem before the Commission which is apt to escape the educated classes amidst the din and noise justly made about the covenanted branch of the administration. We refer to what is popularly known as the subordinate service. This seems to us to be a matter practically of greater importance than the question of the Covenanted Civil Service; for, whereas the latter concerns, after all, a limited section of the service and the population, the former has to do with a large extent of the service and a large number of the Indian community. We would exhort all true friends of the country to recognize this part of the problem in all its bearings, and we do so the more earnestly, as there is some fear of its being altogether subordinated to the other part, which is doubtless more important in principle. From the series of articles that have appeared in these columns from time to time it must have been seen what immense scope exists for the employment of Natives in the administration of India. There are departments like the A'bkári, the Revenue, the Salt, the Forest, the Police, the Railway and others from the official ranks of which Natives have been largely excluded. Why should this be so after half a century of education? The least that Government should do is to order a fair competition between members of the ruling class and the ruled, and recruit these departments according to the result, consistently with the claims of economy and efficiency. The present practice is as dangerous as it is iniquitous, and we submit that the anomaly and the scandal it gives rise to ought to be steadily removed.

16. In its issue of the 29th December the *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in reply to some of the questions proposed by the Public Service Commission, says:—Natives object to the nomination of Statutory Civil Servants by Government and to the distinction as regards pay, pension, &c., that is observed between them and the Covenanted Civil Servants appointed after passing a competitive examination in England. They wish that both the branches of the Civil Service should possess the same rights and privileges. If the difficulties and hindrances that at present come in the way of the Natives for admission to the Covenanted Civil Service by passing an examination in England continue any longer, and if their admission depends upon the favour of Government as it does under the rules of the Statutory Service, there is a probability of incompetent men getting into the service by means of influence and favour to the exclusion of able and competent men. Though the Government professes to discourage caste distinctions it indirectly does encourage them by following the system of nomination and selecting for the Statutory Civil Service young men of high birth without looking into their intellectual attainments. This encouragement given to high birth is evidently objectionable. The nomination system should therefore be abolished and admission to the service should be made to depend upon a competitive examination which should be held simultaneously in England and in India, both the English and Indian candidates being treated equally and without making a visit to England by a Native candidate necessary. It is wrong to suppose that the Natives from India cannot efficiently discharge duties of the Civil Service without a previous visit to England. No preference should be given to those who have been in England over those that have not been there. Both Europeans and Natives should be allowed to appear at the examinations held simultaneously in England and in India, but a proportion should be fixed as to the number of annual admissions of each of them into the service, and the number of Natives should be larger than that of Europeans. It should be placed beyond the power of any executive officer of Government to vary this proportion.

Replies to some of the questions promulgated by the Public Service Commission.

17. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 1st January 1887, observes:—It is objectionable that there should be several questions making a caste distinction among those promulgated by the Civil Service Commission. Though it is desirable that the members of the different castes should enter Government service, yet it would be wrong to abolish the competitive system and resort to that of nomination because the intellectual superiority of certain castes would give them preponderance in the service. If the competitive examination for the Civil Service is held in India and due facilities are provided for appearing at the examination, all classes of the Natives will get an entrance into the service. It is wrong to suppose that certain classes or castes are superior to others in intellectual powers. Those classes which are poorly represented in Government service are not inferior to others in intellect, their backwardness being solely due to their defective education. The Mahomedans are not mentally inferior to the Hindus, but they have failed to secure Government service in sufficient numbers because they are not so much advanced in education as the Hindus are. The same may be said of most other classes or castes. The proper course to remove this unsatisfactory state of things is to provide proper means for the education of the backward classes. The existing educational institutions are not capable of giving the education required for successfully passing the competitive examination, and unless they are made so, it would be useless to hold competitive examinations in India.

18. With reference to the question whether Natives should be paid two-thirds of the salaries of the posts held by Covenanted European Civilians, the same newspaper, in its issue of the 30th December, says:—Most Europeans believe with pride that they are superior to the natives of India in intellect, courage and firmness; but this belief is totally false as has been several times pointed out before this, and on this false ground a Native should not be paid a lower salary than is received by a European performing the same work. Another reason advanced for the lower

European and Native Covenanted Civil Servants should receive the same salaries.

salary is that the expenses of living of a Native are smaller than those of a European. But it is against economic principles to pay an individual a higher salary than another simply because the former spends more than the latter. The Native supplies his daily wants frugally from a desire to make a provision for old age and unforeseen events, and this kind of economy ought to receive every encouragement from Government. Covenanted Europeans receive exorbitant salaries, which are larger than are paid to Government officials in any other part of the world, and their enormous remuneration should be at once reduced by one-third and then the Europeans and Natives should be paid the same salaries. No fear need be entertained that the Indian Government would not get Europeans of proper education and mental calibre for the reduced salaries.

The Finance Committee.

19. With reference to the resolution of the Government of India dissolving the Finance Committee, the same newspaper of the 27th December says :—Government should take care not to adopt the recommendations of the Committee for the abolition or even reduction of such departments as affect the vital interests of the people or supply bread to a large number of the poor. By all means strict economy should be exercised in quarters where expenditure is lavish. The Committee is said to have recommended reduction in the educational grant, advocating the withdrawal of Government from higher education. The public has already expressed its disapproval of this recommendation, pointing out that its adoption will not only be injurious to the interests of the people but will be contrary to the principles of sound economy.

20. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 27th December, says :—The Finance Committee is formally dissolved, and its recommendations, which are said to effect considerable economy, are under the consideration of the Government. It is superfluous to say that the public is eager to learn what the recommendations are and how far they will be carried out by the Government. A small committee of three members and the secretary, with Mr. Elliott at its head, is to be maintained as the Financial Commissioner's office with the Government of India to carry on the enquiry in some unfinished work. The public has a right to know what the upshot of the Committee's enquiry is at as early a date as possible. Let us hope Government will not long keep it in suspense on this most momentous question.

21. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 26th December, says:—From what has transpired since the appointment of the Finance Committee it appears that only the outer fringe of the higher services is to be touched, leaving the majority of the highly-paid officials in the full enjoyment of their comfortable salaries. We have no desire either to misconstrue or misunderstand all that is being done; we would however beseech the Government of India in all earnestness to see that the smaller fry is not sacrificed to keep up the so-called "vested interests." Nobody doubts that retrenchment is absolutely necessary in order that our annual income may keep pace with our increasing expenditure, but in carrying out these measures of retrenchment a judicious exercise of discretion ought to be the rule and not the exception. Viewing things in this light several of the highly-paid offices are anachronisms bolstered up only to maintain the fat plums of official patronage. These things require to be minutely looked into before a final financial arrangement is arrived at. But is not the inquiry now complete enough to give sufficient basis whereon to found a new scheme of departmental expenditure? Is the work already done quite inadequate to afford such a basis?

The necessity for the appointment of another Finance Committee to enquire into the expenditure of municipal and other local bodies.

22. The *Sanmárgá Dipika* (13), in its issue of the 27th December, says :—The primary object of the decentralization scheme of 1870 was to save constant references and to exact a system of economy from local officers without affecting the efficiency of the departments. Whether we look to Jails, Registration, Police, Education, the Medical Services, Printing, or Civil Buildings, we find the cost indubitably increased. And why? Because the wholesome check of the Financial

Department, which experienced statesmen like Sir Charles Trevelyan and their deputies exercised, has been removed. The officials who presided there could see at once when applications for increase came before them under any of the heads enumerated, what the state of things elsewhere was, and if they were fully convinced of their reasonableness, then only they were complied with, not otherwise. In all the local self-government bodies,—the Municipalities, the Railways, the Local Boards, and the Universities,—we regret to find that rational economy is sadly wanting. It is a pity that the Finance Committee limited its investigation and enquiry to Government establishments. It ought to have,—for such opportunities are rare in the interests of the country—dived deeper into the budgets of local bodies in addition to those relating to Imperial and Provincial finance. And it will not, we hope, be too much, if another Committee is appointed at Calcutta to go into the details to which we have adverted. We submit, this equally affects the Government treasury. Unless the whole fabric of *public* administration in all its phases is properly adjusted on a sound basis, decentralization schemes and local self-government concessions will simply be farces, demanding in the end a more cautious and judicious manipulation and attention than it has hitherto received at the hands of those whose hobby has all along been to have costly and useless drainage, superabundant and expensive water-works, ornamental police stations and cab-stands, footpaths, scandal points, highly paid officers, and what not. We say India is thus impoverished. Professors Dádábhái Navroji and Hyndman have already given the warning note, and the words "Bankruptcy of the Empire" have appeared on its walls. The Native States, some of which are bankrupt or lavish in their expenditure, will, we fear, survive for a very few days; for as soon as the network of railways is complete, the capital which lies entombed therein, as in the case of Porbandar, will circulate until it leaves these shores for other countries in some shape or other. Thus evaporation will ensue, and bare land will remain to their lot. The time therefore is critical and every one ought to drive off his lethargy, be active and look around and contemplate seriously the prospect before him.

The publication of the details of Lord Reay's tour in Káthiáwár in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and its object.

23. The *Arunodayá* (16), in its issue of the 26th December, says:—One cannot well understand the object of the publication in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the Governor's diary of the recent Káthiáwár tour. But if the publication is meant to give the public an account of a tour made at its expense, it was necessary to state therein what objects of public utility were served by His Excellency's travels. To receive addresses, to give replies to them, and to receive and return visits from and to Native Princes is not a sufficient return for the outlay incurred, and if nothing further was done, it must be said that public money was wasted in undertaking the tour and in giving proper reception to His Excellency. It must be admitted that Lord Reay takes interest in the welfare of the public and that His Lordship will try to redress the public grievances that the tour may have brought to light, but one must needs say that the published diary should have contained a detailed account thereof.

His Excellency Lord Reay's recent tour in Gujarát and praises of His Excellency.

24. The *Chandrá Prakásh* (19), in its issue of the 27th December, refers to the speeches delivered by His Excellency Lord Reay during his recent tour in Gujarát, and remarks that His Excellency does not flatter people like his predecessor in office, Sir Richard Temple, that he gives such promises only as he can fulfil, and that he is an able public speaker and a learned moral philosopher. [The *Gujarát Mitrá* (74), in its issue of the 26th December, dwells on the reception given to Lord and Lady Reay at Surat, and remarks that His Excellency is truly popular, as evidenced by the hearty welcome given to him by the people of Káthiáwár, Ahmedabad and Surat, and approves of His Excellency having informed the Surat Municipality that he could not comply with its request for pecuniary help in constructing the Khándesh Railway and water and flood-works for Surat, instead of giving false hopes.]

25. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (84) of the 27th December says:—On the evening of Monday, the 24th instant, a drawing-room was held at the bungalow of Mr. Hammick in honour of Lady Reay. Invitations were issued to European and Native ladies, but an invidious distinction was observed between the fair and the dark skins, and respectable Native ladies had without good cause to submit to the indignity of having to wait for an hour in their carriages in a large crowd of the people. This circumstance has given rise to much comment. The respectable Native ladies of Surat had never before this occurrence gone to a public assemblage, but as Mr. and Mrs. Hammick issued invitations to do honour to Lady Reay many Native ladies repaired to Mr. Hammick's bungalow at eight in the evening, but the sepoys at the gate prevented their carriages from entering the compound, allowing the carriages of European ladies alone to proceed to the bungalow. Several well-known gentlemen took this as an offence and a written message about the occurrence was sent to Mr. and Mrs. Hammick, who were then at dinner with His Excellency the Governor. No response having been received to the representation several Native ladies returned home in disgust. Respectable Natives have been much offended at this treatment of their ladies.

Offence given to Native ladies invited to the drawing-room held at Surat in honour of Lady Reay.

26. In noticing the English pamphlet entitled "Some of the results of the Bombay A'bkári Act," issued by Mr. Mánekshá Jehángirshá Táleyárkhán, the *Yajdán Parast* (135) in its issue of the 26th December, expresses a desire that this valuable pamphlet may attract the attention of the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay, and adds that the grievances of the poor will be somewhat redressed if the Bombay Government pay due attention to the suggestions made in the pamphlet about toddy at a time when the people in the Konkan and Gujarát are loudly complaining against the rigour of the A'bkári Department. [The *Rást Goftár* (117) of the same date feels confident that the pamphlet will have some good effect on the authorities in the same way as Mr. Mánekshá's former pamphlet on the same subject did.]

The new pamphlet entitled "Some of the results of the Bombay Ábkári Act," and the suggestions made therein.

27. Writing about the prosecutions in the Kolába District in connection with the anti-liquor movement, the *Shri Shiváji* (63), in its issue of the 24th December, says:—As every individual has liberty to drink or to abstain from drinking liquor, so every community has liberty to admit into or exclude from it a particular individual. A man, if he chooses, may drink, but he cannot force himself into a community or body of people who are teetotalers. The authorities in Kolába cannot therefore legally prosecute people for excluding from among themselves liquor-drinkers. The question of the liberty of a community is a general one, and though at present it is only the people of Kolába that are brought into scrape, it is possible that people in other districts may fall, some day or other, into a similar difficulty. All people should, consequently, make a common cause and exert themselves to set matters right.

The anti-liquor movement and prosecutions in connection with it in Kolába.

28. The *Pársi Punch* (113), in its issue of the 26th December, contains a cartoon portraying a drinking glass and a bottle with the label "Notice by the Collector of Alíbág" and having a garland of flowers around it placed on a raised seat, while at its foot are to be seen a sword, a rifle, a whip and hand-cuffs. Mr. Drew, the Magistrate of Panvel, who has a drawn sword in his hand and who is accompanied by two policemen, one with his baton and the other with a whip, are represented as commanding eight persons of the Ágri caste to bow to Mr. Keyser's cup. The letter-press runs thus:—The temperance movement and ábkári persecutions. (Adapted from "William Tell at Altorf.") *Sepoys.*—Villains, bow to Keyser's cup. *Ágris*—No! Not to Keyser's self. *Drew.*—Guards, seize them. ("Mr. Drew of Panvel has sentenced eight headmen of the A'gri caste to a week's rigorous imprisonment for threatening their neighbours to abstain from drinking toddy."—Newspaper.)

The anti-liquor movement and the punishment of eight headmen of the A'gri caste in Panvel.

29. In referring to the notification issued by Mr. Keyser, Collector of Kolába, and the punishment of eight headmen of the A'gri caste in Panvel for using threats to their neighbours to compel them to abstain from drink, the *Ahmedabad Times* (79) of the 28th December condemns the arbitrary conduct of Mr. Keyser and says that his action disgraces himself and the British Government, and that the Government of Lord Reay should take strict notice of it, as Mr. Keyser has acted much more arbitrarily than Lieutenant Salmon, who a few months ago assaulted some Bháyáds of the Morvi State while dispensing justice and thereby set an example to other officers. [A similar recommendation is made to Government by the *Praja Mat* (115) in its issue of the 25th December.]

The Bombay Government advised to take serious notice of the conduct of Mr. Keyser, Collector of Kolába, for his action in the matter of spirituous drinks.

30. Mr. Jádavji Keshavji, who is sent by a firm of Hindu merchants in Bombay to preach temperance to the people of Gujarát and who is accompanied by a European gentleman, a member of the Temperance Society, writes from Bulsár to the *Gujaráti* (99) in its issue of the 26th December to say that the people gladly welcome them and hear their admonition to abstain from drink. He observes that he and his comrade intend to address poor villagers rather than sensible men, that they have hitherto met with no obstacle whatever in their work, that the people are firmly resolved to give up the use of liquor, that if the resolution is adhered to many persons will renounce liquor for ever, and that the present is a good opportunity for people inclined to preach temperance to do a service to the country.

The temperance movement in Gujarát and the willingness of the people to take to it.

31. The *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 31st December, says:—It is gratifying that some individuals of the higher classes of the Hindus have begun taking interest in the spontaneous temperance leagues among the poor classes of the people in the Konkan and Gujarát who have entered into the union for the purpose of escaping from the severities of the ábkári laws. The object of these well-wishers of the temperance unions is to create an intelligent appreciation of the benefits of teetotalism and of the evils of drunkenness and to encourage people to persist in their good resolution without the caste-pressure to which they resort nowadays. The temperance movement deserves support and encouragement from the Hindus, the Mahomedans and the Pársis, who should make a combined effort to reclaim their illiterate and ignorant countrymen from the vice by public preaching and the dissemination of small tracts among the lower classes.

The public advised to encourage the temperance unionists in Gujarát and the Konkan by public preaching and dissemination of tracts.

32. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (84) of the 30th December says:—The Dhoria and other residents of the village of the Bhutsar Pargana (an old revenue division of the Surat District), being much vexed by the severity of the ábkári rules, have resolved not to use spirituous drinks, and fined some of the unionists who have broken this good resolution. It is said that a liquor contractor recently allured a patel to induce the people to resume drinking, and on the latter making an attempt in this direction, the leaguers unanimously excommunicated him and decreed that he should be re-admitted on his paying a fine of a rupee and a quarter and undergoing the humiliating ceremony of having his mustache and head shaved on one side. It was believed that the A'bkári Inspector had received instructions not to induce any of the temperance leaguers to resume drinking spirituous liquors; but it is now said that several inspectors are going about the villages and persuading the patels to induce their respective villagers to resume drinking.

Temperance league in the Bhutsar Pargana of the Surat District.

33. In a news-letter from Navsári, the *Rást Goftár* (117), in its issue of the 26th December, states that from the brief experience the people have had in the matter of temperance they have found out that the anti-liquor movement will be beneficial to them in the long run. If the movement continues, the people of Navsári will, says

The anti-liquor movement in Navsári in the Gáikwád's territories and the good it has done.

the writer, be able to save about Rs. 50,000 per annum. The patel of a small Gáikwádi village informs the writer that the rayats who used to waste their earnings on drink have now begun to save money and to pay the State dues, which had fallen into arrears.

The reply of the Bombay Government to the petition against the Contagious Diseases' Act and the reason of its being unfavourable.

34. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 26th December, says :—The recent petition to the Government of Bombay against the Contagious Diseases' Act, signed as it is by some of our worthiest European citizens, ought to have fared better. Its failure seems to us to be at least partly due to the language, which is certainly not that of a *petition* bristling with categorical defiance—"we deny," "we maintain," and so on. This combative attitude of the petitioners seems to have thrown Mr. Secretary Mackenzie on the defensive. And when a Secretary to Government is put upon his mettle, woe be to seekers of redress, even though they be high prelates and erudite judges.

35. With reference to the memorial from the Lord Bishop and other respectable residents of Bombay for the withdrawal of the Contagious Diseases' Act and the Government reply thereto, the *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 29th December, observes :—The memorial advanced several reasons for granting the prayer, but Government have noticed only one of the objections to the continuance of the Act. The reply states that the Act has contributed to lessen the disease. Admitting the truth of this assertion, it does not justify the continuance of the law. The main objection to the continuance of the Act is that it produces a prejudicial effect on the public morals, and Government have shirked a reply to it, and the Lord Bishop has done right in complaining against this conduct of Government in his rejoinder. It is habitual with Government to give incomplete replies to representations made to them. This is a highly objectionable practice and it ought to be given up. Government should notice every point in a memorial or complaint in their reply and justify their decision in the case.

Revision of the list of the Justices of the Peace for Bombay necessary.

36. The *Gujaráti* (99), in its issue of the 26th December, complains of several unworthy names having got in the list of the Justices of the Peace for Bombay, and says that with a view to raise the honour in public estimation from its present condition the list should be revised, unworthy names being omitted from it and deserving ones being added to it. This can be done, adds the paper, in the new list of Justices which will shortly be published.

The number and length of the vacations enjoyed by the Bombay High Court need to be curtailed.

37. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (80), in its issue of the 27th December, states :—The attention of the Finance Committee does not seem to have been attracted by the long vacations enjoyed by the Bombay High Court. Besides the 52 Sundays the Judges get rest on Wednesdays. The Court is closed for five weeks in each of the May and October vacations, and for a fortnight on account of Christmas holidays. Thus the High Court Judges do no work at all for nearly 200 days in a year. All the High Courts in India enjoy unreasonably lengthy vacations, but the Madras High Court only seems to have attracted the attention of Government in this matter. If the number and period of the vacations are seriously curtailed the public will be much benefited. If the Finance Committee has failed to notice this subject the local public associations should press it on the attention of Government.

The plurality of civil courts in Sátára and loss of time and money they cause.

38. The *Shubh Suchak* (64), in its issue of the 24th December, says that there are now five civil courts in the town of Sátára. Consequently when a pleader, who has business in more courts than one, is engaged in one court, his business in other courts is necessarily postponed, witnesses are summoned to appear some other day, and much inconvenience and loss of time and money are thus caused to the

parties. It therefore recommends the District Judge of Sátára to order that courts of the additional Subordinate Judges should be held from 6 to 10 A.M. with a view to at least partially remedy the disadvantages of the present arrangement.

An ábkári case of summary trial before the Mámlatdár of Panvel.

39. A correspondent, writing from Panvel to the *Poona Vaibhav* (51) in its issue of the 26th December, says:—The Mámlatdár of Panvel has lately been invested with the power of summary trial at the recommendation of the Collector, Mr. Keyser. There is no rule as to who should be invested with this power and how it should be exercised. Recently the people of this táluka formed themselves into an abstinence-league and the European authorities, including Mr. Keyser, disapproving of it are on the look-out for an ábkári case in which to award exemplary punishment. The Mámlatdár is a subordinate of Mr. Keyser, and, moreover, has been lately granted the power of summary trial. Last month he had an ábkári case before him, in which an agriculturist who was found carrying in a brass pot about two *tolás* of liquor to his destitute mother-in-law for medicinal purposes was charged by the chief constable with manufacturing liquor. The Mámlatdár, being of the same temperament as Mr. Keyser, used his new power and convicted the accused without looking much into his evidence, and fined him ten rupees, telling him at the same time that as the people had formed an anti-liquor league, he deserved severer punishment, but that as he appeared to be poor he was leniently treated. There is no knowing what further calamities may occur in this táluka. The people will therefore feel greatly obliged if the Government deprives officers of the power of summary trial.

The impressment of carts and the oppression caused thereby.

40. The *Karnátak Mitrá* (40), in its issue of the 23rd December, says that much oppression is practised upon poor people by Government, and particularly revenue officers, in impressing carts for transport; that people would have no objection to let their carts if they got reasonable fare, and that it is proper that Government should issue strict orders on the subject. Some seven or eight months ago, adds the paper, complaints of such oppression were made to the Collector and District Magistrate, Belgaum, but the offending parties were not punished and so no complaints are now forthcoming.

The collision between the S. S. "Zuari" and the S. S. "King Arthur" in the Bombay harbour.

41. In writing about the recent collision of steamers in the Bombay harbour and the necessity for a searching investigation into it, the *Arunodayá* (16), in its issue of the 26th December, says that for the assurance of the public the names of all the drowned persons should be published by Government as it is well-known that the number of lives lost in an accident is always underrated.

The necessity for an enquiry into the management of the coasting steamers and for the opening of a nautical class in Bombay.

42. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 26th December, says:—Complaints of a beastly state of over-crowding and disregard to the convenience of passengers on board the coasting steamers have always existed, and these will naturally derive additional force from the terrible accident which occurred on the Saturday before last within the very sight and amidst the lights and warnings of the harbour, and which no physical cause could possibly have led to. It may also be noted that a prosecution here and there in regard to overcrowding has proved successful and resulted in the infliction of fine on the parties concerned. It is therefore to be hoped that a searching inquiry will be instituted into the entire working of these coasting steamers, and more effective measures taken to prevent the evil so much complained of. Our suggestion is that some systematic effort should be made to open a nautical class in connection with the subject of technical education now before the Government and the public. A sea-port town like ours, *the first in India*, ought certainly not to be without it any longer. [The *Subodh Patrika* (15), in its issue of the 26th December, says that it is very discreditable to Government that they should take no steps to redress the grievances of passengers by steamers when they are so loudly complained of by newspapers and the public generally.]

43. Writing about the recent collision between the S. S. "Zuari" and the S. S. "King Arthur" in the Bombay harbour, the *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 26th December, suggests that the number of passengers which the coasting steamers are allowed to carry should be reduced and proportioned to their capacities, that as soon as one steamer sights another a signal gun should be fired, especially during the night time as the lights which they carry do not well serve the purpose, and that stricter penalties should be provided for neglect of duty on the part of the captain and crew of the steamers, who should be men duly qualified for their work.

Alleged ill-treatment of some Native passengers by the S. S. "Pachumba" and apology for publishing a false account of the same.

44. The *Gujaráti* (99), in its issue of the 26th December, says that the statement published by it some time ago about the ill-treatment of and insult to some passengers by the S. S. "Pachumba" and another steamer of the B. I. S. N. Company is false and unfounded in fact, and expresses regret for publishing it.

The jail at Mahudha.

45. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (127), in its issue of the 29th December, complains of the bad condition of the jail at Mahudha and says that the building is erected on a marshy ground, that it is sure to injuriously affect the health of prisoners undergoing long terms of imprisonment, that it is an old building with a cow-dung ground-floor and that the authorities concerned ought to improve its state.

The annoyance to the public caused in the matter of vaccination and remedies proposed for its avoidance.

46. The *Shubh Suchak* (64), in its issue of the 24th December, dwells at considerable length upon the way in which police constables and patels annoy the women of the middle and the lower classes in the mofussil in compelling them to bring their vaccinated children to the police *chauki* or some other public building in order that the vaccinator may at once see how the children operated upon by him are progressing and may take vaccine matter and vaccinate others. To avoid all this inconvenience the paper proposes that the vaccinator should be ordered to go from house to house instead of having the children brought to one place, and that female vaccinators should be appointed, as women in India often feel reserve in freely talking with men who are strangers to them, and as grown up girls hesitate to stand before male vaccinators and to expose themselves for vaccination.

An attempt to commit theft by house-breaking in the post office at Ahmednagar.

47. The *Jagadádarsh* (35), in its issue of the 26th December, says:—The Ahmednagar post office is situated near the fort in an uninhabited locality, and it is strange that Government should have made no arrangements for the safety of the large balance of money which is always in the post office on account of its doing money order transactions. Some time ago thieves made a futile attempt to enter the office by boring a hole in the wall. A similar attempt was made again very recently, but fortunately the Post Master awoke in time and nothing was lost. If, however, he had been fast asleep he would have been ruined totally. The post office is in the jurisdiction of the Camp police and from the above incident their arrangements appear to be very lax. The authorities concerned must, therefore, look to the matter. In the absence of an efficient police or garrison guard the Post Master cannot be held responsible for the safety of the money in his charge. Government should therefore take in time the necessary precautions against such a contingency.

Complaint against the Postal Department, Ahmedabad Division.

48. The *Praja Mat* (115), in its issue of the 25th December, says that it has received anonymous letters complaining of some letters being tampered with and of some being lost in the post offices at Modása, Parántíj, Dholka, Kherálu and other places in the Ahmedabad District; that some correspondents even complain of some of the post masters keeping friendship with the local Mámlatdár and the Faujdár, of their allowing these officials to know the contents of petitions made against them and sent by post, and of the Mámlatdár and the Faujdár being thereby enabled to harass those

who may have petitioned against them; that those post masters who have been serving for a long time in one town should be transferred to another place; that the "test letter" system ought to be revived and that the Post Master General, Bombay, and the Postal Superintendent of the Ahmedabad Division ought to enquire into the matter and punish the guilty parties, if any.

A complaint against the management of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

49. A correspondent of the *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 26th December, says:—I think the time has come for the large body of the subscribers of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund to look seriously to the management of the fund. As far as one can see, matters at present are left to take care of themselves, and the subscribers appear to change like weathercocks with every shifting breath of wind. It was only the other day that their eyes were opened to a series of irregularities committed by the management and a general consensus of opinion obtained to set things right. One of these irregularities was the unauthorized manner in which the votes of the mofussil subscribers were manipulated to secure increased remuneration. By an overwhelming majority the advantage secured was made to be given up. The decision arrived at after mature consideration and consultation of the highest legal authority has again been reversed without any substantial reasons whatsoever for the same. The manner by which this result has been achieved is simply the dexterous canvassing of votes. At the last meeting one or two speakers plainly pointed out the physical incapacity of the secretary, but the argument was entirely lost upon the majority, who not only re-elected him for two years more as secretary and treasurer, but gave him an increase which was disallowed on the opinion of the Advocate-General. Apart from the question of liberality this trifling with the solemn decision of a public body having the management of a large fund is a matter that I think requires the serious consideration of every member who has the good of the institution at heart. It does not require a prophet to foretell the consequence of a vacillating policy of this kind, not to say of the ludicrous figure the members cut before the public. The interests of the widows require to be carefully watched, and to this all other considerations must be subordinate. If this be not constantly kept in view by members who seem to be so liberal in charities abroad, there is no knowing what handsome bonuses may not be wheedled out of their hands by importunate canvassers of votes.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

A proposal to apply the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act to Thána and Ratnágiri.

50. The *Din Bandhu* (6), in its issue of the 26th December, says that the agriculturists in the Konkan are in a worse condition than those in the Deccan, and that therefore the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act should be made applicable to the districts of Thána and Ratnágiri.

Part III.—*Education.*

Prospects of education during the Governorship of Lord Reay.

51. The *Subodh Patrika* (15), in its issue of the 26th December, expresses disappointment at the action taken by the Government of Lord Reay with regard to the Ahmedabad College, and observes that from His Excellency's speech at an English University on the eve of his departure to India, the natives of this country had formed high hopes of great encouragement to general and technical education in India during his Governorship, but that from the fact of His Excellency's having commenced to effect retrenchment in expenditure on education, before being called upon to do so by the Government of India or before the report of the Finance Commission was out, it is evident that the prospects of education under the present *régime* are gloomy.

52. In an article headed "The Calcutta Mahomedan Association," the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 30th December, says :—It is really a matter for sincere pleasure that the Bombay Government has always been found ready to help the Mahomedans in their attempts to promote education in their community. There are two ways that still remain to be tried by the Government and the people. Private and Government schools and colleges should allot a greater number of scholarships for Mahomedans when they obtain equal marks with the students of other races. The idea of reserving a number of scholarships for Mahomedans, even when they persist in keeping aloof from them, is not one which any practical man with the greatest fellow-feeling for Mahomedans will ever countenance. We have a number of scholarships granted by the Princes and Chiefs of this Presidency which are open to all students in our colleges. But there are chances of our securing some more scholarships from them. We think these should be reserved for the Mahomedans independently of any competitive examination. We do not at present see any other way to increase the number of educated Mahomedans.

A proposal to reserve scholarships for Mahomedan students.

53. The *Nyáyadarshak* (112) of the 27th December is glad to hear that Mr. Wordsworth is to be nominated Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, in place of Mr. Chatfield who, it believes, retires on pension, and remarks that the appointment will be much liked by the people.

Mr. William Wordsworth and the Directorship of Public Instruction, Bombay.

54. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 26th December, recommends the appointment of Pandits Rájárám Shástri Bodas and Gattulálji as Fellows of the University of Bombay.

Recommendation for the appointment of Messrs. Bodas and Gattulálji as University Fellows.

55. In an article headed "A hint to our University," the *Sanmárgá Dipika* (13), in its issue of the 27th December, says :—A glance at the Bombay University Calendar will show that there are about 300 Fellows on its rolls, of whom about a dozen constitute the Syndicate, a body which looks to the entire executive government of the University. The Board of Accounts consists of three Fellows. They examine and audit the University accounts of all kinds; so that we have 285 Fellows who are purely ornamental, for the utmost they do is to attend the *annual* meeting of the Senate and a few other meetings when there are subjects involving discussion. Beyond this they have no work pertaining to the University. It should be remembered that the names of these Fellows are spread over four faculties, viz., Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering. From the list of examiners selected to conduct the different examinations this year, we find that their total number was about 70, of whom 31 conducted more than one examination. Some of these came from up-country and were not Fellows at all. Could not the University authorities, including the Chancellor, devise a plan by which the University could pick up the best men every year out of the 285 Fellows above referred to to conduct the examinations in rotation, and pay only those who are not Government servants for their examination work, allowing to the rest their travelling expenses only? We observe every year that Government and other servants drawing high salaries, or men following independent callings, become examiners, and receive annually large sums as remuneration from the University. Some of these gentlemen have made a fortune in this business. It ought to be a labour of love. Government, we know, disallows its servants from taking any fees, if told off to other duties. It is a part and parcel of their work; for, while they are ordered to work at a certain place for a specific purpose, they are relieved of their legitimate work. By the present arrangement they are paid *doubly*; first by the Government and secondly by the University.

A proposal to appoint honorary examiners for University examinations.

56. In criticising the question papers set at the recent examinations of the Bombay University, a correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 30th December, ascribes the discouraging results of those examinations to the system of appointing examiners from out of the applicants for examinerships, and regrets that the work of experienced professors should be tested by young and raw graduates.

The University examinations and the system of appointing examiners.

57. Several papers of the week, in criticising the University examinations of 1886 and their results, find fault with the examiners in almost all the examinations for the varying standard of efficiency they expect from candidates in different years, for the stiffness of some of the question papers set by them, and for the strictness and eccentricity with which they assign marks to the answers of the candidates. The *Bakul* (19), in its issue of the 26th December, considers the number of plucked candidates in almost all the examinations to be horrible. It cannot understand why so many Bachelors of Arts should fail in the LL.B. Examination. It is of opinion that if students have fairly passed the B.A. Examination, the number of failures in the LL.B. should not be large; and if it is so, it is the fault of the examiners. Referring to the result of the Second B.A. Examination, it says that it is the tendency of examiners to pluck candidates, as will be seen from the question papers on Logic and Sanskrit for the last two or three years. Though Fowler's Logic is the prescribed text-book, the examiners have in some cases drawn almost all the questions from Mill. The Sanskrit paper on the *alankâra*, or figures of speech, improperly contains a question or two on grammar. All the candidates for the L.C.E. Examination have passed through, but strange to say not one has passed in the first class. As regards the Matriculation the examiners are raw and inexperienced graduates, and it is really dangerous to assign to them the task of deciding the fate of thousands of painstaking candidates. Each examiner has his own hobby to ride, and the consequence is that different standards of examination are applied to different centres. If the number of candidates to be examined be large, as it really is, the number of examiners should be large too, but instead of different examiners examining different candidates, the answer papers should be divided into as many sections as there are examiners, each of the latter examining a portion of every candidate's work. This arrangement will secure uniformity and equality in examination. The *Kesari* (41), in its issue of the 28th December, says that the alteration in the mode of examining in the Matriculation Examination that takes place every year is likely to lead one to look upon the examination as a kind of gambling. One year the examination is extremely easy and the next year it is made extremely difficult to make amends for the looseness of the previous year. Sometimes candidates are plucked in large numbers in English, sometimes in mathematics, sometimes in science, and so on, and nobody is apprised beforehand of the direction in which the epidemic is coming. The examiner at one centre pronounces words indistinctly and makes a havoc in the oral examination. At another centre the examiner is fond of paraphrase and plucks those who do translation instead of paraphrasing. At a third centre the examiner decides the fate of the candidate according to his power of original composition At a fourth the examiner has a predilection for grammar alone, and at a fifth he sees nothing beyond good and legible handwriting. In this manner everyone has his hand in the pie and there is nothing to be wondered at if the examination takes different aspects in different years. This state of things is not desirable and the Syndicate must take steps to remedy it, as it injuriously affects many candidates, their parents and guardians, and head-masters of high schools. The *Indu Prakâsh* (10), in its issue of the 27th December, is glad to learn that the University has done away with the practice of passing candidates by giving them grace marks, but is concerned to see that many Hindu students are now-a-days turned away from the study of their classical language, Sanskrit, and take up Latin or Persian on the impression that it is easier to pass and win prizes in the latter languages, and recommends the University officers to inquire how this impression has been created.

Observations and suggestions regarding the University examinations.

58. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (106), in its issue of the 26th December, considers the result of the last Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University miserable, remarks that a large majority of candidates appear to have failed in the Mathematics paper, which was difficult, and suggests that with a view to avoid complaints in future a permanent board of examiners should be nominated by the University authorities to supervise the work done by the

The result of the last Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University and the necessity for the appointment of a permanent board of examiners.

examiners, and that the School-masters', the Graduates' and the Undergraduates' Associations should petition the University authorities on the subject. [Several papers of the week complain of the result of the last Matriculation Examination.]

A proposal to award a prize or a medal for passing the M.D. Examination of the Bombay University.

59. The *Sanmárgá Dipika* (13), in its issue of the 27th December, says:—It is a pity that for the M.D. Examination there is no adequate prize. Either the Charles Morehead prize, the Chancellor's Medal, or the Duke of Edinburgh fellowship, ought to be reserved for this degree, and when there is no successful candidate, it can be utilized in other ways. We are of opinion that the regulations of the different endowments require to be revised, and some unawarded prizes deserve to be utilized, for in the above instances persons most assiduously passing a critical ordeal and attaining the highest distinction in a science of so much value, utility and importance to the millions of the land as medicine are not rewarded with either medals, prizes or fellowships. The Syndicate should see to this seriously.

Public lectures in Bombay and the advisability of Government giving grants-in-aid to Native Literary and Scientific Societies.

60. The *Rást Goftár* (117), in its issue of the 26th December, in an article headed "Mr. Lee-Warner on popular lectures," refers to the series of lectures recently delivered at the Free Church Mission College, Bombay, and is glad to find that Mr. Lee-Warner appreciates these efforts to educate the people. It remarks that the Students' Literary Society and the Gujaráti Dnyán Prasárak Mandali, which have been delivering popular lectures in the vernacular, ought to receive a grant-in-aid from Government in the same way as the Mechanics' Institute does for English lectures on subjects of general knowledge. These Native Societies are, states the papers, unable to defray the cost of the lectures delivered in connection with them, and the public would be much benefited if Mr. Lee-Warner managed to give them grants-in-aid from Government.

Complaint against the Sholápur High School.

61. The *Kalpataru* (38), in its issue of the 26th December, publishes a letter of a correspondent writing from Sholápur, in which the writer finds fault with the method of teaching the different subjects in the Matriculation class in the Sholápur High School, and attributes to it the bad figure made by the school at the last Matriculation Examination.

A proposal to attach book-depôts to High Schools in Sind.

62. A correspondent, writing to the *Sind Sudhár* (148) in its issue of the 18th December, says:—The book-depôts attached to the Karáchi, Hyderabad and Shikárpur High Schools were abolished two years back for some unknown reasons. Poor pupils have now to pay not only much more for their reading books, but sometimes they cannot get them in time. At present one of the assistant masters, who is a favourite of the Head Master, orders books from Bombay and other places, and boys pay him 10 annas for a book worth annas 8 only. At Karáchi boys have to pay heavier prices than in other places, the rate of commission there being four annas per rupee. In some schools the Head Masters undoubtedly share the profit thus made by the assistants. There are some private book-sellers in several towns; but if a boy buy a book of them the book-seller of the school begins to dislike him as soon as he comes to know of it. The book-seller of the school is besides prejudiced against any master who happens to be a relation or friend to a private book-seller. The Educational Inspector in Sind will, it is hoped, be good enough to make some arrangement to re-attach book depôts to the Sind High Schools, so that the present mismanagement and inconvenience may be got rid of.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

The slow progress of the drainage works in Bombay causes much inconvenience to the public.

63. The *Jáme Jamshed* (103), in its issue of the 29th December, says:—We have to protest once more against the very slow progress of the drainage works in Bombay. An insufficient number of labourers and workmen are employed in the construction of the drain of a street or road, and the work is not done with

proper speed, the consequence being that it continues under construction for an unusual length of time to the great inconvenience of the public. The drainage works were commenced in the Marine Street at the beginning of the current year and are not likely to be completed for the next four months if the work continues to be performed at the same slow rate at which it has hitherto proceeded. The same is the case with the drain that is being constructed on the road from the Crawford Market to Bori Bandar.

Comments on the conduct of the municipality at Hyderabad, Sind.

64. The *Sind Sudhár* (148), in its issue of the 11th December, observes:—About two or three months ago a proposition was laid before the general meeting of the municipal commissioners at Hyderabad to the effect that the services of Mr. Lee, the secretary, should be dispensed with, as he was unable to do his duty owing to old age. But some of the municipal commissioners, considering the length of Mr. Lee's service and the condition of his large family, did not think it humane to interfere with his appointment and thus the proposition failed. Certainly the municipality is right in not overlooking the claims of its old and honest secretary, but at the same time it must be borne in mind that the benefit of the public at large is not to be overlooked for that of an individual. Mr. Lee should be allowed a fair gratuity or pension and some able person should be appointed in his place, so that the residents of the city may no longer be obliged to wait for the disposal of their petty applications for months together, as they have to do now on account of the age of the municipal secretary.

Part V.—*Native States.*

Disapproval of reduction in the army of His Highness the Nizám.

65. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 26th December, says:—Since Lord Dufferin's visit to Hyderabad it has been freely asserted that His Highness the Nizám is seriously contemplating a reduction in his army. Of course no one can be more interested in this question than His Highness himself; but it is feared that the Nizám's carrying out the scheme may only prove the thin end of the wedge. Reforms in the case of State armies are indeed greatly needed, but their accomplishment does not lie in their reduction. Let the army be well equipped, and let it be sent to our frontiers to check-mate an invading enemy, but let it not be sacrificed to a mere desire for reduction. The armies of the Native States lend them beauty and require, though they may want reform, to be jealously guarded, for in them lies the salvation of the Native States.

Adverse comments on the present administration of Kolhápur.

66. In a news-letter from Kolhápur, published in the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 26th December, a correspondent says:—The newspapers of Kolhápur are worthless and therefore the affairs of this State receive very little attention elsewhere. The Paramount Power as represented by the Bombay Government is not accessible to the public. Hence the matters that go up before it are judged on the reports of the authorities here backed by the Political Agent. Even under a benevolent administration such a state of things would be deplorable; when the administration happens to be constituted as it at present is, by men differing so widely from each other in knowledge, experience and qualities of the heart, it is impossible that the people should not feel that they are virtually at the mercy of capricious men. At present there is a feeling of unrest here. The Council of Administration is most curiously manned and the President is a little too easy-going a man to be able to efficiently discharge the responsible duties that have now devolved upon him. The Council of Administration, I must frankly say with all due respect to the President and his colleagues, does not carry that weight and influence which the prestige of the late lamented Regent's name and antecedents gave to it. The present arrangement is not generally approved of here. The Native press of the Bombay Presidency must urge upon the attention of His Excellency the Governor the necessity for reforming the constitution of the administration of the State in a way conducive to the happiness of the people here. The Mahárája is young and during his minority the British Government is respon-

sible for the well-being of the people of Kolhápur. It must discharge this duty conscientiously. As an instance of how the present administration is likely to fail materially in meeting its responsibilities, I may allude to the railway project. During the time of A'ba Sáheb this project was not allowed to assume the gigantic proportions that it has now done. A'ba Sáheb's idea was to have a very light railway which would have required only a fourth of the expenditure now contemplated and would have entailed very small maintenance charges and would have been on the whole a manageable concern. But no! That was not to be. A'ba Sáheb died and Mr. Lee-Warner became President-in-Council. He insisted upon the project of the railway being sanctioned on a grand scale, and the consequence is that several departments will now be cut off and some maintained at famine rates. I have no doubt that if the Kolhápur Darbár succeeds in effecting the economical arrangements now proposed, the work of administration will materially suffer. All this loss is to be incurred for the sake of maintaining this White Horse. For the last two years the results of the Rájárám College have been very bad, and unless new blood is infused into the professoriate it will not improve. The duties of the municipality are done here in a very queer fashion. Some unimportant streets are better lighted than more important ones. On the whole Kolhápur is an instance of how an unsettled and irresponsible state of Government works.

The absence of necessity for the appointment of a Regent for Kolhápur.

67. The *Din Bandhu* (6), in its issue of the 26th December, says:—No Regent is necessary for Kolhápur, and if one is to be appointed he should be a Marátha Sardár. The Chief of Bávda is a Bráhman and to appoint him Regent is just the same as to have the State administered by the Diván Mr. Meherjibhái as President of the Council of Regency. One who looks into the management of Bávda by its Chief will see whether it is advisable to entrust that Chief with the management of Kolhápur. We therefore request that the present arrangement may be continued till the Mahárája attains majority.

The Government of Bombay's treatment of the Rája of Porbandar.

68. The *Sind Sudhár* (148), in its issue of the 18th December, says:—The Government of Bombay have, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, deposed the Rája of Porbandar in Káthiáwár and annexed his State to British dominions. They have allowed him a pension of Rs. 57,000 per annum. This arrangement is said to be only temporary, but no one knows how long it will continue. The reasons shown in the Government Resolution regarding this arrangement are that the Prince has neither effected any improvement in the administration of his territory since 1867, nor has he paid any attention to the instructions issued to him by Government from time to time. Of the British Agents appointed at Porbandar since 1867 only three have spoken in favour of the management of the Prince and the rest have all spoken against it. The present arrangement is the result of the reports of these Agents, which caused three years ago the degradation of the Prince from first class Sardárship to the third. Some of these Agents represented that his territory was, as it were, enveloped by darkness, some called it a habitation of the dead, and some remarked that improvement therein was an impossibility. But the evils of his reign are that many persons are imprisoned without trial, that the jailor who superintends them all is paid only Rs. 7 per mensem, and that the passengers from Bombay and Karáchi landing at Porbandar are compelled to pay heavy taxes. The Prince has appealed to the Government of India, having engaged Mr. Branson, Barrister-at-law, to plead his cause. He says, "the accusations brought against me by the Agents are too trifling to deserve notice. I have never been called upon by Government to submit an explanation with regard to any complaints of the Agents. I have been acting up to the instructions of Government. Some of the Agents have spoken well of me. But above all my subjects have never complained that I have ill-treated them. I have been deposed by Government quite tyrannically." It remains to be seen how the Government of India deal with this question. There must be something at the bottom when so many Agents have pointed out the Prince's negligence and injustice. Besides a just ruler like Lord Reay could not have done sheer injustice to him. It is clear, however, that the subjects

under Native Princes are, in many ways, happier than those under the British Government. The former have not to pay as many taxes as the latter, and therefore they would not prefer the British Government to their own. The Agents at the Courts of the Native Princes are like sentinels kept to watch them. Their good-will must be secured or the Princes cannot expect to be at ease. Government will therefore do well not to take steps on the reports of Agents without instituting independent enquiries.

His Highness Mahárája Sayájiráo's tour in Káthiáwár and the good feelings existing between Native Princes.

69. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 26th December, says:—It is a healthy sign of the times to see Indian Princes unconnected by ties of blood or family interest live in peace and amity. During his recent tour through parts of Káthiáwár His Highness the Gáikwád of Baroda had a cordial reception at Wadhwán, Limbdi and other stations, each of the Chiefs playing the host in an excellent spirit [The *Rást Goftár* (117) expresses similar sentiments in its issue of the 26th December.]

His Highness the Gáikwád's tour in Káthiáwár and praises of the Mahárája.

70. The *Satyavakta* (120), in its issue of the 31st December, refers to His Highness Mahárája Sayájiráo's tour in Káthiáwár, and says that he has proved an excellent Rája, that his noble qualities, deeds and policy of government are admired by all, and that the present tour is a sure sign of the good in store for his subjects residing in distant parts of his State.

The Thákor of Bhávnagar and a request to His Excellency Lord Reay to grant a private interview to the Thákor in Bombay.

71. A contributor to the *Nyáyadarshak* (112) dated the 27th December is glad to find that His Excellency Lord Reay, not being led away by external pomp in Bhávnagar, hinted in his speech at Bhávnagar at the mismanagement prevailing in the State, and observes that the Thákor is said to have been anxious to have a private interview with His Excellency, but that he could not do so as he was surrounded all the while by his officials. The writer suggests that His Excellency Lord Reay should ask the Thákor to come to Bombay and encourage him to speak out his mind about the management of his State or any other topic. He adds that no Nágar official of Bhávnagar ought to be allowed to be present at the interview between His Excellency and the Thákor, and that Lord Reay should personally make enquiries of the Thákor.

Complaint against His Highness Mánsinhji, the Thákor of Pálitána.

72. The *Gujarát Mitra* (74) of the 26th December learns that the dispensary in Pálitána is not properly supplied with medicine by the Thákor, and that its building is used by the Police Superintendent and the Mámlatdár as a residence. The paper then complains of the enhancement by the Thákor of the sentence passed upon a barber, said to be innocent, by the local magistrate for the alleged theft of a broken glass belonging to the State, of the Thákor having publicly said that the magistrate must have taken a bribe as he had passed a light sentence upon the accused, of the police harassing the people by locking up for the night in the *chauki* persons going about in the town after evening, of the Nagarseth (the leading person in the town) having been so locked up, of a woman in child-birth having been reported to have lost her life on account of the persons sent to call the doctor having been thus locked up one after another, and of the Thákor keeping the company of low men. The Thákor is requested to attend to the complaint and to mend his ways. [The *Ahmedabad Times* (79), in its issue of the 28th December, says that the Thákor has falsified the expectations formed of him by the people by coming to terms with the Shráwaks soon after his accession to the throne, and that though he has not been on the throne for even one year, he has changed within that time three Kárbháris and some State officials. The *Times* has learnt several other things, but it has to keep them over for want of space.]

Mismanagement in the Pálanpur State.

73. The same newspaper says that it has received bitter complaints against the Pálanpur State. It is sorry to find that some of the State officials are ill-behaved and dishonest and that they take illegal gratification from gamblers. The Nawáb is quite careless in the matter; he does not punish the officials who

have been detected, and shows favour to them in private. Though the paper has received a list of these officials, it does not like to run the risk of publishing it. It further learns that some police and judicial officers not only decline to register the cases of thefts reported to them, but on the contrary punish the complainants on a charge of preferring false complaints with a view to prevent the people from complaining of thefts, that they misappropriate the stolen goods when recovered, and that they encourage the commission of thefts. The Nawáb ought to enquire into the complaint and make an example of the officials who may be found guilty. The paper has also been furnished with the particulars of a case of theft from the house of an old woman in Pálanpur about which Lieutenant Salmon had made a report, but which owing to his transfer appears to have been hushed up. The Nawáb ought to do justice in this case, otherwise, says the paper, it will have to publish it in entirety.

Complaints against Mr. Shámráo, Diván of Cambay.

74. In a long leading article the *Khambát Gazette* (108) of the 26th December mentions the plan by which Mr. Shámráo got himself re-employed as Diván of Cambay, remarks that during the second administration of Mr. Shámráo the Cambay State has become much involved in debt and some villages belonging to it have been mortgaged, although the revenues have increased three or four times, gives the names of the several persons who have been harassed and brought into trouble by Mr. Shámráo, and says that on the 22nd December Shá Nálchand Katanchand, who was remanded to jail for about two months, was sentenced by the First Class Magistrate of Cambay, without hearing his defence, to rigorous imprisonment for 21 months, and was in addition ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 500. The *Gazette* observes that Nálchand has fallen a prey to intrigues, that many inhabitants of Cambay are said to have been struck with terror at this punishment and to have been dissatisfied with the administration, that the Political Agent and the Bombay Government ought to take up the case and that it should be re-tried by the Political Agent. The paper adds that public opinion in Cambay is against the continuance of Mr. Shámráo in office, as people who have petitioned against him stand in danger of being brought into trouble, that he should be removed from the Divánship, that Khán Báhádur Najumkhán be appointed adviser to the Nawáb, and that a competent man be nominated Diván. The paper recommends the appointment of A'ga Mahomed Nabikhán as Diván, and remarks that if the Government wish to put an end to the loud complaints made by the people of Cambay, they should make the above arrangement.

A complaint against the Acting Kárbhári of Gángad made in the *Hitechchhu* newspaper contradicted.

75. A correspondent, writing to the *Hite ..chhu* (75) of Ahmedabad in its issue of the 30th D..cember, contradicts the statement made by the paper about the Acting Kárbhári of Gángad, Mr. Hiráchand Velji (*vide* paragraph 40 of the Report on Native Papers for the week ending 18th December, 1886), and says that Major Nutt published a notice, dated the 19th February 1884, in the *Káthiáwár Political Agency Gazette* about Mr. Hiráchand's innocence after due enquiry had been made, and that Mr. Hiráchand has gained the good wishes of his superiors and the people by his honestly discharging the duties of the different posts he has held. The editor considers the above explanation to be true and inserts it in his paper for the sake of justice.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
6th January 1887.

[CONFIDENTIAL]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1ST JANUARY 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ..	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 27th December, says :—

Grievances of Berár.

The province of Berár is held in trust by the British Government for His Highness the Nizám; and consequently greater economy must be observed here than elsewhere in the regulation of State expenditure. It is therefore particularly incumbent on the Government of this province to appoint qualified Natives to the posts of Assistant Commissioners. The system of Statutory Civil Service represented in Berár by Attachés has been a miserable failure. Excepting Mr. Moulvi Nizámudin, B.A., B.L., who was at once appointed to an Assistant Commissionership, there is no instance of a satisfactory appointment to the Statutory Civil Service of this province. Within the last few years there has been a handful of Natives whom Berár can claim as its own and who could worthily hold the offices of Assistant Commissioners. These facts should be brought to the notice of the National Congress and through it to that of Government. The second grievance worth being brought to the notice of the Congress as a want sorely felt by the Berár public is the absence of all restraint on the action of the Government of India or the Resident in matters of vital importance to the public. No such absurd circular as the Circular VII. of 1885 could have been issued, if the Government had any touch of public opinion, or if there were some check on Government action. An additional member may be appointed to represent Berár in the Viceregal Council. With a view to represent these as well as other matters of importance to this province we recommend that a body of delegates be appointed to represent this province at the ensuing Congress. They should quote instances in which things have been carried with a high hand by the local Government or the Government of India.

2. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 27th December, says :—In making appointments those who have passed the Higher and Lower Standard Examinations should always have preference over those who have not passed them. But notwithstanding the cry so often raised in the newspapers, this principle is utterly disregarded. We hear that Mr. Govindráo Yeshvantráo, Tahsildár at Darwah, is going on leave and that Mr. Náráyansing, Náyab Tahsildár at Daryápur, is to be appointed to act for him.

A complaint regarding the manner of making appointments.

Properly speaking Mr. Gopál Balvant, Náyab Tahsildár at Kelápur, ought to be first appointed to act for Mr. Govindráo as he has passed his Higher Standard Examination and is besides at present serving in the same district. Mr. Safdár Ali Beg, Tahsildár at Mortijápur, was made an Extra Assistant Commissioner as soon as he passed his Higher Standard Examination, while though it is several years since Messrs. Pesolkar and Govind Gangádhar passed their Higher Standard Examination their claims have not yet been considered. One rule should be followed in making appointments. It is really a sad thing to observe that Government have not paid attention to this complaint, though it has been very often made by newspapers in this province.

A complaint regarding the Higher and Lower Standard Examinations in Berár.

3. In noticing the complaint of a correspondent that the candidates for the Departmental Examinations in Higher and Lower Standards are not previously informed of the order of question papers to be set, and that the full amount of time is not allowed to them, the *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 27th December, says:—A bi-yearly examination would prove very suitable to the candidates, and the authorities concerned will confer a lasting blessing upon the examinees in Berár, if they introduce it permanently. A number of officers are plucked every time and are compelled to smart under the stigma of failure for a period of full one year. If the intermediate examination be introduced, they can with a better preparation of six months undergo the ordeal sooner and thus the weight of their anxiety and suspense will be partially lessened.

A complaint against the post office at Akola.

4. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 25th December, says:—We hope the local post office will manage its affairs in a better way. The management is so slack that many of the letters received by the Nágpur afternoon mail are not delivered until next morning; and the impression of the office-stamp is often so indistinct that one can hardly make out from it the date and the time of the receipt of the letters. Things were otherwise in the time of Mr. Tallibudin.

G. M. SA'THE',

Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,

6th January 1887.

No. 2 OF 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 8th January 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	,, Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	,, Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	,, School Teacher	Bombay	Monthly... ...	200
5	,, Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
7	,, Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	,, Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
9	,, Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	,, Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
11	,, Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	,, Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	,, Sanmárgă Dipika	Do.	Weekly	250
14	,, Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	,, Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	1,000
	MARA'THI			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	,, Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	,, A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	125
19	,, Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
20	,, Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	,, Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*22	,, Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	150
*23	,, Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	160
*24	,, Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
25	,, Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	,, Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
*27	,, Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*28	,, Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
29	,, Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
30	,, Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
31	,, Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
*32	,, Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	100
33	,, Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	285
34	,, Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	,, Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
36	,, Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
37	,, Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	,, Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	130
*39	,, Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
40	,, Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	,, Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
42	,, Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia...	Do.	125
43	,, Lokahitaváli	Poona	Monthly... ...	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

CON 1010

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
48	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*49	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
57	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
58	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*63	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
*64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
65	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	240
66	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
67	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*68	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*73	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
74	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
75	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
76	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
77	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
79	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
80	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
81	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
82	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*83	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
84	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
85	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	200
86	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
87	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
88	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
89	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*90	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
91	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	100
92	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
93	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
94	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
95	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
96	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
97	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
98	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
99	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
100	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
101	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*102	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
103	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
104	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
105	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
106	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,027
107	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*108	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*109	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
110	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
111	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
112	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
113	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
114	„ Praja Hitapatră	Nadiád	Do.	200
115	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
116	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
117	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
119	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
121	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
122	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*126	„ Svadesh Bandhav...	Karáchi	Do.	100
*127	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
128	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
129	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
130	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
131	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*132	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
133	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
134	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
135	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
136	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*137	„ Havyak Subodhă...	Bombay	Do.	100
138	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
139	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
140	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
	URDU.			
141	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*142	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
143	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
144	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
145	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	SINDI.			
146	The Mûawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	460
*147	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
148	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

A spirit of union among the Natives of India and the way in which the British Government ought to behave with respect to it.

1. Writing about the National Congress and the Mahomedan Association at Calcutta, the *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 3rd January, observes:—The people of India have begun to be united, and the spirit of union displayed at the last meeting of the National Congress is spontaneous and is the consequence of the deliberations of the people for the last fifty or sixty years on the subject of the real welfare of this country. The Congress has not been any worse off for want of support from a Calcutta association, and those Mahomedans who approve of the Congress are likely to be led to make stronger exertions in the interests of the Congress by the attitude assumed by their brethren in Calcutta. It is neither proper nor of any avail for a Christian Government to seek to strengthen itself by creating disunion among the Natives; for the turn which the national thoughts of India have now taken is unalterable, based as it is upon the spread of English education, which is daily increasing. All such silly exertions, therefore, will prove futile in the end, and will only serve to give the persons who make them an unenviable notoriety in history. The best course for the rulers of India under these circumstances would be to behave in such a manner that the spirit of union which is being created among the people should rather help Government than obstruct it. The ninth resolution of the National Congress about a system of volunteering for the Natives is an important one. The people of India have never been, as a whole, treacherous to Government; nay, they may be said to have won for the English the dominion of India. They are, if properly trained, able to achieve great deeds, and it is proper and just that Government should try and develop their capacity with a view to advance the interests of this country.

The lamentations of India.

2. The *Dnyán Ságar* (29), in its issue of the 3rd January, publishes verses in different metres, in which India is made to lament her present state and the manner in which her sons and daughters are wronged, socially, morally and religiously, by the English and other Europeans, and to remember the good old days of Shiváji and his advisers and supporters.

Jubilee-gifts to India.

3. The *Dátardun* (92), in its issue of the 6th January, suggests that the ábkári rigour should be relaxed in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee, so that the people may bless Her Majesty the Queen for allowing them a free access to liquor and toddy. [The *Yajdán Parast* (135), in its issue of the 2nd January, suggests that in commemoration of this auspicious event the likeness of Her Majesty the Queen given on the face of the Indian rupee should be adapted to her present advanced age.]

A vacancy in the India Council caused by the retirement of Sir Frederick Halliday.

4. In alluding to, Reuter's telegram that Sir Owen Burne is to be appointed in place of Sir Frederick Halliday to the India Council, the *Jáme Jamshed* (103), in its issue of the 4th January, says:—The appointment is not likely to be satisfactory to the people of India. Though Sir Owen is kind and courteous, he is unpopular, the reason perhaps being that he was Private Secretary to an unpopular Viceroy like Lord Lytton. It would have been far better had Sir William Wedderburn or some other experienced Indian officer, or a Native gentleman, been appointed to the vacancy created by Sir Frederick's retirement. It is however to be hoped that Sir Owen will not fail to advance the interests of India.

Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation from the British Cabinet and the treachery involved therein.

5. Regarding the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill, the *Mahárashtra Mitra* (44), in its issue of the 30th December, says:—None will say that it is unjust to punish such a treacherous Conservative as Lord Randolph Churchill on a charge of treason. He is the cause of all the present difficulties which will perhaps lower England

in the estimation of the public. It would not be politic to accept his resignation and to let him go without making him bear the consequences of his untimely retirement.

Christmas in India.

6. The *Prabodh Ratnă* (53), in its issue of the 6th January, publishes verses on Christmas, in which Christians are described as enjoying these holidays without any regard to decency, morality and public opinion, exactly in the same manner in which the Hindus enjoy the *Shimga* holidays.

The alleged insanity of the Czar of Russia and the good that it would do to India.

7. The *Deshi Mitră* (93), in its issue of the 6th January, refers to the news conveyed in a telegram to the *Pioneer* from London that the Czar has turned mad and that he is about to be deposed, and remarks that by his deposition India will be freed from troubles, for he frequently turns his evil eyes towards this country and annoys the Queen-mother by creating disturbances in various places. [The *Surat Akhbár* (76) of the 3rd January is also glad at the news and at the prospect of millions of people living at ease.]

Reorganization of the Indian Legislative Councils.

8. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 5th January, says:—The most pressing, the most practicable and the most primary reform in the Indian administration is the reorganization or the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils, both Supreme and Provincial. Both Anglo-Indian and Native public opinion, so frequently at variance, are agreed at least on this one subject. Speaking of Councils we must not omit to mention that the India Council—that antiquated body which has come to be widely known by various stereotyped names—has been as vigorously denounced in the Anglo-Indian press as elsewhere, and we think we are strictly right when we say that the abolition of that effete and obstructive body would be equally welcomed by every community in India, official and non-official, Indian and Anglo-Indian. Whatever may be the scheme of reform that will ultimately commend itself to the country and perhaps also to Government, no scheme will be satisfactory unless the right or the power of interpellation is accorded to all the members of the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils. Government will profit by it as certainly as the people. To the outside world Government appear to be case-hardened, exclusive and heedless of public opinion and public feeling. But Government wish above all things to be popular, to be in sympathy with the people and to be heedful of their grievances. What would be a simpler and more effective means than the right of interpellation to promote such an end? Let us take an instance. The notorious Rangpur deer case appeared in the newspapers long ago. It was after the press indignantly wrote about the matter that the attention of Government was drawn to the subject and papers were called for, but even now the result may not prove satisfactory unless the enquiry is a full and strict one. Now, if a question had been put in the Bengal Legislative Council immediately after the disclosure of the facts in the above case, and the representative of Government had been called upon to answer it, the effect might have been more beneficial and more rapid. If a member were to give notice of such a question, the Government member expected to answer it would at once proceed to make due inquiries and the reprehensible conduct of the erring officers would be in all probability exposed. The simple fact that misconduct on the part of any responsible officer may form the subject of a question in the Legislative Council will act as a powerful moral restraint upon that officer. Government would exercise a more watchful and direct supervision over its officers so as to anticipate inquiries in Council. The administration would become really popular instead of being so only in theory, as now. Unless the Legislative Councils are re-established on a thoroughly representative basis, it would be useless to give the right of interpellation to the members, for it is certain that this right would be exercised only by those who did not represent the Government, and the minority in which the additional members are placed would

compel them to play the unenviable part of systematic obstructionists. They will have no choice beyond two alternatives: they will have either to be set down as veritable Ashmead-Bartletts, or they will have to decline frequently to exercise their power of interpellation. If in a Council of a dozen or more members there are only two who are regarded as representatives of the people, it will fall to the share of these two members principally to interpellate the Government. When we further bear in mind that these members, as long as they have a seat on the Council, can be only the interrogators and never the interrogated, it can be easily imagined how intolerable their position will be. It would be a different thing if this right were to be more fairly distributed and to be exercised by a powerful and more numerous minority. It is evident that the right of interpellation cannot precede the reconstitution of the Legislative Councils. Finally, the question arises, how far can the introduction of such a reform be entrusted to Government? When it is admitted that a reform of this character is very moderate and in perfect harmony with the spirit of British rule, can we not trust Government to reorganize the Legislative Councils? There is a growing unanimity of opinion throughout all classes in the country on this subject. There is also reason to believe that high dignitaries of Government and many high officials of experience are not opposed to such a reform. They recognize its advantages, its moderation, its necessity, and they would probably welcome such a desirable reform. Why then should not Government have the credit of reconstituting the Legislative Councils, introducing into them a larger share of representation, and giving the members the power of interpellation? If the individual members of Government, including the Viceroy the members of his Council and the heads of departments were to exchange views on this subject, they would probably find that a reorganization of the Legislative Councils would be equally beneficial to Government and the country. But it is vain to expect that the Government will of its own accord and without any external pressure undertake this reform. As in social so in political reform Government require the aid and pressure of public opinion.

The system of trial in criminal cases as it obtains in India.

9. The *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 3rd January, regrets that the system of trial by jury should not prevail in India under the liberal British Government as it does in many of the civilized countries in the West, that people in India should be tried in criminal cases by men who are ignorant of their customs, manners, religion and language, that offenders in this country should be awarded severer punishments than in other countries, and that the judicial system should be as lax as that under the arbitrary rule of the mad Mahomed.

/National Congress of 1886 and the sympathetic attitude of the Viceroy towards its delegates and president.

10. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 2nd January, says:—The originators and promoters of the National Congress may well congratulate themselves upon the success which they have achieved in so short a time. We are aware that nothing substantial has yet been done beyond passing a number of formal resolutions. But no reasonable man can expect more from such a congress at the present stage of its development. There has been for some years past the rough consensus of Native public opinion on some vital political questions in connection with the civil and military administration of the country, and it was necessary for the effective operation of these scattered forces that they should be concentrated in a national focus. That focus is the National Congress. It will take some time before the Congress is recognized by Government as the undoubted exponent of the feelings and aspirations of the nation, and it will take a long time before the Congress is allowed to perform that function which the House of Commons in England and similar institutions in Canada and other advanced British colonies perform. But we must not on that account permit ourselves to be impatient. In respect of moderation patience cautiousness and disinterested hard-work we must closely follow the example of our rulers, whose history has, on account of these virtues, taken a turn quite different

from that of several equally great and enlightened European countries. Instead, therefore, of finding fault with the coolness and moderation of those who are at present assembled in Calcutta, we admire them for these qualities and express our conviction that in this way alone will the work and proceedings of future Congresses be facilitated and accelerated. It is a pity that some of the Mahomedan associations have kept aloof from such a noble national purpose. We have no doubt that within a short time the good sense of our Mahomedan fellow-subjects will prevail over their temporary indifference, and that they will vie with us in furthering the objects which the Congress aims at. What fills us with great delight in connection with the proceedings of this year's Congress is the most friendly and sympathetic attitude of the Queen's highest representative in India towards its delegates and president. Lord Dufferin gave a garden party to all the delegates, met some twenty of them at a private interview, and talked to the president separately. We have no doubt that such a free and friendly intercourse between the representatives of the people and the representative of the Queen will lead to the establishment of mutual confidence and the removal of misunderstanding, if there be any, between the governors and the governed. Already Lord Dufferin has evoked a certain amount of gratitude from the people of India by re-opening the question of the Civil Service Examination and by warning them to make good their case with the strength of argument and evidence before the Public Service Commission. But should he, after his interview with the Honourable Dádábhái Navroji and the picked delegates, learn what the people most urgently wish to have at the present time, and exert himself during the remaining term of his Viceroyalty to procure for them at least partial representation in the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils of the country, and should he succeed in his efforts in this direction, he would not only water and bring to maturity the tree of self-government planted by his illustrious predecessor, but would, like Lord Ripon, establish his claim to the everlasting gratitude of the country.

11. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 2nd January, says:—Lord Dufferin deserves the thanks of the Native community for the kind condescension he has shown to the representatives of the people in the National Congress by inviting them to a garden party and giving Mr. Dádábhái Navroji a private interview.

Comments on the Viceroy's reply to the address from the British Indian Association.

12. In reference to His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the address presented to him by the British Indian Association, the *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 4th January, says:—His Excellency expressed a hope that his recent tour through India would be beneficial to the people of this country, but there are no signs at present of its proving so. The address properly contained a request that the Viceroy should make a statement concerning the administrative policy of the Supreme Government in regard to certain demands of the public, but His Excellency declined to comply with the prayer, and seemed to say that he had no intention to make the political concessions demanded by the educated and leading Indian gentlemen. The reason assigned for this refusal was that the policy could not be changed unless the Act of Parliament of 1854 was amended. Under these circumstances the labours of the National Congress of India and the leading Native gentlemen are likely to prove futile. Since the Home authorities in the matter of political concessions depend considerably on the representations of Indian administrations, it is to be hoped that His Excellency will not fail to press upon their notice the desirability of amending the Act at an early date.

13. Writing on the same subject the *Jáme Jamshed* (103), in its issue of the 4th January, observes:—The people ought to be glad at the frank and open statement made by the Viceroy about the policy of Government. It is also gratifying that His Excellency expressed great pleasure at the efforts made by the educated Natives to obtain a share in the administration of the country; and hence Lord Dufferin should not fail to adopt as early as possible such measures as would fulfil the desires of the educated Natives. The existing volunteer corps are based upon an objectionable system, and hence the Viceroy's

reply refusing the admission of Natives into these corps ought to be received with indifference. The corps are quite worthless and ought to be abolished. If they are to be made useful all Government officials, whether European or Native, drawing a certain salary and upwards should be compelled to join the corps. The admission made by the Viceroy that technical education for Natives was most desirable ought to be at once availed of by the Ripon Memorial Fund Committee, which should apply to Government for pecuniary help in opening the Ripon Technical College. Lord Dufferin is sure to give the aid without hesitation.

All classes exhorted to give a liberal response to the appeal made in behalf of Lady Dufferin's Fund for medical aid to Native women.

14. The *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 4th January, strongly recommends the people of all classes to contribute their mite towards Lady Dufferin's Fund, observing that by doing so they will do honour to their Viceroy's spouse, show their concern for a matter in which the Queen-Empress takes special interest, and at the same time benefit their own country-women. The *Samáchár* expects that the appeal will meet with a liberal response.

Sir T. C. Hope and his services to Gujarát.

15. In an article headed "Sir T. C. Hope and the Ahmedabadis," the *Gujaráti* (99) of the 2nd January approves of the public meeting recently held at Ahmedabad to thank Sir T. C. Hope for his minute on the drainage scheme for that city, and recommends the people of Gujarát to take steps to commemorate his connection with that province for the many valuable services rendered by him to it. The paper hopes that the Gujaráti public will not fail to act upon the suggestion made by it.

The Public Service Commission and the necessity for its proceedings being carried on publicly.

16. The *Shubh Suchak* (64), in its issue of the 31st December, says:—The work of the Public Service Commission is done with closed doors. God only knows how the *Pioneer* gets detailed information of the evidence given by various witnesses before the Commission. We do not think that the Commission will do the injustice of allowing the correspondent of the *Pioneer* alone to be present at its sittings. An inquiry should be made with a view to ascertain whether any of the Government servants supply the information to that paper. Why is not the work of the Commission conducted publicly like that of the Forest Commission? We hope that Sir Charles Aitchison, the president of the Commission, who is a just and experienced officer, will order the work to be conducted publicly and leave no cause for complaint.

The suggestion of the Finance Committee to reduce the salaries of Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Judges and Mámlatdárs disapproved.

17. The *Deshi Mitrá* (93) of the 6th January disapproves of the suggestion said to have been made by the Finance Committee for reducing the salaries of Deputy Collectors and Subordinate Judges from Rs. 800 to Rs. 500 and of Mámlatdárs to Rs. 200, and remarks that when the Natives are asking for increased employment on high posts under Government, the latter appear to say that the Natives should vacate those high posts which they already hold.

The Finance Committee and suggestions regarding reduction in the Educational Department.

18. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 2nd January, says:—An "Elphinstonian," writing to the *Advocate of India*, proposes to effect the required saving in the Educational Department, not by handing over institutions to private bodies, but by abolishing the Educational Inspectorships and reducing the salaries of the present head masters of our high schools. He has shown that if his scheme be adopted there will result a net saving of about a lákh and a quarter to Government. The idea is indeed a good one and it is the one which the public would not object to in case reductions were necessary in the Department. There appears to be a general consensus of opinion on the point, and we hope Government will give their best attention to it before they decide the fate of one of the oldest liberal institutions in this Presidency. People have more faith in the administrative than in the tutorial capacity of a Native agency and their belief cannot be said to be quite unreason-

able, inasmuch as they have yet no instance before them of a private body teaching efficiently up to the highest standard. We do not yet know what the difficulties of Government are in not taking up the course now suggested by the Elphinstonian and pointed out by us when the present controversy began, but we believe the public will not be fully satisfied until it sees that it is impossible for Government to effect a saving under the heads of inspection or direction either by employing Native agency or by reducing the number of places. It may be that it is difficult to find places for persons already in service, but that difficulty is not peculiar to this scheme. The claims of persons already in the service have to be respected in every case, but when that is done there seems to be no other reason why the funds should not be set free from inspection and direction rather than from higher education. This appears to be the only weak point in the Government scheme, though we doubt not Government must have their own reasons, and satisfactory ones too, for not adopting the course. We only wish that Government would take the public into confidence and explain to it the grounds on which the proposal is given up, and we hope that Lord Reay will soon let us know what Government have to say on the point.

New Year's honours.

19. The *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 4th January, says:—We have protested on several occasions against the objectionable principle on which honours are conferred by the State, and hence there is little to say against the New Year's honours. The list of honours is unusually brief, but otherwise it is on the whole satisfactory. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the same date remarks:—The list, though satisfactory, is small, as was to be expected in view of the titles that will be bestowed in commemoration of the Jubilee year. Many gentlemen well-known for their liberal charities have been left out and it is to be hoped that some of the Jubilee honours are in store for them. The British subjects have better claims to these honours than the Native Princes and their diváns on whom they are usually showered. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (80) of the same date considers the distribution of the New Year's honours very satisfactory.]

The New Year's honours and Hakim Bákar Ali of Bombay recommended for a title.

20. The *Káside Mumbai* (107) of the 5th January expresses satisfaction with the grant of the title of Khán Báhádur to Sayed Abdul Fateh Moulvi of Bombay and recommends the grant of a title to Hakim Bákar Ali, an old and renowned Yunáni hakim (medical practitioner) of Bombay. The *Kásid* states that Hakim Bákar Ali has a kind disposition, that he has opened charitable dispensaries in one or two parts of the town, and that the Mahomedan community will be glad to hear of Government duly recognising the merits of this skilful and philanthropic hakim at the first opportunity. [The *Yajdán Parast* (135) of the 2nd January expresses satisfaction with the grant of titles to Messrs. Abdul Fateh Moulvi and Pestanji Hormasji Cama and the *Satyavakta* (120) of the 7th January to these two gentlemen and Dr. Keilhorn and Mr. Bechardás Viháridás Desái of Nadiád.]

Comments on the Agricultural Department in the Bombay Presidency.

21. In an article headed "The Agricultural Department in Bombay," the *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 3rd January, says:—Amid all the departments in the British Indian system of Government, the Agricultural Department is quite unique in its character. Unlike all other departments it is a spending department, pure and simple. The so-called spending departments of Justice, Post, Telegraph, Forest and others earn quite as much as, and occasionally more than, they spend. The Agricultural Department earns nothing. But it is not the less useful. In a country like ours, where over two-thirds of the population are dependent for their living on agriculture and where the State too derives nearly a third of its income from land, the Agricultural Department is of the utmost importance. Under the old Marátha rule there used to be, though not a regular distinct department of agriculture in the modern sense, some machinery for the collection of agricultural statistics, and the Marátha record contains numerous *gám-jhádás* and *gám-bands* which give particulars as regards cultivable and cultivated area, the nature of tenure, agricultural stock,

and so forth. The modern Agricultural Department is intended to do more than its predecessor. It is to improve the indigenous agriculture by bringing western science, appliances and methods into vogue among the Native agriculturists, by suggesting new products and by improving the indigenous ones. It is this highly useful function that the Agricultural Department has to perform, and it cannot but be interesting to notice its operations. The Director of Agriculture has under his control three Government farms, one at Poona attached to the College of Science under Mr. Woodrow, another at Bhadgaon under Mr. Stormont, and the third at Hyderabad in Sind under Mr. Strachan. There are some other farms, which, though not directly under his control, are amenable to his influence. All these farms are actively trying various experiments, with varying success, the effect of which cannot but prove beneficial to the Presidency. The only question to which sufficient attention does not seem to have been directed is the mode of bringing the successful experiments to the knowledge of the people. The experiments, whatever their merits, are of no practical value unless the local cultivators are instructed in the results. If a new crop is raised, a new implement used, or a new manure discovered on the experimental farms, steps must be taken to popularize these improvements far and wide, to secure the intelligent interest and appreciation of the local cultivators and to afford them facilities for introducing the improvements on their own lands. Thus if selected seed gives a better crop, if English beans or Californian mustard can be grown well and can fetch a good price, or a new thresher or plough or wheel can be profitably employed, our cultivators must be induced to adopt the changes and must be put into a position to do so by offering them conveniences for purchasing the seed and buying or borrowing the implements. Unless some effective steps are taken to make the experiments known outside the Government farms, the experiments will be of little use.

Temperance union among the Native Christians at Bassein.

22. The *Jáme Jamshed* (103), in its issue of the 7th January, says:—A few days ago a meeting of the Native Christians was held at the mission church at Bassein, and it was unanimously resolved that none of the persons who had assembled there should in future drink either toddy or spirituous liquors, and that if any one them acted against this resolution he should be excommunicated.

Dr. Carter's appointment as Principal of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, approved.

23. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 2nd January, says:—Dr. Carter's appointment as Principal, Grant Medical College, and First Physician, Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital, will meet with unqualified approval from the professional as well as the lay public. The appointment may not be found very popular in a limited circle, where loose discipline and large fees seem to be the best recommendation. But the students of the Grant College may congratulate themselves on having secured perhaps the most accomplished scientific teacher in India, and the patients of the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital on having themselves placed under the care of a real *Gareeb-parvar*. We trust Dr. Carter will look into the grievances regarding the management of both the institutions over which he has been so wisely appointed to preside. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (107) and the *Rást Goftár* (117), in their respective issues of the 2nd January, express satisfaction at the appointment, the *Rást* adding that the present staff of doctors in the Grant Medical College and in the Jamsetji Jijibhái Hospital is very efficient and should not be changed for a long time.]

24. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 2nd January, says:—The appointment of Dr. Carter to the post of Principal of the Grant Medical College will give general satisfaction. There are, to use the words of a doctor, hardly two scientific gentlemen in the whole of India of the calibre of Dr. Carter, and we are glad that his services have been thus duly recognized. It is men like Dr. Carter and Principal Wordsworth that we want at the head of our higher institutions. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the

7th and the *Jáme Jamshed* (103) in its issue of the 8th January, approve of the appointments of Dr. Carter as Principal of the Grant Medical College and Dr. Dhanjisha Navroji Párakh as Surgeon, Gokuldás Tejpál Hospital.]

The proclamation day parade in Bombay and the hour at which it should be held.

25. The *Rást Goftár* (117), in its issue of the 2nd January, says that the military parade in honour of the Kaiser-i-Hind should be held in the evening instead of in the morning, as evening is much more suitable for the purpose of a public show, that these parades formerly took place in the evenings and that the change in the hour appears like sacrificing their public importance to the convenience of military officers.

A flaw in the Military pension rules.

26. The *Pandit* (144), in its issue of the 31st December, says:—According to the pension rules the widow of a sepoy or a Native private is entitled to a pension of Rs. 2-12-0, that of a Havildár to Rs. 3-8-0, that of a Jemádár to Rs. 8, and that of a Subhedár to Rs. 26; but the last-mentioned item seems to be an error. A Subhedár draws from Rs. 80 to 100 per mensem and retires on a pension of Rs. 25, so it does not seem reasonable that his widow should get a larger pension than what he himself drew. The pay of a Subhedár is double that of a Jemádár, and hence it seems reasonable that the pension received by the widow of the former should be double what the widow of the latter gets. Rs. 26 appears to be a misprint for Rs. 16.

Precautions against severe calamities from fires in theatres necessary.

27. In noticing the recent calamitous fire at the annual fair in the People's Park at Madras, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (80), in its issue of the 4th January, states:—At the fairs and theatres in all parts of the country the local authorities should take care to see that the doors are sufficiently wide to prevent a horrible calamity like the one that has occurred at Madras. Some time ago many people lost their lives in the fires that took place in the theatres at Bangalore and Ahmednagar, and these occurrences ought to put the authorities on the alert to see that similar catastrophes do not occur at places where large crowds congregate. The theatres in Bombay have generally narrow doors and the authorities ought to take due precautionary measures against the occurrence of accidents at these play-houses.

A complaint against Shepherd and Company's boats at Dábhol in Ratnágiri.

28. A correspondent, writing to the *Vengurla Vritt* (70) in its issue of the 30th December, says:—The ferry-steamers starting from Bombay and touching at Goa and intermediate ports, and *vice versâ*, generally meet together at Dábhol at night, where there is a possibility of their collision against one another on account of the narrowness of the creek as such a collision has once or twice actually taken place. Though many boats are kept at every port to convey passengers from and to the steamers, generally only one or two of them leave the shore, and thus there is a possibility of their sinking on account of the excess of passengers they carry. The boatmen behave recklessly towards the passengers, and sometimes kick and abuse them. We hope the managers of Shepherd & Co.'s steamers will redress these grievances of the passengers as early as possible.

An inaccurate statement in the Bombay Presidency Season Reports for the week ending 28th December 1886.

29. In its local columns the *Broach Samáchár* (86) of the 6th January observes that the statement made in the Bombay Presidency Season Reports for the week ending 28th December last to the effect that in Broach the standing crops are good and that slight injury has been done to cotton in the A'mod and Hánsot Tálukás by cloudy weather is inaccurate. It says that the crops in the whole of the Broach District have been injured by the recent unsteady weather, and that the cotton crop will very likely be one-third of the original estimate.

Transfers and promotion in the police department, Ahmedabad District.

30. The *Praja Mat* (115), in its issue of the 1st January, says that the creation three years ago of the post of Inspector-General of Police has not been productive of good, and that the transfers and promotions of Inspectors and chief and head constables of police should at least be

made by the Inspector-General himself, complains of the frequent transfers of chief and head police constables in the Ahmedabad District and of favouritism in giving promotion, and remarks that Inspector Gray frequently recommends the transfer of his subordinates. It then complains of the disregard of the claims for promotion of Messrs. Syed Husen, Imám Morád, Anandlál Mugatrám and Bhogilál Khemchand and of the promotion of Mr. Maganlál to the post of chief constable, and adds that if the Inspector-General were to personally look to the appointments of chief constables instead of depending upon the recommendation of the Police Superintendent, the complaint and the discontent of the subordinates in the police force would to a great extent disappear.

Baptism of two young Hindoos at Dhárwár against the wishes of their parents.

31. The *Chandrodayá* (136), in its issue of the 1st January, speaks of a missionary at Dhárwár having secretly baptized two Hindoo young students against the wishes of their parents, and says that it is quite unjust to let the missionaries act in such an arbitrary way.

PART II.—*Education.*

The disappointment of the public at the announcement that the Honourable Mr. Justice West and not the Chancellor, Lord Reay, will preside at the convocation for conferring degrees.

32. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 2nd January, says:—The announcement that the Honourable Mr. Justice West will preside at the next convocation will, we have no doubt, be received with disappointment by many. It was little expected that the Chancellor would forego this brilliant opportunity of explaining and justifying his educational policy, when during his Káthiáwár tour he did not lose a single occasion for indirectly answering objections to his policy. We do not know what Government are waiting for, but if our educational system is to be changed, at least that of higher education, it would be better if the subject were placed before the public at the first opportunity. There is again the subject of technical education and of the changes to be made in the University curriculum generally and also in reference to the scheme of technical education. The public and the Senate will therefore greatly miss the presence of the Chancellor and the head of the administration on such an occasion. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (106), in its issue of the 2nd January, says that the people of Bombay will very much regret the absence of His Excellency Lord Reay from the coming University convocation for conferring degrees, that they met with a similar disappointment last year and that the convocation should be postponed in order to enable His Excellency to be present.]

Appointment of Fellows.

33. The *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 7th January, says:—Most of the gentlemen who have been made this year Fellows of the Bombay University have received the honour simply because they hold University degrees, while only a few persons have had the honour conferred on them for their valuable services to the public. The true principle on which the Fellowships should be conferred is that an equal distribution should be made between University men and public benefactors. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

The result of the last Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University and its causes.

34. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 2nd January, says:—The Indian Universities have hitherto been little more than mere examining bodies. The Bombay University is no exception to the rule; it has not yet advanced beyond its sister institutions. But during the last two years it has been amply proved that it is unable to discharge even that limited function in a satisfactory manner. The executive officers of our University are not, in our opinion, as vigilant as they ought to be. For some years parts of some examination paper or other leaked out, and though the contents were known but to a few students, some examinations were more or less vitiated. The year 1885 witnessed the climax of this corrupt—we had almost said scandalous—state of things by making it necessary for the University to hold the Matriculation Examination again on the ground of its having been thoroughly vitiated and to provide against similar contingencies at other examinations by printing the question-papers on the day of the examination. When this culminating point had been reached the Syndicate bestirred itself, and

made a bold effort to re-establish its credit and to find out the person who had been the means of throwing so much slur on its management, by offering a prize of Rs. 1,000. But these well-meant efforts availed nothing and the author of the evil remained unearthed. Luckily for the candidates there was, to the best of our information, no leakage in the last University examinations. But if the evil of 1885 was not felt in the examinations of 1886, there arose another evil, namely, that the results were disastrous in some of the Arts examinations, particularly those of the Matriculation, the Previous and the LL.B. The Matriculation results of the year 1886 have been horrible, some old schools having had the rare (and unenviable) ill-luck to pass no candidate, and some having one-third or one-fourth of their usual number of successful candidates. We are decidedly of opinion that the rigidity of some of the examiners has led to the result. We shall take only two papers—the English and Mathematical ones. The English paper was easier than usual,—at least the teachers and their pupils thought it so, and their opinion must be given considerable weight. Yet, in spite of this, we hear that about 180 only passed in English at the Poona centre. The examiner had no hobbies to ride, no particular whims or idiosyncracies to interfere with his judgment. But he was, they say, very *rigid*. The other paper, *viz.*, that in Arithmetic and Algebra, was full of pitfalls. It was of more than average difficulty. The tremendous havoc at the examination, besides being ascribed to the rigidity with which the examiners in English examined the answers and to the difficulty of the mathematical paper, must be attributed to the discontinuance of the system of sending up the "doubtful" cases to the Syndicate. We are really at a loss to see why the Syndicate should have thought of doing away with that practice.

Part III.—*Railways.*

35. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 2nd January, complains of the inconvenience and annoyance caused to passengers by the G. I. P. Railway by the thoughtless conduct of the young Eurasian ticket-clippers and collectors and the want of urinals in third-class carriages.

Complaint against the G. I. P. Railway.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

36. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (74), in its issue of the 2nd January, says:—Deputy Surgeon-General T. G. Hewlett, Sanitary Commissioner, very lately visited Surat, on which occasion he seems to have treated the municipal commissioners in a manner undeserved by them. He seems to have behaved towards them as if they were his subordinates. Dr. Hewlett asked the municipal president to go about the town with him on foot. Ráo Báhádur Jagjivandás showed his inability to do this on account of his advanced age; whereupon Dr. Hewlett took with him the other commissioners to see the improvements effected in the town since his visit last year—he walking ahead of them like a captain with his regiment, and pointing out to them the ruined parts of the city, open drains, cess-pools and such other things as he thought were fit to be pointed out to them. People flocked round this little army, and from the manner in which Dr. Hewlett was dealing all the while with the commissioners, took him to be the Collector of the city and began to say that he was reproaching the commissioners for their carelessness. By this the commissioners were indirectly much insulted. We question Dr. Hewlett's authority to command them. Dr. Hewlett remarked that as they had their local self-government entrusted to them, it was proper that they should undertake and carry out water and sewerage works, that the sanitary condition of the town was not good, that they were careless about it, and that therefore he would report to Government. We hope that when Government receive this report they will keep in mind the fact that Dr. Hewlett visited Surat soon after Lord Reay's visit to it, when the municipality was busily engaged in making preparations for the reception of His Excellency, and that it had no time to

Complaint against the treatment of the municipal commissioners of Surat by Deputy Surgeon-General Hewlett on the occasion of his last tour of inspection in that city.

see to the cleanliness of the obscure parts of the city. On Wednesday last a general meeting of the commissioners was called, on which occasion only 17 members promised to be present, many having gone out owing to the Christmas holidays; but out of them only 7 could present themselves on account of the very awkward time that was fixed for it. Upon this our worthy Sanitary Commissioner's wrath knew no bounds. He said that the behaviour of the commissioners towards him was not proper, that their manners were rude and that their carelessness was deliberate. The commissioners present explained to him that the conduct of the absent commissioners was not at all deliberate. He complained of the municipal commissioners being not punctual. Let us tell this worthy Deputy Surgeon-General that he himself was late by about 30 minutes on the 22nd ultimo. [The *Surat Akhbár* (76) of the 3rd January thinks that the visit of an able officer like Dr. Hewlett once or twice a year will lead at least to the town being cleaned previous to his arrival, and remarks that Dr. Hewlett went about the town and inspected it in a way that no former Sanitary Commissioner appears to have done before.]

Part V.—*Native States.*

37. The *Sanmárgá Dipika* (13), in its issue of the 3rd January, says:—

Comments on the assurance given by Lord Reay at Rájkot to the Native Chiefs in Káthiáwár.

At Rájkot His Excellency assured the Native Chiefs of the desire of Government to preserve their rights under the agreements which the British Government had concluded with them. We really do not understand why these words are hammered at now and then. They have ceased to have any significance at all. Porbandar has been taken under British management and converted into a port between Surat and Karáchi. Then there now remain Mándvi, Dwárka and Verával, which also can be easily got in these imperial days, when a high judicial authority like Sir James Stephen publicly declares that the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 is not binding. The words of His Excellency above quoted are of no value.

38. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 2nd January, says:—

Necessity for allowing appeals to be made to the High Court from the judgments of Political officers in judicial matters.

Why should not an appeal lie to the High Court instead of to the Government, from the judgments of Political officers in judicial matters? It cannot be maintained that Political officers are less fallible than other judicial officers like the Sessions Judges. The presumption lies the contrary way. Of late several judgments of Sessions Judges have been reversed or greatly modified by the High Court. Last, not least, is the appeal in the Talavia Riots case at Broach. But for the High Court, a number of innocent men in this case would have undergone longer or shorter terms of imprisonment. Like other people judges are also frail, and they are unconsciously biased in favour of or against the accused under the influence of a strong local feeling. As a corrective for this a higher court of appeal is required, constituted as the High Court is. It is true that by a direct appeal to the Governor in Council in such cases redress is often obtained. But it is uncertain. The Government, in disposing of an appeal, does not follow the judicial forms a High Court does. And hence there is at times a failure of justice. If Government think that in certain cases heard on appeal from Agencies political considerations intervene which a High Court cannot properly deal with, let them take care to separate such cases from the rest.

39. The same newspaper says:—Lord Dufferin says that the Indian

The Indian Princes and the behaviour of Political Agents towards them.

Prince occupies the most enviable position in the world. Why, the Indian peasant in one respect occupies a more enviable position. The Indian peasant is only very poor; he cannot always find food enough to satisfy his hunger and that of his wife and children, and clothes enough for himself, his wife and children. But he is his own master; he is the master of his little household; he governs his domestic circle as he pleases. And as regards the Indian Prince, he cannot often keep a tutor for his son except with the consent of the Political Agent, not to speak of choosing his own diván, or secretary, or councillor. The Indian Prince, to marry his

son or daughter, may have to obtain the consent of the Political Agent. The Indian Prince, before going on a journey, must receive the sanction of the Political Agent. Lord Dufferin talks of "heartiest sympathy and assistance." We have not the slightest doubt but that His Excellency believes that the Political Agents are always ready to give such hearty sympathy and assistance to the Indian Princes; but the facts are often otherwise. He talks also of Political Agents augmenting the prestige, supporting the authority and enhancing the personal consideration of the Indian Princes. But what they, as a rule, generally do is to make the Indian Princes contemptible in their own eyes and in those of their chiefs and people. The Chiefs and people see that their sovereign rulers are interfered with in connection with the smallest matters, and that they cannot even choose their own servants. They see them brow-beaten, threatened and insulted. What respect can they, under such circumstances, feel for their Princes? Now we are not among those who object to all interference with the administration of the Native States. On the contrary, we believe it is the duty of Government, as the paramount power, to interfere to prevent misrule when absolutely necessary. What we object to is Political Officers looking upon themselves as the real lords of the Native States and the Princes only as men bound to obey their *hukums* or orders. Are the Politicals all such marvellous geniuses that Government can safely allow them to coin new systems of administration for the Native States? We object to the Political Agents annoying and irritating the Indian Princes by constant and uncalled-for interference. Let them be more or less like lookers-on, students of the conditions and prospects of the States. Let them give good advice in a spirit of sympathy when the Princes need it. Let them interfere only when they see the States going to ruin. Let Government see that the Political Agents do not exceed these limits, and let them not put too much faith in the representations that are made by the Agents about the Native States. We do not know if there is any arrangement for direct communication between the Indian Princes and the Supreme Government. If a Native Prince has a grievance against his Political keeper, how does he send up his representation or appeal to Government? Must it pass through the hands of the officer complained against? Native Princes should be inspired with the belief that if they have any real grievance against the Political Officer, they have only to petition Government to get it redressed. All petty interferences and annoyances must cease. They lower the Princes in their own estimation and in that of their subjects. Native rulers thus get discouraged and give up looking into the affairs of the States. What does this lead to? Why, they retire at last into the zenána, where at any rate, let us hope, their sovereignty is unquestioned.

Relations of Political Agents with Native Princes and suggestions for the better management of their States.

40. The *Nyáyadarshak* (112), in its issue of the 3rd January, complains of Political Agents lording it over Native Princes and enjoying themselves and becoming rich at the expense of the latter, and observes that when Government give Political Agents good salaries it is nothing but bribery on their part to enjoy themselves at the cost of the Princes. It says that Government ought to issue a notification that no one serving in the Political Agency should receive anything whatever from Native Princes, that neither the Princes nor their Diváns or Kárbháris should give anything to them and that a breach of this rule should make both the receiver and the giver liable to severe punishment. Such a notification will encourage people to expose the guilty parties. If Government wish to enquire into the complaint, they should compare the pay of the Political Agent with his savings and appoint a commission to inspect the account-books of Native States. In short, if they wish to know the truth, they should grant a free pardon to *rájás* and their *kárbháris.* But such an enquiry cannot be expected, as the authorities are always ready to screen their co-religionists. As long as the corrupt practice of feasting Political Agents and giving them presents continues in Native States the management therein is not likely to improve. All the show of reforms in them is merely hollow. If appeals from the decisions of Political Agents were permitted to be taken to the High Court, much good would be done and their knowledge of law would be found out. It is to be hoped that the Government of Lord Reay will attend to these suggestions.

41. The same newspaper describes the present fallen condition of the Native Princes of India, who are said to be entirely at the mercy of their Diváns, who in their turn do their best to please the Political Agents with a view to serve their interests, and says that the Diváns purposely encourage the *rájás* to take to the pleasures of the zenána and other evil practices and make them cowards. It observes that properly speaking the *rája* is a moving statue, his power is nominal and his wisdom is gathered from the zenána. By such conduct the *rája* is losing day by day his authority and respect and is degrading himself in the eyes of foreigners. This state is deplorable, but it is creditable to the British Government that it shows mercy to these Princes.

The Native Princes and their Diváns.

42. The *Jagadádarsh* (35), in its issue of the 2nd January, says:—The behaviour of the British Government towards the Native States in India is often unjust and such as to remind one of the proverb "Might is right." The paramount power has made hard and fast treaties with the Native Princes and has left them very little liberty of action. Moreover, when it wants the Princes to do anything which they are not bound to do under their treaties, it compels them under some excuse or other to do it and thus tramples over their rights and lowers their dignity. When the British Government wants to deprive Native Princes of anything, it first looks into the treaty and sees if by some manipulation or other it can accomplish its object under its terms. If, however, it cannot be so construed as to favour the intended object, the Government says that as the paramount power, it is entitled to the co-operation of the feudatory States. Sometimes it asks them to do a thing as a matter of friendship and at other times it says that it is deeply concerned to see the Native States incapable of exercising their rights properly, and under this pretence it wrests those powers from them and exercises them itself on the promise that the powers will be restored to the Princes when they are found to be competent to use them well. Such has been the conduct of the Government in the matters of salt, opium, forest, ábkári, &c. Similar is the case with regard to the land required for the Southern Marátha Railway. The railway is started by English merchants and they will appropriate the gain to be derived from it, while the land is to be supplied to them *gratis* by the Native Princes. This is all very well and in accordance with the principles of English justice! When Government undertake negotiations about the land it is perforce given by its owners, and nobody can say a word in opposition. The way in which British officers have demanded land for this purpose is such as will excite laughter. Without caring for public opinion or the voice of their own conscience, Political Officers have written to the Native States in the following manner:—"All the Princes have agreed to give *gratis* the land necessary for the railway and you must also agree to the same." In this manner the States have been unjustly deprived of land in the interests of the Railway Company. Government are now thinking of putting a stop to the levying of import and export duties by Native Princes. The Princes have a full right to levy the duties under the treaties, but Government think that if the Princes continue to levy them, their officers are likely either secretly or under misapprehension to levy a transit duty, and that thereby freedom of trade is likely to be interfered with, and in order to avoid this interference Government desire that Native Princes should discontinue the levy of these duties.

The compulsory grant of land by Native States to the Southern Marátha Railway Company and the abolition of the import and export duties.

43. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 2nd January, says:—The appointment of an outside adviser in administrative matters at Hyderabad is a humiliation to the memory of her late great statesman. But this is presumably a temporary arrangement; and certainly it will have done the State great permanent good if His Highness the Nizám, in availing himself of the advice and services of the experienced officer who has been lent him by the Government of India, remembers what His Highness himself declared in his reply to the address of the Mahájan Sabha at Madras to be the lesson Native India has to learn from her British connection—

A suggestion to His Highness the Nizám to avail himself of the services of Colonel Marshall.

constitutional government. In spite of the consummate tact and energy of the late Sir Sálar Jang, Hyderabad, both in its nobles and its people, is still medieval in its notions of order, of right and of administration; and all the help of the moral support of the British Government which the new arrangement implies is fully needed for the successful accomplishment of the task. Success may well be expected to be attained, but its necessary condition is that the Nizám himself should make up his mind to secure it and to be swerved by no other object in utilising the services of Colonel Marshall; and then His Highness will find the task of administration facilitated beyond expectation and will be able to set an example to his brother Princes in India. [The *Rást Goftár* (117), in its issue of the 2nd January, approves of the appointment and says that Colonel Marshall has heavy and responsible duties to perform at Hyderabad, and that he will be able to do a good deal of service to the Hyderabad State if he bewares of the intrigues of the Diván's partisans.]

Disapproval of the appointment of a European as an adviser to His Highness the Nizám.

44. The *Arunodayă* (16), in its issue of the 2nd January, refers to the appointment of Colonel Marshall as adviser to His Highness the Nizám, and says:—As the Colonel's post is that of the secretary and adviser it seems that he has no connection with the administration of the State, but as he is a European and a military officer, and moreover carries the favour of the Governor General, it is likely that he will be consulted in almost all matters connected with the administration of the State. The administration of Bhopál is in the hands of a European and the same is the case with Hyderabad now. There is also a European in a similar post in the service of the Gáikwád. Europeans have more or less a hand in the administration of other Native States also. They have already driven out the Natives from the high posts in the *Khálsa* provinces and this fact has led to the appointment of a farcical commission. If Natives have no scope left them for the display of their intellectual abilities even in the few surviving Native States it is a thing much to be deplored. From the news received, it seems that the Nizám was given a European adviser at his own request, but Natives are too shrewd to believe any such talk. The request of the Nizám and the compliance of the Government with it are considered by them to be simply formal and there is nothing to dispel that impression. That the Nizám could not find even one gentleman competent to serve him as an adviser in his own State or among the 25 krors of the Native population of India is a thing which will pinch the hearts of the Natives and make them feel themselves very much degraded. [The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 3rd January, expresses similar sentiments.]

A suggestion for having an annual gathering of all the Native Princes in Káthiáwár.

45. The *Praja Mat* (115), in its issue of the 1st January, dwells on the necessity and advantages of having an annual gathering of all the Native Princes in Káthiáwár, wherein they should discuss political matters and measures for the welfare of their subjects, and thinks that Government will give permission for such a meeting if requested to do so. The paper thinks that almost all the Princes in Káthiáwár will take part in the gathering and hopes that the Káthiáwár Princes and their Kárbháris will make a request to Government to this effect.

An attack made on Dr. Anderson, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, by armed dacoits between Vánkáner and Rájkot.

46. In reference to the attack made by some armed dacoits on Dr. Anderson, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, between Vánkáner and Rájkot, the *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 5th January, observes:—Attacks on travellers in Káthiáwár are not uncommon. Many a time Natives have been plundered or killed in that province and the occurrence has been generally passed over without much notice. When a European happens to be the victim of this lawlessness the Anglo-Indian newspapers make a great noise about it, as has happened in the case of the attack on Dr. Anderson. Europeans seldom set out on a journey without carrying some kind of weapon, and when even they are sometimes attacked it may be conceived how unarmed Native travellers fare at the hands of the dacoits. The authorities ought to take stringent measures to put down the

dacoits and permit Natives within due limits to carry weapons for their protection. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 6th January expresses similar sentiments. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (74), in its issue of the 2nd January, states that the frequency of plunders in several parts of Káthiáwár shows that some Native States do not keep a strict watch in the distant parts of their territories, and that the present case of plunder between Vánkáner and Morvi is not the first of its kind, and asks how it is that these two States have not been able to guard their frontiers well. The *Káside Mumbai* (107), in its issue of the 7th January, says that no noise need be made about the occurrence, as such things happen in all countries, and that Native States should protect their frontiers better and keep an efficient police force.]

Praises of His Highness the Thákor of Wadhwán and his Diván, Mr. Ratilál.

47. The *Khambát Samáchár* (109), in its issue of the 31st December, praises His Highness the Thákor of Wadhwán and his Diván, Mr. Ratilál, for the good administration of the State and for having the welfare of the people at heart, and remarks that the people bless the Thákor for his solicitude for them.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
14th January 1887.

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INDEX

(For the week ending 8th January 1887.)

Page.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári: Temperance union among the Native Christians at Bassein ... 10
Administration of India:
A spirit of union among the Natives of India and the way in which the British Government ought to behave with respect to it ... 4
The lamentations of India 4
Agriculture: Comments on the Department of — in the Bombay Presidency 9
Appointments: Dr. Carter's appointment as Principal of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, approved:
The *Indian Spectator* 10
The *Mahrátta* 10
Bombay Presidency Season Reports: An inaccurate statement in the — for the week ending 28th December 1886 11
British Cabinet: Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation from the — and the treachery involved therein 4
Christian missionaries in India: The baptism of two young Hindus at Dhárwár against the wishes of their parents 12
Christmas in India: Comments on the mode of observing Christmas holidays by Europeans in India... 5
Coasting steamers: Complaint against Shepherd & Company's boats at Dábhol in Ratnágiri 11
Countess of Dufferin's Fund: All classes exhorted to give a liberal response to the appeal made in behalf of the — for supplying female medical aid to the women of India 8
Finance Committee:
The — and suggestions regarding reduction in the Educational Department 8
The suggestion of the — to reduce the salaries of Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Judges and Mámlatdárs disapproved 8
Fires in theatres: Necessity for taking precautions against severe calamities from — 11
India Council: A vacancy in the — caused by the retirement of Sir Frederick Halliday 4
Judicial matters: Comments on the system of trial in criminal cases as it obtains in India 6
Legislative Councils: Necessity for the reorganization of the Indian —... 5
National Congress of 1886: The — and the sympathetic attitude of the Viceroy towards its delegates and president:
The *Mahrátta* 6
The *Native Opinion* 7
Pensions: A flaw in the Military pension rules 11
Police: Transfers and promotions in the — department, Ahmedabad District... 11
Proclamation-day parade in Bombay: The — and the hour at which it should be held 11
Public honours:
Comments on the New Year's honours 9
The New Year's honours and Hakim Bákar Ali of Bombay recommended for a title 9
Public Service: Sir T. C. Hope and his services to Gujarát... ... 8
Public Service Commission: The — and the necessity for its proceedings being carried on publicly 8
Public utterances: Comments on the Viceroy's reply to the address from the British Indian Association:
The *Bombay Samáchár* 7
The *Jáme Jamshed* 7
Queen's Jubilee: Suggestions with regard to the commemoration of the — 4
Russia: The alleged insanity of the Czar of — and the good that it would do to India 5

Page.

PART II.—*Education*—

Bombay University:
Appointment of Fellows of the — 12
The disappointment of the public at the announcement that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West and not the Chancellor Lord Reay will preside at the convocation of the — 12
The result of the last Matriculation Examination of the — and its causes 12

PART III.—*Railways*—

G. I. P. Railway: Complaint against the — 13

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Surat: Complaint against the treatment of the municipal commissioners of — by the Deputy Surgeon-General Hewlett on the occasion of his last tour of inspection in that city 13

PART V.—*Native States*—

Appeals to the High Court from the judgments of Political officers in judicial matters: Necessity for allowing—... 14
Compulsary grant of land by the Native States to the Southern Marátha Railway Company: The — and the abolition of the import and export duties 16
Highway robberies in Káthiáwár: An attack made on Dr. Anderson, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, by armed dacoits between Vánkáner and Rájkot 17
Hyderabad:
A suggestion to His Highness the Nizám to avail himself of the services of Colonel Marshall 16
Disapproval of the appointment of a European as an adviser to His Highness the Nizám 17
Native Princes in India: The — and their Diváns 16
Native Princes in Káthiáwár:
A suggestion for having an annual gathering of all the — ... 17
Comments on the assurance given by Lord Reay at Rájkot to the — 14
Political Agents:
Relations of — with Native Princes and suggestions for the better management of their States 15
The Indian Princes and the behaviour of — towards them ... 14
Wadhwán: Praises of His Highness the Thákor of — and his Diván, Mr. Ratilál 18

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS,

[CONFIDENTIAL]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8TH JANUARY 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

A political association in Berár.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 1st January, says:—A large and influential meeting of the representatives of the people of Berár from various parts was held in Puranmal's theatre at Amráoti on the 27th of December 1886, at 7-30 P.M., to consider whether it was desirable and necessary to establish an association to represent the wants and wishes of the people of Berár to Government on the one hand, and to interpret to the former the views and acts of the latter on the other. About 1,000 people were present. The proceedings of the meeting were conducted under the presidency of Khán Báhádur Khawaja Badrudin Kázi, Jághirdár of Arvi and Special Magistrate of Malkápur, and by the unanimous opinion of all present an association called the Berár Sárvajanik Sabha was established.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
14th January 1887.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 3 of 1887.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 15th January 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Monthly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,300
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Do.	Weekly	250
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	1,000
	MARA'THI			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*22	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	150
*23	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
*24	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
*27	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*28	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
30	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
*32	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	285
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	335
36	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*39	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
40	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	245
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	400
48	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*49	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
*52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	200
*53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
57	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
58	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*63	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
*64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
65	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	240
66	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
67	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*68	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*73	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
74	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
75	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
76	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
77	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
79	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
80	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
81	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
82	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*83	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
84	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
85	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	200
86	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
87	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
88	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
89	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*90	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
91	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	100
92	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
93	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
94	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
95	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
96	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
97	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
98	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
99	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
100	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
101	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*102	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly... ...	200
103	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
104	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
105	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
106	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,027
107	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*108	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*109	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
110	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
111	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
112	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
113	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
114	„ Praja Hitapatră	Nadiád	Do.	200
115	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
116	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
117	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
119	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
121	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
122	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*126	„ Svadesh Bandhav...	Karáchi	Do.	100
*127	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
128	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
129	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
130	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
131	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*132	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
133	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
134	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
135	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
136	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*137	„ Havyak Subodhă...	Bombay	Do.	100
138	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
139	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
140	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
	URDU.			
141	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*142	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
143	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
144	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
145	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	SINDI.			
146	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	460
*147	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
148	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. Writing upon the subject of the Queen's Jubilee, the *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 9th January, suggests that as Her Imperial Majesty the Queen is now old, as there is no hope of another happy Jubilee year occurring again, and as at such a time there is no fear of any recommendation made by Her Majesty falling to the ground, Her Majesty should give some more liberty to the Natives of India and improve the condition of those Native Princes who are leading an obscure life in some corner. Such jubilee-gifts, thinks the paper, will increase the gratitude, the satisfaction, and the good-will which the Natives of India at present feel for the various acts of benevolence, protection, and education already experienced by them at Her Majesty's hands.

Recommendation for giving increased liberty to the people of India in connection with the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee.

2. The *Khambát Gazette* (108), in its issue of the 9th January, suggests that in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee prisoners under sentence of long terms of imprisonment should be released from Indian jails in the same way as prisoners working out their sentence of transportation for life were released on the occasion of the accession to the throne of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

The Queen's Jubilee and a suggestion for the release of prisoners under sentence of long terms of imprisonment.

3. In writing about the New Year's Honours the *Gujaráti* (99), in its issue of the 9th January, complains of disregard of the claims of Native gentlemen to public honours and of the majority of the recipients of these honours being Government officials, objects to the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire being conferred on Mr. Colman Macaulay this year, and observes that the qualifications of and services rendered to the State by persons on whom titles are conferred should be published along with their names in the official Gazette. It says that in some cases the recipients of titles are not known to the public and that if their claims to these honours were published the people would have cause to be satisfied with their selection. The paper then gives a list of Native Princes, their Diváns and Native gentlemen, who it thinks should be given titles on the occasion of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, and adds that the proportion of non-officials should be larger than that of Government officials. (The *Broach Samáchár* (86) of the 13th January is exceedingly sorry to find that the Honourable Dádábhái Návroji has not yet been honoured with a title.)

New Year's Honours and suggestions in connection with the grant of titles.

4. The *Jáme Jamshed* (103), in its issue of the 10th January, says:—The vacancy in the India Council caused by the death of Mr. Bullen-Smith should be filled up by the appointment of a commercial gentleman. The commercial post in the Council has long been held by Calcutta merchants, and hence no gentleman from that side should be favoured with the appointment this time. Bombay has a good claim to it, and the appointment of the Honourable Forbes Adams would be popular, not only in this Presidency but throughout the country. If Mr. Adams declines the offer, another retired merchant of Bombay should get the appointment.

A Bombay merchant recommended for the vacancy in the India Council caused by the death of Mr. Bullen-Smith.

5. The same newspaper in its issue of the 15th January says:—The statement made by the Under Secretary of State for India that the pacification of Burma has been accomplished and that the credit of the achievement is due to General Sir Frederick Roberts and others engaged in the country is inaccurate. The absence of the Under Secretary at Constantinople and other European cities appears to have prevented him from posting himself up in the current situation in Burma and to have led to his committing the blunder. The officers who have lost their lives in fighting with the dacoits and those who have been working hard for the pacification of the country at great risk to their lives deserve much credit; but

The statement made by the Under Secretary of State for India that the pacification of Burma has been accomplished is inaccurate.

unfortunately the country still continues to be much disturbed, and it cannot be as yet said with tolerable accuracy when its complete pacification will be achieved. Every day brings news of the mischief committed by the dacoits and of encounters with them. It is to be hoped that the new police force that is being organized will conduce to the early pacification of the country.

A rumour regarding the disposition of the Sikhs to assist Mahárája Dhulip Sing.

6. The *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 27th December, mentions a rumour that the Sikhs of the Punjáb are much excited by the way in which the rights of Mahárája Dhulip Sing have been trampled down and that they are preparing to assist him in the accomplishment of his object and warns the English people not to trifle with the descendant of such an illustrious and powerful Indian Prince as Kanjitsing, but to remember that a man never loses his spirit however wretched may be the material condition to which he is reduced.

Comments on Lord Dufferin's reply to the address of the Indian Association of Calcutta.

7. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 9th January, says:—The reply given by Lord Dufferin to the address that was presented to him on his return to Calcutta from his tour, by the Indian Association of Calcutta, is very significant in more ways than one. That reply came just at the close of the National Congress, which ended its sittings on that very day, and seems to give an authoritative answer to some of the important resolutions adopted by it. It seems from the tone of his speech that His Excellency has not yet got over the irritation caused by the bad health he enjoyed during a portion of the time occupied by his tour. As has been well observed, Lord Dufferin is, whatever else he may be, a suave and amiable speaker. He is pre-eminently renowned as a man who can say what he has to say with the best possible grace. With his sweet and sonorous tones and his measured and balanced sentences he enraptures his audience, although he may not be able to convince them of the truth of his remarks. He has been a diplomat all his life, and he is considered to be a master of the art of whitewashing and smoothing the most unpleasant communications. But of late a strange change appears to have come over him. That graceful amiability, which accompanied him and carried him through the worst European complications, appears to have given way to querulousness, which would be unbecoming in even a comparatively irresponsible official, and it strikes us as strange that two years of Indian Government should spoil that temper which kept its perfect balance in the very throes of the recent Egyptian crisis. In his reply under notice he takes to task the deputation from the Indian Association for being "altogether unreasonable." He also scolds them for not being truthful, and says that he was surprised to find them stating that Government had not announced the view they took of the Volunteer question, whereas he stated the decision of Government regarding that matter a year ago. We consider expressions like these to be very undignified, to say the least of it, and they ought not to be addressed to such an influential body of gentlemen as waited on Lord Dufferin on that occasion. The only way in which we can account for this kind of temper is by supposing that Lord Dufferin is yet in bad health, and we express our heart-felt sorrow that it should be so. His Excellency tells us in unmistakeable terms that we shall never be allowed the privilege of enrolling ourselves as volunteers. But we should have liked to be taken a little more into confidence, and told what those difficulties and disadvantages are which outweigh the advantages to be realised from our becoming volunteers. His Excellency is kind enough to say that our loyalty and patriotism are not questioned, and that at least removes one great difficulty in the way. We may be quite sure that the difficulties alluded to by him must certainly be of lesser magnitude than the fear of our being deemed disloyal. As it is, the reply being so vague in its reasons while so emphatic in its denial, we are afraid it will give rise to a very large amount of irritation. Why should there be difficulties in our way of becoming volunteers, while there are none in the way of Europeans and Eurasians, is a question which will keep the mind of the public

constantly in trouble and vexation. And what are we to understand by the remark "that it was Mr. Gladstone's Government that was then in office." Is it meant to convey by it that our best friend has said that, and not those whom we consider to be opposed to our interests? For ourselves, we have never made any distinction between a Liberal and a Conservative Government as regards our interests. We value both of them equally as being Englishmen and as friends of the sufferers. Why, then, was that remark made? Gladstone or no Gladstone, what we are concerned at is that our aspirations in this direction should have received such a pointblank refusal—a refusal which we are assured will not be reconsidered.

8. While writing on the same subject the *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 9th January, says:—The refusal to enter into any explanation of the position can and will suggest no other inference than that of distrust. The Government, we feel sure, does not desire such a result and hence ought to reconsider its decision. There is one parenthetical clause in Lord Dufferin's speech which we have read with equal surprise and regret. It is the allusion to Mr. Gladstone being in office when the Home Government passed an adverse decision on the question of Native Volunteers; for the implication it involves is opposed to the fundamental constitution of the Government of India which has no reference to the parties in English politics. Responsible ministers and every member of Parliament may be led, in the heat of party spirit or eagerness to serve party interests, to violate this principle and sacrifice India to those interests; but the Queen's Viceroy in this country is entirely free from those influences.

The appeal made in behalf of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for supplying female medical aid to the women of India and observations thereon.

9. The same newspaper says:—Lady Dufferin's generous appeal of 1st January seeks for co-operation from members of the National Association and others interested in the cause of collecting funds in aid of the female medical relief movement, and it does not ask for much from people individually. "A very little sum, whether in annas or rupees, from every one who can afford to give anything, would make the subscription a really national one, and a worthy memorial of our great Queen's reign." The best chance of success for this effort, we think, lies in the distribution and circulation of the collecting cards on the eve of the actual celebration of the Jubilee, and we would suggest that steps be taken now to effect such distribution and circulation at the proper time. If the officials of the Association wait till the cards are applied for, they may probably have to wait for good. If the people are to be reached by means of the cards, these must be sent to them. Municipalities and other corporate or social organisations also might be invited to assign to this object a fraction of the funds which they would spend on the celebration of the Jubilee. If such assignment tends to take away a little from the splendour of the momentary shows, its moral effect will more than counterbalance it. Lastly, the Government, as we submitted on a former occasion, ought to participate in the project, either by making once for all a donation of a suitable amount, or by declaring the conditions on which it will subsidize the fund permanently. It would be ridiculous to think that the Government of the country should consider itself debarred from lending help to a movement which is designated by the name of the "National" Association, and which the poorest subject who can afford to spare a few annas is invited to patronize. Medical dispensaries for males are started, supported, aided and managed by the State: why should there be any squeamishness in regard to an institution intended for the relief of the female members of the population? The latter would be officered by female doctors, as the former are by those of the other sex. This is the only essential difference between the two, and unless the new institution is treated similarly to the old it cannot be expected to succeed, or, succeeding, to last. There is a need for a certain proportion of female doctors, and if they be of the proper stamp and education they would contribute to female enlightenment as well as to medical treatment. The argument urged by the so-called friends of female freedom—that the institution of female doctors would help only to perpetuate the seclusion of the Zenana—can now well be valued at its worth, as such insidious pleadings are nothing new nor confined to this ques-

tion. It is undeniable that some ailments are concealed even from their near relatives by many female sufferers, because the information would lead to examination by male doctors. To talk of male cruelty or shame in the matter is absurd. It will be a great gain to health and life if this fear is removed by the existence of female doctors as a help even for purposes of personal examination. Altogether, therefore, it seems to us strange for the Government to feel shy in rendering State aid to such a cause. Some official declaration ought to accompany the appeal to the people.

The Public Service Commission and the desirability of its doing its work with greater patience.

10. The same newspaper says:—Now that the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the affairs of India does not sit till after Easter, the Public Service Commission in India may well relax the railway speed with which it is driving the luckless witnesses before it. We said something in this connection only last week, and need add no more than that, in every possible way, the Commission should avoid giving a handle to grievance-mongers. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 13th January, expresses the same sentiments.]

A suggestion to the Public Service Commission.

11. The *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 12th January, says:—The Public Service Commission does not record the written replies of the persons who offer themselves for an oral examination, and asks a witness to point out the particular written answer which he wishes the Commission to put on record. This procedure is objectionable, inasmuch as it is likely to overlook important matters and does injustice to the witness who took considerable trouble to prepare the replies. The Commission has adopted this course probably to save trouble to itself, but it is likely to give rise to the complaint that the enquiry was incomplete. The Commission ought to discontinue this defective procedure and adopt the system followed by the Education Commission of Lord Ripon's time of reading to a witness the written replies prepared by him, subjecting him to cross-examination on those replies, and putting the whole evidence on record. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) and the *Satyavakta* (120) in their respective issues of the 12th and the 14th January express similar sentiments.]

The result of the labours of the Finance Committee considered disappointing.

12. The *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 13th January, says:—The Finance Committee is said to have recommended a reduction of fifty lákhs of rupees, but this sum is very paltry compared to the annual expenditure of seventy-five krors, and excites regret and ridicule. The Committee has severely handled the Bombay Presidency. This Presidency is in advance of other parts of the country in education, but the Committee has recommended the stoppage of its further progress, suggested a reduction in other useful expenses, and advised the clipping of the salaries of low-paid Natives rather than of those of highly-paid Europeans. The people ought to condemn these proceedings of the Committee at large public meetings. If Government seriously mean to tide over the present financial difficulty they should reduce the large salaries of Europeans and the military expenditure and revive the cotton import duties. If, as is reported by the *Pioneer*, it was intended that the Finance Committee should suggest a saving of half a kror of rupees only, there was no need of appointing the Committee, which has cost a very large amount of money.

Comments on Lord Reay's reply to the Municipal address presented to him at Karáchi.

13. In an article headed "Lord Reay at Karáchi," the *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 12th January, says:—The concluding words of Lord Reay's reply to the Municipal address at Karáchi are as felicitous as they are noteworthy. Karáchi has indeed made remarkable progress since its transfer to Bombay more than thirty years ago, and it may be only a vain regret that it would have made greater progress under the Punjab Government. But it is a fact which Lord Reay will scarcely deny that before he thought Karáchi "the spoiled child of fortune," it was systematically overlooked, and if ever a concession was made to it, it was made hesitatingly and grudgingly. We owe, however, so much to Lord Reay, and expect so many things yet from him, that we cannot but feel

bound to assure him that under the rule of a just, sympathetic, and liberal a statesman as he himself is, there will not be even so much as a whisper of a threat to break the union which Lord Reay is so anxious to maintain between Bombay and Karáchi. The separation of Sind from Bombay and its annexation to the Punjab was half a dozen years ago seriously talked of, and was at that time thought inevitable, as the Punjab authorities had taken it up in earnest, but the objections of the Bombay Government to the measure prevailed, and fortunately, as Lord Reay would say, the union between Karáchi and Bombay remained intact. Since then there has occasionally been, we confess, a talk of going over to the rival's camp, but it has all been based upon commercial considerations. And if these columns ever advocated the annexation of Sind to the Punjab the reason was the deplorably obstructive attitude of the Bombay Government towards this province. But the future is more hopeful, and we can confidently look forward to Lord Reay to supply what his predecessors have withheld.

Disapproval of the intended abolition of the Agricultural Department, Bombay.

14. After giving a brief sketch of the agricultural experiments made by the Agricultural Department in this Presidency, the *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 10th January, says:—The sketch here given of the experiments is necessarily very brief, but it is enough to show what useful work Mr. Ozanne and his colleagues are doing. The work is certainly such as cannot be dispensed with. It is, therefore, with no little concern that we have heard rumours of the intended abolition of the Agricultural Department. We have learnt from a reliable source that a fiat has gone forth from the Secretary of State that the Department must be abolished. It is the least productive department and must fall a victim to the cry of retrenchment which is heard everywhere. Sir Edward Buck, the Secretary to the Agricultural Department with the Government of India is, we are told, striving hard to prevent the abolition, but it is feared that the department is doomed. Such a result will be little short of a calamity for India. India's best interests are wound up with the prosperity of her agriculture, and she depends for that prosperity in a great measure on the efforts which Government may make to improve it. The system of experimental farms and of popularizing improvements in agriculture by precept and example is best calculated to secure that prosperity, and the abolition of the department will, we think, give it a rude check.

Translation of the last annual report of the Director of Agriculture in the Bombay Presidency into different vernaculars of the presidency recommended for the benefit of the agriculturists.

15. The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 10th January says that the recent annual report of the Director of Agriculture contains information very valuable and useful to ryots and arboriculturists and should be translated in its entirety or in substance into the different vernaculars of the Bombay Presidency and distributed in pamphlet form gratis among the agricultural population. If Government are, remarks the paper, unwilling to undergo a small expenditure, a small price should be charged for the pamphlet.

The decreasing supply of cows.

16. The *Subodh Patrika* (15), in its issue of the 9th January, says:—The Indian cow whose existence is so essential to our agriculture and our very life seems to be on the road to extinction under the demand not so much for her teeth or skin or any fancy article she yields as for her flesh. Compared with the annual destruction of cattle by wild beasts and for human food, what is the addition made to the stock by breeding operations? Almost *nil*, we fear. We hope the energetic Mr. Ozanne of our Agricultural Department will take up the subject and enlighten us on it.

Satisfaction at the order of Government cancelling the notification issued by the Kolába Magistrate in the matter of the anti-liquor movement and a suggestion in connection with the publication of the cancellation of the notification.

17. The *Arunodayá* (16) of the 9th January is very glad to learn that Government have compelled the District Magistrate of Kolába to withdraw the notification issued by him in connection with the anti-liquor movement in that district, but says that the mode of cancelling the notification adopted by the District Magistrate is quite objectionable, and that therefore Government should direct him to give it up and to take a proper and legitimate course. The first notification of the District Magistrate, adds the paper, was printed, and copies

of it were distributed throughout the district. The order cancelling the first notification has, however, been only sent to the village officers instead of its being printed and published like the cancelled notification. Government should therefore not only compel the District Magistrate to publish the order of cancellation in the same way in which the notification cancelled was published, but also to give people to understand that they should give up the impression which may have been made on their minds by the first notification, and that they have full liberty to resolve not to drink liquor. [The *Satyá Shodhak* (60) of the 9th January also expresses its delight at the cancellation of the notification in question, praises Lord Reay for this order, notes down this act among the various other acts of benevolence His Excellency has done, and says that the withdrawal of the notification issued by the District Magistrate of Kolába is tantamount to a declaration that it is not criminal to dissuade people from drinking liquor by threatening to excommunicate them in the event of their drinking it.]

The anti-liquor movement in the Northern Konkan and Gujarát and the attitude of the British officials.

18. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 9th January, says :—We congratulate the people of the Northern Konkan and Gujarát on their holding out against drink. This movement very strikingly demonstrates the assertion often made by us, that our rulers know but very little of the actual temper and inclinations of the masses over whom they hold sway. Such a wide-spread movement must have been preceded by an amount of oppression and irritation. But what did the officers of Government know about it? They went on all along living in the fancied security that the masses, as a matter of fact, liked the Abkári administration, and they consequently represented to Government the matter in the same light in which they viewed it. The noise that was raised over it they complacently fathered upon what the officials are pleased to denominate wire-pullers. The delusion of the officials naturally deluded the Government, and all went as merrily as a marriage bell till the whole official world was suddenly awakened to the truth of the matter. Even now we are sorry to observe that attempts are being made to hold up the whole thing as the work of some designing persons, who have forced the masses into temperance by threats and intimidation. We have also heard rumours about some people being actually or about to be prosecuted for preventing the poor people from drinking liquor. We do not know what truth there is in these rumours. But we advise the officials to be wise in time. Their attempts to force the people to drink liquor may in their minds be justified by certain principles, but we should say that the spectacle of Government officials siding with the liquor contractors in winning over or compelling a poor population to take to drink is abhorrent to all civilized ideas. We hope for the sake of the British name that the rumours are either false or exaggerated. The right attitude the officials should take at such a juncture is the attitude of *laissez faire* and we hope that they are taking it.

19. The *Arunodayá* (16), in its issue of the 9th January, says that the native Christians and the Hindus of the villages of Utan and Gorai in Salsette have resolved to abstain from drinking liquor in opposition to the village officers who succeeded, some time ago, in inducing the people to give up a similar resolution which they had formerly made.

The anti-liquor movement at Gandevi in the Gáekwád's territory.

20. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (84) of the 10th January says that the Golás (rice-beaters) of Gandevi have resolved to desist from using spirituous drinks and that other castes of the place will soon follow in their footsteps. The writer considers the temperance movement as a result of his preaching against the evils of intemperance.

The grievances of the mill labourers.

21. The *Din Bandhu* (6), in its issue of the 9th January, says :—We would earnestly ask the Government of Bombay to look into the condition of the mill hands. The men and women still work for long hours without adequate rest, are thrown out of employment with forfeiture of wages for past services if they ask leave or give notice of resignation, are not provided with medical treatment on the spot when it is most needed, and are put to great hardship on account of

the uncertainty attending dates of payment of wages and of the arrears of pay held back. The ignorant and needy workmen appear to be quite helpless in the hands of the mill-owners.

The collision in the Bombay harbour between the S. S. "King Arthur" and the steamer "Zuari."

22. The *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 12th January, says :—The Marine Court of Enquiry that investigated the circumstances attending the collision between the S. S. "King Arthur" and the steamer "Zuari" in the Bombay harbour has given judgment that the fatal accident was mainly caused by the imprudent steering of the former vessel and the lights of the "Zuari" burning dimly. Government ought to punish those persons on the "King Arthur" through whose fault the collision took place. This should be done in the interests of the large seafaring public whose safety ought to be carefully guarded. The Court has properly praised the captain and the pilot of the "King Arthur" for their judgment and exertions in saving the lives of the passengers of the "Zuari" after the accident. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the same date expresses similar sentiments and recommends that experienced pilots should be told off to the work of taking the vessels out of the harbour at night].

The income-tax paid by the Mullánji and a suggestion to Ráo Sáheb Anuprám Bálmukandás, Income-tax Collector, Surat.

23. In a controversy with the *Praja Mitrá* newspaper about the Mullánji (Head-priest of the Boráhs), the *Gujarát Mitrá* (74), in its issue of the 9th January, shows that the Mullánji's annual income amounts to about one lákh and a half, and states that he has paid the income-tax on an annual income of Rs. 35,000 only. The Income-tax Collector, Surat, is therefore strongly recommended to re-examine the account-books of the Mullánji and to increase the tax. [A correspondent, writing to the *Chandrá Prakásh* (91), in its issue of the 10th January, and the *Deshi Mitrá* (93) in that of the 13th January, make the same recommendation to Ráo Sáheb Anuprám, Income-tax Collector, Surat.]

The annoyance caused by Native converts to Christianity to the Hindus at Waduth, Sátára.

24. A correspondent writing from Waduth to the *Bodh Sudhákar* (21) in its issue of the 5th January, says that the Government authorities at Sátára and the Government of Bombay having taken no notice of the complaints of the Hindu inhabitants of Waduth regarding the inconvenience and trouble caused to them by the Christian converts of that place, the Hindus have sent a memorial to the National Congress recently held at Calcutta with a prayer that it may consider the subject of the memorial and have the grievance of the memorialists redressed by Government. Writing on the same subject in reply to the correspondent, the paper says:—If the Government's sense of justice had been awake the matter would have been decided in some way or other, but, unfortunately, such is not the case. The Christian converts seem to desire by frequenting the watering-places of the Brahmins to cause as much annoyance to them as possible, and besides from your communication it appears that the Government officers connive at the conduct of the Christian converts. Many people will tell you that the time is unfavourable to you and that therefore you should keep quiet. But we say that you should not shut your eyes and overlook the matter. You are the children of Hindus, and as the Government desires to interfere with your religion you should, we boldly say, do all that you can to save yourselves from annoyance in this matter. Don't you know the many remedies of reconciliation, bribery, &c ? You should at once proceed in the matter. [Writing upon the same subject, the *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 10th January, says :—The people have now been led to believe that Government officers oppress the people in religious matters under British rule as was done under the Mahomedan rule, and there is a possibility of the public mind being disturbed by such matters coming forward so prominently. We are very sorry that our district officers throw discredit upon themselves and the Government they serve by following an objectionable lead in such matters. The Waduth affair is indeed very small; but there is a fear of the conduct of Government officers making it dangerous and productive of misery both to the Government and its subjects. It is in no way desirable that it should go so far as Calcutta. The National Congress and the Government ought to attend to it.]

25. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 9th January, says:—While speaking of the Forest Commission we cannot help alluding to the persecution of the members of the *Kánara Vana Dukha Nivárini Sabha*. It is a shame, indeed, that in this enlightened age and under the benign rule of England officers should be found so much against the principles of freedom of speech.

The *Kánara Vana Dukha Nivárini Sabha* and the disregard of Government officers to the principles of freedom of speech.

26. The same newspaper says:—Colonel W. Peyton, Conservator of Forests, S. C., has retired. In the commendatory notice of his services in the *Bombay Government Gazette* it is said that the retired officer's "management of the valuable forests of Kánara has been particularly judicious, and he has attained marked success at once in expanding the forest revenue without permanent deterioration of the forests, and in meeting the requirements of the population in the most convenient manner." We are sorry we cannot subscribe to the latter part of this statement. Had Colonel Peyton met "the requirements of the population in the most convenient manner" there would have been no necessity for forming the *Kánara Vana Dukha Nivárini Sabha*. Again, if the administration of Colonel Peyton had been so popular as is implied by the words quoted above, there could have been no need for him to fear an inquiry into the forest grievances of the Province. Now the Sabha was hated by this officer, who was good in other respects, simply because it took an antagonistic position with regard to the department under his charge. We therefore believe that the latter part of the statement quoted above from the *Government Gazette* and to which we demur, is only the official view of the matter. [The *Kesari* (41) in its issue of the 11th and the *Dhárwár Vritta* (26) in that of the 13th January express similar sentiments.]

Disapproval of the commendatory notice of the services of Colonel Peyton in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

27. In referring to the retirement from Government service of Mr. Fernandez, City Magistrate of Ahmedabad, and to the subscription started in that city for commemorating his connection with it, the *Hitechchhu* (75) of Ahmedabad of the 13th January does not consider Mr. Fernandez worthy of public honour, points out the harm done by him to the local Municipality and his short-comings as City Magistrate, and remarks:—It would not be wrong to style the action taken by his friends to collect subscriptions while he was still in office as illegal and thoughtless. The Bombay Government stopped the fund raised in honour of Mr. Borrodaile, the ex-Collector of Ahmedabad, as we strongly protested against the fund which was started while Mr. Borrodaile was in office. Mr. Fernandez performed his duties as Income-tax Collector, City Magistrate and Inquiry Officer, City Survey, up to the 30th December last, and we strongly object to persons, who may have had something to do with him in his official capacity at that time, subscribing to the fund. We request Government to enquire into the matter, and if they find that any such irregularity has taken place they should stop the fund and order the re-imbursement of the money to the subscribers. We think that such a measure will reflect credit on the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay and do good to the public. We do not think that what the Conservative Governments of Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Fergusson despised, the Liberal Government of Lord Reay will ever approve. [The *Nyáyadarshak* (112) of the 10th January states that the public of Ahmedabad had nothing to do with the movement to do honour to Mr. Fernandez, that it was started by a party of flatterers including his friend Mr. Premábhái, and that it is wrong to connect the Ahmedabad public with it. The paper also dwells on his short-comings. The *Samsher Báhádur* (118) of the 7th January, however, states that Mr. Fernandez was a popular officer, that the people of Ahmedabad regret his departure from the city, and that the public honour done to him was the result of the sincere good feelings entertained by the people towards him.]

The retirement of Mr. Fernandez, City Magistrate of Ahmedabad, from Government service and a request to the Bombay Government to stop the memorial fund raised in his honour.

28. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 10th January, disapproves of the rumoured appointment of Mr. Rámbháu Kánade, Shirastedár to the Judge of Sátára, or of any other persons from out-stations to the place of Shirastedár in the Poona District Court, and says that the post should either be given to a rightful claimant from the Poona Court or to one who has passed his LL.B. examination.

The appointment of a Shirastedár to the District Judge of Poona.

29. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (26), in its issue of the 6th January, refers to the recent appointments of Mámlatdárs in the Dhárwár District, and observes that great injustice has been done in appointing Messrs. Achyut Bháskar and Mangesh Sheshagiri as Mámlatdárs in supersession of Ráo Sáheb Pándurang Náráyan Deshpánde, Ganesh Raghunáth Sánbháre, Náráyan Ganesh Nádger, Rághvendra Bhimaji Mutálik and others and in reducing one or two of them; that the Commissioners who take the Collectors to task if they do any such thing should keep themselves free from favouritism in making appointments and should themselves set an example; and that if they do such things their subordinates are likely to imitate them, and then no one will have any confidence in the rules laid down by Government in the matter. The paper hopes that in future the Commissioner, S. D., will follow one rule in making appointments of Mámlatdárs and will fill the posts in the order of merit.

Recent appointments of Mámlatdárs in the Dhárwár District and injustice done to certain persons.

30. The *Din Bandhu* (6), in its issue of the 9th January, fully sympathises with the petition of the Dhárwár Lingáyat Association to Lord Reay praying for the equal distribution of Government employments amongst all castes and says:—When there are men of different classes in the offices, there will be no room for oppression to be exercised. In the Junnar Táluka, for instance, from the Mámlatdár down to the petty Taláti, all are Brahmin officials and great oppression is therefore exercised upon the people of other castes. Will Government see to this evil! Now that Mr. Lee-Warner is Acting Secretary to Government, we hope that the important question will meet with more than deserving consideration. Mr. Lee-Warner's name is enshrined in the hearts of the people of other castes by his strictly impartial resolution in connection with free studentships. In conclusion we repeat our request that Lord Reay, whose fame for justice and impartiality has spread far and wide, will grant the just prayer of the Lingáyat and other classes.

Expression of sympathy with the petition of the Dhárwár Lingáyat Association for the equal distribution of patronage under Government among all castes.

31. With reference to the sentence of imprisonment passed upon a native coachman for having furiously driven his master's carriage on the Queen's road in Bombay, the *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 10th January, says:—Natives are frequently arrested and convicted of rash driving, while Europeans guilty of a similar offence are not brought to book. In fair justice both should be treated alike. The native policemen are prohibited from arresting European offenders, but in the case of furious driving at least the prohibition should be withdrawn. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the same date writes to the same effect. The *Rást Goftár* (117), in its issue of the 9th January, suggests that in order to suppress the evil one or two owners of carriages should be brought to justice, as they in many cases instigate drivers to drive their carriages furiously.]

Furious driving in Bombay.

32. The *Rámdás* (56), in its issue of the 8th January, complains of the Police Superintendent at Bijápur having passed only 6 or 7 tángás and bullock carts out of 79 which had been brought for inspection and of the inconvenience thereby caused to the people, and says that the desirable reform in the public conveyances should be gradually carried out. The paper hopes that the Superintendent of Police will kindly attend to the matter.

Request to the Police Superintendent of Bijápur to remove the inconvenience caused to passengers for want of conveyances.

33. The *Prabodh Chandrika* (52), in its issue of the 10th January, in its local columns refers to a theft of ornaments and cash of the approximate value of Rs. 600 from the house of one Gánya Bhárambu fifteen days ago, and says that thefts frequently occur in the town of Jalgaon and that this state of things is a disgrace to the local police.

Freqnency of thefts at Jalgaon in Khándesh and the local police.

34. The *Poona Va'bhav* (51), in its issue of the 9th January, bitterly complains of the inconvenience caused to the public by the Postal letter boxes in the city, the General Post Office and the Railway Station at Poona, being cleared an hour earlier than formerly and by the imposition of a late-letter fee of two annas on all letters posted at the Railway station after a certain time, and hopes that the Postal department will, by altering the present arrangements to what they were before, remedy the public inconvenience.

Complaint against the Postal arrangements at Poona.

35. The *Vrittasár* (73), in its issue of the 10th January, says:—The people of Wái do not receive their letters punctually. The Poona mail arrives at 5-30 P.M. (Madras time), but the letters are delivered the next day. The work of delivery is carried on so slowly as to continue the work till about 11 or 12 A.M. When the Poona mail is received at 5-30 P.M., the letters should be delivered the same evening or at the latest before 8 o'clock the next morning. There is no necessity for waiting for the arrival of the Mahábaleshvar mail as the letters received by it are very few. The postal authorities should pay attention to this matter.

Unnecessary delay in the delivery of letters at Wái.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

36. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 8th January, says:—It is difficult to estimate the abiding and far-reaching injury that the Arms' Act is doing to the people at large. To be disarmed without cause is the extreme of humiliation, and an unarmed people can never hope to develop manly qualities. To be systematically treated as suspects, and to be debarred from the possession of arms except under conditions which add insult to injury, is a serious impediment in the growth of the notions of self-respect and the right of defence, which are the necessary results of a liberal education. The Vernacular Press Act no longer disfigures the statute-book, but its counterpart is still there—a disgrace to the genius of British rule, and to England, the land of liberty. The sooner it is wiped out from the statute-book the better for the vindication of British justice and the British rule.

A suggestion to repeal the Arms' Act in India.

37. In connexion with the Bill to amend the Sea Customs' Act of 1878, the Excise Act of 1881, and the Indian Tariff Act of 1882, the *Jáme Jamshed* (103) in its issue of the 10th January observes:—Government wish to protect their customs duties from fraudulent practices, but do not seem desirous of extending similar protection to the consumers of liquor. Government admit that the liquor imported in wooden casks is considerably diluted with water before bottling it, but there is no guarantee that the Bill when enacted would remove this fraud which is committed to a large extent in Bombay. Habitual consumers of liquor can soon discover the dilution of liquor with pure water, and hence it is very likely that the dealers who practice dilution use some drug in addition to water. It is unjust not to attempt to put down this fraud, and to make the dealers who do not practice it suffer along with the offenders. To raise as proposed in the Bill the maximum rate from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per gallon is an injustice to the merchants who import liquor in bottles. If it be sincerely desired that the fraud of diluting liquor imported in wood should be suppressed and justice done to the importers of liquor in bottles, the duty of Rs. 4 per gallon of liquor of London proof should be maintained, all spirits below that strength being charged with a proportionately lower and all liquors above that strength with a higher duty. The proposed augmentation in

Comments on the Bill to amend the Sea Customs, Excise and Indian Tariff Acts.

the duty on perfumed spirits will bring increased revenue to Government but will be prejudicial to the interests of merchants who largely deal in small bottles of perfumery and carry on the trade without fraud of any kind. It will be more advantageous to Government and the public to revive the import cotton duties than to try to increase the revenue by such petty shifts as the proposed amendment of the Sea Customs, Excise and Indian Tariff Acts.

38. A correspondent of the same newspaper of the 14th January, writing on the same subject, says:—Spirits are imported into England from the continent and their strength is reduced by dilution before bottling. When such is the case there is no good reason why dilution of liquor should be prohibited in India. Spirits are imported in wood, because they yield a small profit in freight and bottling and other charges. The liquor bottled in Bombay is consumed by the poor classes who naturally require cheap drinks. If the dilution of liquor here is discouraged, encouragement to inferior spirits bottled in England will be extended, but the poor people not being able to purchase the latter stuff will resort to the free use of country or Mauritius rum.

Part III.—*Education.*

39. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 10th January, observes :—

Disapproval of the proposed abolition of the Deccan College and suggestions to the Deccan Education Society.

We are sorry to hear that the lull which has occurred in the negotiations for the transfer of the Deccan College to the Deccan Education Society is not, as was thought, an indication of a quiet withdrawal of the proposal, but is rather a presage of the coming storm. The Government, we understand, is as unmoved in its determination as ever, and the announcement of the transfer is only delayed for the settlement of certain conditions. We are surprized that so enlightened a Governor as Lord Reay should be so unmindful of public opinion as he has shown himself to be in the matter of the transfer of the Deccan College. The press and the general public of this Presidency, both Anglo-Indian and Native, have spoken with remarkable unanimity and out-spokenness against the intended measure. The strongest and most notable among the opponents are the *Times of India* of the one class, and the Honourable Mr. Justice West of the other, and the public feeling of disapproval was rarely aroused and expressed with such pertinacity as in the case of the transfer of the Deccan College, and yet the transfer is, we are told, to be an accomplished fact. Let the Deccan Education Society take care to let it distinctly appear that their acceptance of the College is a matter of Government necessity, and of no eagerness on their part, and let them see that they get the College in the condition in which it was when the first offer of transfer was made. The recent increase of fees ought to be strenuously opposed. Facilities for getting European Professors should be secured, and every advantage obtained which will make the College a success as a private institution.

40. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 10th January, says :—The

The disappointment of the public at the amouncement that Lord Reay will not preside at the Convocation of the Bombay University.

Convocation of our local University for conferring degrees will be held on Tuesday the 18th instant. For the second time Lord Reay has disappointed the Bombay public by absenting himself from the Convocation. Lord Reay's reputation as an educationist and a speaker had raised the liveliest expectations about his University addresses, but his Lordship evidently regards his duties as Chancellor as less important than sight-seeing in the districts. The public has, however, reason to thank Lord Reay in that he has given it another opportunity of hearing an eloquent and learned address from the Vice-Chancellor. The Honourable Mr. Justice West is well-known as an accomplished speaker, and this year's Convocation may confidently be expected to afford the public an intellectual treat. The selection of new Fellows has been eminently discriminating this year. Academic distinction, success in life, and service to society seem to have been the guiding principles of the choice. We are glad our friend Mr. Malabári has at last been done an honour which he could not refuse.

41. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (106) of the 9th January is fully satisfied with the new list of the Fellows of the Bombay University, says that the nominations to the Fellowship for the last three years have pleased the whole presidency, and suggests the name of Ervad Kávasji Edalji Kánga for appointment to the Fellowship next year. [The *Suryá Prakásk* (77) of the 15th January congratulates His Excellency Lord Reay for this unexceptionable list of Fellows. The *Rást Goftár* (117) is also satisfied and hopes that Ervad Sheriárji Dádábhái Bharucha will be nominated a Fellow of the University. The *Yajdán Parast* (135) of the 9th January, however, thinks that no fixed principle is observed in the selection of Fellows, and remarks that the honour is thereby lowered in public estimation and injustice is done to deserving men. The *Gujaráti* (99) of the same date says that many of the Fellows appointed this year are not known to the public, that many deserving persons are omitted from the new list, that some of them appear to have got in through influence, that the people regret that the claims of learned men, who hold no University degree, should have been disregarded and that new graduates find their way in, while several old and respected ones are left out, disapproves of the disregard of the claims of Pandits Gatulálji and Rájárám Shástri Bodas and Mr. Mansukhlál M. Munshi, B.A., LL.B., to the Fellowship and hopes that the University authorities will attend to the matter.]

New Fellows of the Bombay University.

42. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 9th January, asys:—The formation of a separate Board to control the Bombay University Examinations is, in our opinion, a most urgent reform and the Syndicate should give its best attention to it. But if this scheme be not acceptable to the University it may adopt the system of the Madras and Calcutta Universities, namely, of appointing a "Head Examiner" in each subject, whose duty it is to approve of the papers drawn up by different examiners in that subject and to see that the answers are properly examined. The "Head Examiner" should continue in his post for at least five years and should be paid some honorarium. This will secure some uniformity in results for at least five years, and if he be found to have discharged his duties very satisfactorily he may be re-appointed for another term of five years. This system is, of course, not so good as the nomination of a Board; but it would be far better than the present system. Another equally important reform is the re-introduction of the system of proposing "grace" marks at a meeting of the examiners. We are convinced that if the Syndicate does not make up its mind to give the examiners the power to propose a grace of a few marks in any *one* subject which power they exercised till 1882, the results of University examinations will in future be as disastrous as in 1886. We condemn the system of sending up "doubtful" cases to the Syndicate, which has been done away with. It was unprincipled to the highest degree. Six or seven persons having no direct knowledge of the proficiency or otherwise shown by candidates in any one subject to sit in judgment on their fitness to pass and to decide their fates! This appears to us to be a ridiculous arrogation of power which cannot be justified on grounds of propriety and can never produce salutary results. We do not think that examiners will be so indiscreet as to propose a grace of an unusually large number of marks or that the meeting will approve of such a proposal, if made by any one. Another reform that we have to suggest is the abolition of the oral examinations at the Arts Examinations. Every body who knows or cares to know any thing about the way in which these *vivâ voce* examinations are now-a-days conducted, is convinced that they are thoroughly useless; they are a mere farce played solemnly no doubt, but at a great sacrifice of the time and money of candidates and sometimes of the examiner also.

Observations and suggestions regarding the Bombay University Examinations.

43. A correspondent, writing to the *Sind Times* (5) in its issue of the 12th January, says:—One of the professors in the Sind Arts College is to teach Sanskrit. You will kindly excuse me if I ask whether any of the students is likely to take up Sanskrit for his second language.

Necessity for appointing Sanskrit teachers in the High Schools in Sind.

Probably none for ever, if things are allowed to stand as at present. No student will select Sanskrit unless he has learnt it in the High School, and you know well that not one of the three High Schools in Sind is provided with a Sanskrit teacher. An overwhelming majority of the boys studying in the High Schools is Hindu. They all know that Sanskrit is the language of their forefathers, and of their religion, and the one on which their present tongue is founded. They know that Persian, which they are now taught, helps them neither materially nor morally. It is forced upon them by the educational authorities who do not provide them with a teacher in any other language. It may be urged that because there has been no general outcry in the papers, no unceasing complaints to the officials, and no demonstrations of dissatisfaction at public meetings, the present arrangements are viewed with satisfaction and are suited to public requirements. This is an entirely erroneous method of judging. Sind is not England. The people here are content with any lot, they at the most send up only a faint murmur. It is, however, a fact that representations have now and then been made to the Educational authorities praying for the appointment of Sanskrit teachers in the local High Schools. The voice of the public has been echoed by the press. Education is not imparted with a view to enable the learners to pass certain examinations or to understand the meaning of the books taught. It is expected that what the students learn in schools and colleges will be improved upon by further study privately. I should like to know whether any Sindhi Hindu who has finished his school or college course ever looks into a Persian book. Instead of making progress in the language, he unlearns in the course of a few years what he may have learnt. The case would have been different if Sanskrit had been his second language. I earnestly hope that our present Educational Inspector, who is a very sensible man, will give this question the attention which it deserves.

Part III.—*Railways.*

44. The *Sanmárgá Dipika* (13), in its issue of the 10th January, says:—

A suggestion to the G. I. P. Railway authorities.

The G. I. P. Railway Bori Bunder Terminal Building has a collection of statues of Indian worthies placed in different niches, and amidst its splendid superstructure, its beautiful minton-tiled flooring and dazzling wooden work, there ought certainly to be hung a large board to attract the eyes of all passengers, chiefly Hindus, Mahomedans and Pársis, whereupon the following words ought to be inscribed in gilt letters:—"Incivility or want of attention to passengers on the part of any servant of the Company to be communicated at once to the Traffic Manager, and, if proved, will be visited with severe punishment." The Southern Marátha Railway has a rule to the above effect, and we do not see why its parent—the G. I. P. Railway—ought not to have a similar one, seeing that incivility to Native passengers is so notorious.

45. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 9th January, says:—Are no measures to be taken to prevent the accidents on the South Deccan line? The line has no enclosure at all and therefore cattle often stray on the line. Recently a train passed over a bullock and was derailed. Four persons were killed. Fortunately the train was only a construction train. It is fearful to contemplate the loss which would have been caused had the accident happened to a passenger train. It is the duty of the Railway Company to enclose its roads with a good fence. Trees have been but just planted. It will take some time for them to grow to such a size as to prevent cattle or men from crossing over it. Why should not the railway have a wire fence?

Accidents on the Southern Marátha Railway and necessity for enclosing it with a wire fence.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

46. In taking a review of the events of the year 1886, the *Dnyán Chakshu* (7), in its issue of the 12th January, observes that the Ahmedabad and Surat Municipalities which showed reluctance in spending money in connexion with the Viceroy's tour in Gujarát, gave a suitable reception to His Excellency Lord Reay on the occasion of his

The different attitude of the Surat and Ahmedabad Municipalities towards Lord Dufferin and Lord Reay.

recent visit to that province, and that the fact that the Surat Municipality, which was unwilling to spend even a pie in connection with the Viceroy's visit, voluntarily incurred an expenditure of about two thousand rupees in honouring the Governor of Bombay clearly proves that the people know full well whom to respect and whom not.

Municipalities and suggestions to them in connection with the expenditure of their funds.

47. Referring to the proposal of the Bombay Municipality to spend a large sum of money on the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, the *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of 10th January, observes:—The chief object in the establishment of Municipalities is to preserve public health and to look to the convenience and comfort of the public. The way in which the Municipal authorities at present spend the money collected from the people in taxes is the reverse of what it ought to be. Money is spent in doing honour to Governors and Princes. In Bombay thousands of rupees are about to be spent in the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. Our people have been, as it were, bent under heavy loads of taxation, and it has become very difficult for them even to maintain their families, and we think it is quite improper to spend in luxury the money acquired by much labour. It is quite true that Municipal Commissioners are elected by the people themselves and that they are solely authorized by them to spend the income in any way they like; but when a man is raised to a high position, he forgets his own duties and the promises he makes in the beginning and acts according to his will; and the same is the case with our Municipal Commissioners. Though there is no doubt that the British Government is doing what is good for us and that we ought always to feel obliged to it, to pray to God for the continuance of Her Majesty's reign over us, and to express our loyalty to Her Majesty, yet it is also true that it must be done within some limit. None, not even Her Majesty, will consider the expenditure of public money on addresses and festivities a mark of loyalty. We, therefore, suggest to all Municipalities that it is not necessary for them to spend money on festivities and illuminations in honour of the Government authorities, but that it is quite sufficient to hold meetings and loyally and unanimously to pray to Almighty God for their rise and prosperity. We think that the money collected will thus be saved from being wasted.

Overtaxation in Bombay.

48. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 9th January, says:—Those who may have adjusted the accounts and manipulated the budget of the Bombay Municipality may well congratulate themselves on the success they have achieved in municipal financing; but if they look a little more carefully under the surface and study the overburdened condition of the generality of the rate-payers, they will have no cause to congratulate themselves. Every available source is being made the object of municipal taxation, not excluding even *ghee*, which a member of the Corporation has had the hardihood to declare to be a luxury and not a necessary. The poor rate-payer is deeply merged in the mire of Municipal taxation, and we hope his representative will have some mercy upon him and not drive him into opposition against him.

Grant of one lákh of rupees by the Bombay Municipality towards the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee.

49. The *Dnyánodayá* (8), in its issue of the 13th January, says:—The Bombay Municipality seems to have no difficulty about spending the money which has been squeezed out of the people by high taxes. It is proposed to spend Rs. 20,000 in illuminations in commemoration of the Jubilee of the Queen's reign. Illuminations and other ephemeral displays should, we think, be left to private enterprise. We would be behind none in urging expressions of loyalty to the beneficent Queen who rules over us, but it is the genuine expression of the people that is of value, which private enterprise can best show. [The *Rást Goftár* (117) of the 9th January considers the proposed contribution of one lákh of rupees by the Bombay Municipality towards the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee a useless and extravagant use of the rate-payers' money and says that the public ought to enter a strong protest against it. It observes that the celebration of the Jubilee should rest with the people, the Municipality only taking a small part in it. It

would be to the glory of the Municipal Corporation if its members were to spend ten times the amount out of their private purse. Moreover, the Corporation has no power to thus spend the public money which it holds in trust for certain fixed public purposes. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (106) of the 9th January, however, approves of the proposed grant of Rs. 80,000 by the Bombay Municipality towards the establishment of some work of public utility, as the money will be spent for a useful purpose.]

The Municipality of Bombay requested to be liberal in issuing licenses to retail dealers in kerosine-oil.

50. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (80), in its issue of the 10th January, says:—The consumption of kerosine oil has so much increased of late in Bombay that many retail dealers sell from five to fifty cases a day. A number of cases sufficient for a day's sale are brought in a cart from the bunder to the shop and sold before evening, but as soon as they are put in the shop a dealer becomes liable to fine if he does not hold a license from the Municipality to store in his shop more than five cases. The Corporation ought for the convenience of trade to be liberal in issuing the licences.

Request to Government to abolish the Ratnágiri Municipality.

51. A correspondent, writing to the *Vártáhar* (69) in its issue of the 9th January, complains of the oppression of the Ratnágiri Municipality in levying various taxes and town duties and of its comparative disregard of the convenience of the rate-payers in every respect, and requests Government to abolish the Municipality and to relieve the poor residents of the town from the heavy municipal taxation.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

Lord Dufferin's policy towards the Native States of India.

The *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 27th December, blames Lord Dufferin for his proposal to reduce the irregular force of the Nizam and observes:—If, as His Lordship said at Baroda, the Native States are the main pillars of the British rule in India, His Lordship's desire to reduce the army of the Nizam betrays short-sightedness. His Lordship's utterances do not seem to be consistent with his doings, and it is very bad that such should be the case with personages like the Governor-General of India. The British Government is powerful enough to depose the Nizam without much difficulty, but the consequences of such a proceeding will ultimately be very disastrous. The armies of the Native States will be very useful in confronting an enemy like Russia, and if Lord Dufferin is aware, as he ought to be, of their importance His Lordship is mistaken in supposing that the Nizam's forces may, some day or other, prove dangerous to the British rule in India. In short, we find by our personal experience that the opinion expressed by Mr. John Bright on the policy of Lord Dufferin in India is too true.

The Native Chiefs should be allowed to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee at their respective capitals.

53. The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 15th January says:—The decision of the Supreme Government not to invite any of the Chiefs of the Bengal Presidency to Calcutta at the celebration of the Queen-Empress' Jubilee, leaving them to celebrate the happy occasion at their respective capitals, is very gratifying and ought to be followed by the authorities of the Bombay Presidency. The Jubilee would be better celebrated by the Chiefs remaining in their respective States than by their congregating at the Presidency or some other town. It is to be hoped that the Viceroy will instruct all Political Agents not to bring together frequently the different Chiefs under their respective jurisdictions without due cause.

The Native Chiefs of Káthiáwár should not be compelled to pay a visit to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief at his coming visit to that province.

54. The *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 12th January, says:—The Political Agent of Káthiáwár has intimated to the Native Chiefs of the province a desire that they should come and pay their respects to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at his coming visit, and they have been at a loss to know whether the intimation is an order or a mere suggestion. Since His Royal Highness visits the province as the Commander-in-

Chief of this Presidency, it does not seem necessary that the Chiefs should present themselves before him, and they should not be compelled to do it as it is likely to cause much inconvenience to them. The high officials of Government frequently visit the province, and it is not right to put the Chiefs to trouble and expense in coming to see them. It should be left to their wishes to pay a visit to His Royal Highness. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 11th and 12th and the *Satyavakta* (120) of the 14th January express similar sentiments. The *Satyavakta* adds that the Káthiáwár Chiefs should instead of proceeding to Rájkot to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught utilize the amount they would spend in going thither either in encouraging the spread of education and agriculture or in founding some permanent work of public utility in their respective territories in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee.]

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
19th January 1887.

V.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 15th January 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári:
- Satisfaction at the order of Government cancelling the notification issued by the Kolába Magistrate in the matter of the anti-liquor movement and a suggestion in connection with the publication of the cancellation of the notification 8
- The anti-liquor movement in the Northern Konkan and Gujarát and the attitude of the British officials —
  - The *Arunodayă* 9
  - The *Native Opinion* 9
- The anti-liquor movement at Gandevi in the Gáikwád's territory ... 9

Agriculture:
- Disapproval of the intended abolition of the Agricultural Department in the Bombay Presidency 8
- The decreasing supply of cows and their usefulness for agriculture . 8
- Translation of the last annual report of the Director of Agriculture in the Bombay Presidency into different vernaculars of the presidency recommended for the benefit of the agriculturists ... 8

Annoyance caused by the Native converts to Christianity to the Hindus at Waduth, Sátára: Comments on the — 10

Appointments:
- Recent — of Mámlatdárs in the Dhárwár District and injustice done to certain persons 12
- The appointment of a Shirastedár to the District Judge of Poona . 12

Burmese affairs: Remark that the statement made by the Under Secretary of State for India that the pacification of Burmah has been accomplished is inaccurate 4

Coasting Steamers: The collision in the Bombay harbour between the S. S. "King Arthur" and the S. S. "Zuari" 10

Countess of Dufferin's Fund: The appeal made in behalf of the — for supplying female medical aid to the women of India and observations thereon 6

Employment of Natives in Government Service: Expression of sympathy with the petition of the Lingáyat Association, Dhárwár, for the equal distribution of patronage under Government among all castes . 12

Factories: The grievances of the mill labourers... 9

Finance Committee: The result of the labours of the — considered disappointing 7

Forests: The *Kánara Vana Dukha Nivárini Sabha* and the disregard of Government officers to the principles of freedom of speech ... 11

Income-tax: The — paid by the Mullánji and a suggestion to Ráo Sáheb Anuprám Bálmukandás, the Income-tax Collector, Surat ... 10

India Council: A Bombay merchant recommended for the vacancy in the — caused by the death of Mr. Bullen-Smith 4

Mahárája Dhulip Sing: A rumour regarding the disposition of the Sikhs to assist — 5

Police:
- Frequency of thefts at Jalgaon in Khándesh and the local — ... 13
- Furious driving in Bombay and comments on the conduct of the local — 12
- Request to the Superintendent of — at Bijápur to remove the inconvenience caused to passengers for want of conveyances ... 12

Postal matters:
- Complaint against the postal arrangements at Poona 13
- Unnecessary delay in the delivery of letters at Wái 13

Public Honours: The New Year's honours and suggestions in connection with the grant of titles 4

Public Service Commission:
- A suggestion to the — 7
- The — and the desirability of its doing its work with greater patience 7

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Public Service:

Disapproval of the commendatory notice of the services of Colonel Peyton in the *Bombay Government Gazette* 11

The retirement of Mr. Fernandez, City Magistrate of Ahmedabad, from Government service and a request to the Bombay Government to stop the memorial fund raised in his honour ... 11

Public Utterances:

Comments on Lord Dufferin's reply to the address of the Indian Association of Calcutta—

The *Indian Spectator* 6

The *Native Opinion* 5

Comments on Lord Reay's reply to the Municipal address presented to him at Karáchi 7

Queen's Jubilee:

Recommendation for giving increased liberty to the people of India in connection with the celebration of the — 4

The — and a suggestion for the release of prisoners under sentence of long terms of imprisonment 4

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Arms' Act: A suggestion to repeal the — in India 13

Bill to amend the Sea Customs, Excise and Indian Tariff Acts: Comments on the ... ... 13 & 14

PART III.—*Education*—

Bombay University:

New Fellows of the — 15

Observations and suggestions regarding the — examinations ... 15

The disappointment of the public at the announcement that Lord Reay will not preside at the Convocation of the —... ... 14

Deccan College, Poona: Disapproval of the proposed abolition of the — and suggestions to the Deccan Education Society 14

High Schools in Sind: Necessity for appointing Sanskrit teachers in the — 15

PART IV.—*Railways*—

G. I. P. Railway: A suggestion to the — authorities 16

Southern Marátha Railway: Accidents on the — and necessity for enclosing it with a wire fence 16

PART V.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay:

Grant of one lákh of rupees by the — Municipality towards the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee 17

Overtaxation in — 17

The municipality of — requested to be liberal in issuing licenses to retail dealers in kerosine oil 18

Municipalities: Suggestions to the — in connection with the expenditure of their funds 17

Ratnágiri: Request to Government to abolish the — Municipality ... 18

Surat and Ahmedabad Municipalities: The different attitude of the — towards Lord Dufferin and Lord Reay 16

PART VI.—*Native States*—

Káthiáwár: Observation that the Native Chiefs of — should not be compelled to pay a visit to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief at his coming visit to the province 18

Native States of India:

Comments on Lord Dufferin's policy with regard to the — ... 18

Remark that the Native Chiefs should be allowed to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee at their respective capitals 18

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15TH JANUARY 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Public inconvenience caused by authorities hearing cases while moving in the district.

1. In an article headed "The Itinerancy of our Courts," the *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 8th January, complains of the hardships caused to suitors and witnesses by Judicial and Revenue Officers of Berár hearing cases while they are moving about in the district, and says:—Except in the case of Deputy Commissioners the revenue duties of those who are generally entrusted with civil work are not of such a nature as imperatively to require them to travel about for a large portion of the year. If ever they have to go out in the districts they can, by going out for a short period and devoting themselves during that period exclusively to the disposal of revenue work, keep themselves as clear as by doing it bit by bit every day. By making a proper distribution of work the whole thing could be easily arranged without detriment to any body. But this is not done. And not only that, but most unnecessary trouble is given by the curious manner in which some judges proceed. We have before us a summons in which a witness is summoned to appear before a Subordinate Judge on a certain day to give evidence. He is not told where he is to appear. But a general direction is given that he is to appear in the officer's *camp wherever it might be*. Now in the name of justice what is this? Have people got no better business than to run after the camps of the officers of our commission, wherever they might be? And in addition to running after them must they spend their time in finding out where a particular officer would be on a certain day? This most extraordinary procedure is followed not by new and raw officers, but by men who have served for years and have risen to high places in the administration. The summons in question was issued by a Civil Judge of the Fifth Grade and an Assistant Commissioner of standing. But we find some Deputy Commissioners also following a similar procedure. We are informed that very lately a civil case was fixed for hearing on a certain day by a Deputy Commissioner. The parties were not informed where they were to appear but were left to find out where the Deputy Commissioner would be on that day. They made enquiries but were unable to ascertain any thing beyond the fact that the officer was in a certain direction and would be somewhere about a certain place. The parties then proceeded in that direction. But after making

a long journey and going to places where the officer was 2 days previously, they learnt that he had suddenly left for another place a long way off, and so the unfortunate suitors were again obliged to run after the Judge.

The attitude of the Government officers towards the villagers.

2. A correspondent writing from Chikhali to the *Varhád Samáchár* (3) in its issue of the 10th January, observes:—Officers of the Government much oppress the people in villages for their own benefit by depriving them of their articles on sale without giving anything in return. A few days ago a European officer came here, whose peons assaulted a man of this place for refusing to sell his articles at the price they offered, whereupon the poor man handed all his articles to them without receiving anything in return. This is not the only loss and trouble that the villagers are often put to, but even the village officers everywhere exact all their supplies from the villagers as a matter of right, which the poor people allow on account of their subjection to them.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
19th January 1887.

No. 4 of 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 22nd January 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Monthly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Do.	Weekly	600
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	1,000
	MARA'THI			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*22	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	150
*23	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
*24	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
*27	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*28	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	250
30	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
*32	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	100
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	285
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
36	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*39	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
40	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also.

RECEIVED
2
INDIA OFFICE

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
48	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*49	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
*53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
57	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
58	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*63	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
*64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
65	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	240
66	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
67	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*68	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*73	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
74	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
75	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
76	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
77	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
79	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
80	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
81	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
82	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*83	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
84	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
85	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	200
86	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
87	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
88	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
89	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*90	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
91	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	100
92	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
93	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
94	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
95	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
96	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
97	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
98	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
99	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
100	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
101	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*102	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
103	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
104	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
105	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
106	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,027
107	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*108	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*109	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
110	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,000
111	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
112	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
113	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
114	„ Praja Hitapatră	Nadiád	Do.	200
115	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
116	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
117	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
119	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
121	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
122	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*126	„ Svadesh Bandhav...	Karáchi	Do.	100
*127	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
128	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
129	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
130	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
131	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*132	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
133	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
134	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
135	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
136	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*137	„ Havyak Subodhă...	Bombay	Do.	100
138	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
139	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
140	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
	URDU.			
141	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*142	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
143	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
144	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
145	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	SINDI.			
146	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	460
*147	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
148	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Lord Dufferin's administration of India, 1884—1886.

1. With reference to the sketch given by an occasional correspondent of the London *Times* of Lord Dufferin's administration of India during the two years he has been Viceroy, the *Jáme Jamshed* (103), in its issue of the 20th January, says:—Lord Dufferin deserves praise for showing firmness in passing the Bengal Tenancy Bill, but it is doing injustice to other persons to say that His Lordship deserves the credit of settling the land question in other parts of the country. That credit undoubtedly belongs to Lord Ripon and Mr. Ilbert, and after Lord Ripon's retirement Lord Dufferin gave due encouragement to Mr. Ilbert in his labours on the land settlement question. The people of India are grateful to Lord Dufferin for his exhibiting great anxiety to avoid a war on the frontiers in connection with the Central Asian question, but the policy adopted in regard to it was erroneous and injurious to the interests of India. The Amir of Afghanistan has been largely bribed, but the friendship of that country will last only so long as he is alive and it is a mistake to trust the Afghans. The Afghan boundary question has been settled at an exorbitantly heavy cost, but the Russians can overstep the boundary whenever they like. The very fact that, in spite of the settlement made by the Boundary Commission, it was found necessary to increase the Indian army by 33,000 troops, shows that the authorities themselves look on this settlement with distrust. The annexation of Burmah has settled a long festering question, but Lord Dufferin having under-rated the capacities of the Burmese, the country continues to be disturbed. The annexation has increased the safety and might advance the prosperity of the Indian empire, but has at present proved a heavy burden to the Indian treasury. Burmah should not have been annexed to India, but should have been made a Crown colony. The Finance Committee has not proved successful; several high-salaried posts that could well be subjected to a reduction have remained unnoticed, while the Educational and other useful departments have been recommended for a reduction that will seriously cripple their usefulness. The Public Service Commission has not yet finished its work, and it is to be hoped that it will do credit to the Viceroy. Lord Dufferin's resolution against State interference with the customs of child marriage and enforced widowhood among the Hindus deserves every praise. The relations of the Feudatory States to the Paramount Government were satisfactory under the administration of Lord Dufferin's immediate predecessor in office, and His Lordship deserves the credit of maintaining and trying to improve those relations.

Indifference of Government to the condition of India and the representations of the Native press.

2. The *Dakshin Vritt* (25), in its issue of the 16th January, says:—The British Government does not at all know the real condition of the people of India, and it is surprising that such should be the case. The ignorance of Government is attributable either to our omission to acquaint them with our condition or to their not inquiring into it. But God has given fellow-feeling to all, and therefore Government cannot be so indifferent as regards our condition. The real fact is that they do make inquiries, but there is a misunderstanding in their minds about our deplorable condition. It is with the object of bringing our real state to the notice of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen that national associations are being established in Calcutta and other places. Notwithstanding our repeated outcry regarding our poverty, some Englishmen say that there is no country in the world so rich as India. Why do they say so? Every European that comes out here does so on business. Nobody comes with the object of ascertaining our condition. Neither Lord Lytton, nor Lord Dufferin, who is now Governor General, has learnt our condition. And why will they do this? They enjoy pleasant life in our country, and they will not inquire into our state unless their pleasure is in danger. Nobody even in England considers the condition of the unfortunate natives of India. A Governor General is appointed without seeing whether the man to be appointed has a thorough knowledge of the country he has to rule over. The poor condition of the country can be

realized by looking into the state of agriculturists and by reading Native newspapers. But as the objects of these papers which are brought to the notice of Government by the Government Reporters are not accomplished, one is led to inquire if Government have fellow-feeling. No such question will arise if Government will attend to the public voice and comply with it.

The lamentations of India.

3. The *Dnyán Ságar* (29), in its issue of the 17th January, publishes verses in which India is represented as bewailing the transportation of Vásudev (the notorious Vásudev Balvant Phadke, of Poona,) and the beastly and outraging conduct of white men towards her daughters in Assam.

The celebration of the Jubilee of Her Imperial Majesty's reign and the necessity for granting concessions to the people of India in commemoration thereof.

4. The *Indu Prakáśh* (10), in its issue of the 17th January, says:—Festivities in connection with the Jubilee year of the reign of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen should be celebrated both by Her Majesty and her subjects voluntarily and according to their respective means and desires. There should be no pressure from either side in the matter; but such does not appear to be the intention. The Secretary of State for India has intimated to His Excellency the Viceroy that the Jubilee should be loyally celebrated by the people of India on the appointed day and that municipalities should render assistance for the due celebration of the festival. It is therefore natural that preparations should be vigorously in progress for the occasion. It is, however, more desirable that the rejoicings should be voluntary rather than compulsory. But we should be grateful to our rulers for teaching us among other things how to celebrate loyal festivals, and in compliance with, say, the suggestions or orders received, we have set about in the matter. So far about us. But it is not known what Her Imperial Majesty is going to do on her part. Many are under the impression that nothing is to be done by the Queen. It is in conformity with the practice of no country that the subjects should undergo expenditure in celebrating events of happiness to the sovereign, while the latter should not move in the matter at all. The practice in Persia, Arabia, China, and other Asiatic countries is that on occasions of public festivals the sovereign spends more money than his subjects and makes the latter happy by giving them substantial and liberal gifts. This practice is very conducive to loyalty. When Mahárája Shiváji was crowned king, he distributed among Bráhmans his own weight in gold. Even Her Majesty Queen Victoria, on the occasion of assuming the reins of the Government of India in 1858, granted a general amnesty to all those who returned to their peaceful avocations, and conceded to the Native Princes of India the privilege of adopting sons, if necessary. Is not a similar thing necessary on this occasion? Will it not be otherwise believed that the British Government gives gifts to its subjects only in critical times, and that nothing of the kind is done on festive occasions? It is unnecessary to say that such a belief on the part of the people is undesirable. We, however, fully appreciate the value of the empty titles, the practice of granting which the British Government has introduced into this country, and we are not for such unsubstantial gifts. What we wish for is that Her Imperial Majesty should commemorate the present occasion by conceding to us some of the things that we want. Our wants have been briefly stated by the National Congress of India held at Calcutta last month, and it will be sufficient if one or two of them are supplied for the present. The gift of reform in the constitution of the Indian Legislative Councils and permission to enrol ourselves as volunteers will be grateful to us and conducive to the strength of Government. These two concessions imply neither much expenditure of money nor curtailment of the privileges of the Anglo-Indians. Moreover, in view of the warlike preparations that are being made in Europe, it is a matter of the highest importance to the self-interest of the British Government that it should, by means of such concessions, make the people of India its own. The British Government should not let this opportunity go unavailed of, but should seriously consider the suggestion above made.

5. Writing upon the subject of the Jubilee, the *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 16th January, observes:—Really speaking, sovereigns fortunate

like our Empress must be very rare. Since the birth of Her Majesty the British Government has never known a single defeat, but on the contrary has attained much prosperity during her reign. This lady must, therefore, have evidently been very meritorious in her former birth. Every one must necessarily be proud of the rule of such a meritorious lady over the people of India. All people must, therefore, rejoice on the occasion of the Jubilee day. In England this Jubilee day will naturally be a day of rejoicing as the Government in that country is a native Government. But, in order that the day may be auspicious also to us who are foreigners, the English themselves must take some measures. To give us real satisfaction our government must be handed over to ourselves. But the Government will never do such a thing, and even if they did it, we would not acquiesce in it! If, however, the English on the Jubilee day release our State prisoners and reinstate them on their thrones, give important posts to Natives without looking to their race or colour, punish English offenders with impartiality, abstain from punishing innocent Natives, and do such other things, they will delight us. If, perhaps, the English cannot do such things, they should at least relieve us of all our national liabilities which amount to hundreds of millions, and take an oath that they will never incur in future any debt in connection with the administration of India. They should also place some nominal Burmese Prince on the throne of Burmah, and by thus putting an end to the present warfare in that country save India from the increasing burden of expenditure and the loss of men she is suffering in consequence. If they cannot do even this last thing, Government should, at any rate, make a permanent settlement of land revenue, and assure our agriculturists that the settlement will remain fixed. So far about what Government should do in connection with the Jubilee. We too must do something on our part. We people are at present in poor circumstances and possess neither pecuniary nor bodily strength. If we had possessed it, we would have on this auspicious occasion taken the burden of Government on our own shoulders, and relieved the English who are now tired. But as we lack the power to lay them under such obligations, we are helpless in the matter. We, therefore, tell all our people that on this festive day they should not spend either their money or their bodily energy, but should only exercise their speech and mind; that is to say, they should all suspend their ordinary occupations on the day of rejoicing, and should devoutly pray to the Almighty in accordance with their respective religions. They should ask of Him that as He has subjected them to British Government, He should create in the minds of the English people a desire to send good officers to rule over them, that justice should take a permanent hold in the minds of the English, that they should have no desire to oppress Natives, that they should not load them with much expenditure, that they should keep the Native States intact, that they should give up distinction between the black and the white, and that when all this is done, He should give long life to their Empress and bring about the celebration of the Jubilee two or three times more. Undoubtedly, if our people prayed to God earnestly and devoutly for all these things on this occasion, He would gladly satisfy their wishes. [The *Bodh Sudhákar* (21), in its issue of the 19th January, expresses similar sentiments.]

6. A correspondent, writing on the same subject to the *Jagad-hitechchhu* (36) in its issue of the 15th January, says:—It was the custom of our ancient sovereigns when old to give their kingdoms into the charge of their sons, and after seeing the festival of their coronation, to retire for the performance of religious austerities. Following the same custom, Her Imperial Majesty the Queen, who is now old and whose sons are sufficiently advanced in age, should, on the occasion of the Jubilee, hand over the sceptre to her eldest son; if not, Her Majesty should come to India with all her escort on that occasion, and crown the Prince of Wales on the throne of Delhi, appoint a ministry to advise His Royal Highness, place below it a council of Native Princes, and next to it our National Congress with Presidency and Sárvajanik Sabhás under it. We think that if such an arrangement were made, the Natives would be much pleased.

7. The *Satyá Shodhak* (60), in its issue of the 16th January, says that the gift to the people of India which would best commemorate the Jubilee year and

would be most grateful is the repeal of the Arms Act. The *Vidushak* (71), in its issue of the 17th January, thinks that the abolition of the income-tax and the salt-tax, the imposition of heavy duties on intoxicating drinks and on goods imported from England, the encouragement of technical education in India, the relaxation of the stringent Forest Act, the reduction of the water-rates charged by the Irrigation Department, and the holding of the Civil Service Examination in India instead of in England, would be the best Jubilee gifts.

The proposed Jubilee Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, heartily approved.

8. The *Bombay Samáchár* (84) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 21st January heartily approve of the Government resolution about opening the proposed Victoria Technical Institute in commemoration of the Queen-Empress' Jubilee, and exhort the Municipality and the people of Bombay to contribute liberally to the proposed institution, as it is sure to benefit them considerably. Both these newspapers make it a question whether it would be right to make over to the Institute the Ripon Memorial Fund without connecting Lord Ripon's name with the grant in a conspicuous manner, and hope that some means will be devised to perpetuate Lord Ripon's memory in an appropriate form.

The proposed Technical Institute in Káthiáwár in commemoration of the Queen-Empress' Jubilee heartily approved.

9. The *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 20th January, says:—Colonel Wodehouse deserves great credit for taking in hand a scheme for opening a Technical Institute in Káthiáwár in commemoration of the Queen-Empress' Jubilee. He proposes to raise a fund of three lákhs of rupees for this object, but it is to be hoped that he will be able to collect a larger amount. The Chiefs of Káthiáwár cannot subscribe to a better work in the interests of the people of the Province than the proposed Technical Institute.

The sum of Rs. 40,000 for illuminations and fair in Bombay in honour of the Queen-Empress' Jubilee considered exorbitant.

10. The *Jáme Jamshed* (103), in its issue of the 22nd January, says:—The members of the General Committee appointed to make arrangements for the due celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress, who were present at the meeting held last Friday, did not do well in voting that Rs. 40,000 should be spent upon the illuminations and the fair. It is indiscreet to spend such a large sum upon transient signs of joy for the Jubilee and leave very little for the Jubilee Victoria Technical Institute, the benefits from which will be so substantial and permanent. It is feared that when the people know that a large portion of the Jubilee fund is to be wasted upon transient shows they will be unwilling to subscribe liberally to the fund.

The public meeting in Bombay in aid of the celebration of the Queen-Empress' Jubilee pronounced a success.

11. The *Bombay Samáchár* (84), the *Jáme Jamshed* (103) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (80) of the 18th January pronounce the public meeting held in the Town Hall on the 17th instant to concert measures for the celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress a great success, observing that the meeting was largely attended by Natives and Europeans, that great enthusiasm prevailed in the assembly, and that the Jubilee is sure to be celebrated with great rejoicings and *eclat*. The committee of management is advised by these dailies to make proper efforts to collect subscriptions in aid of the joyous occasion, and suggestions on the subject are put forth under the sanguine expectation that the public will liberally subscribe for the celebration, if properly appealed to.

The rumoured appointment of Mr. J. M. Maclean as Under-Secretary of State for India disapproved.

12. With reference to the report that Mr. J. M. Maclean will succeed Sir J. Gorst as Under-Secretary of State for India on the latter's appointment as Vice-President of the Council of Education, the *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 19th January, says:—Mr. Maclean is no doubt a good public writer and speaker, but he has not as yet

given any proof of being an able statesman. But supposing that he possesses the requisite stamina, the fact of his being an enemy of the natives of India will make his appointment as Under-Secretary unpopular and create much alarm among the Natives, who would be more dissatisfied with Lord Salisbury's administration than they are now. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

Criticism on Sir W. H. Gregory's article in the December number of the *Nineteenth Century* headed "Loyalty of the Indian Mahomedans."

13. In reviewing Sir W. H. Gregory's article in the December number of the *Nineteenth Century* headed "Loyalty of the Indian Mahomedans," the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 16th January, says:—We condemn in the strongest possible terms the tone of the whole article and confidently assure Government that they will have to deeply rue the day if they be at all so ill-advised and imprudent as to follow so mischievous a principle as that so gravely advocated by Sir W. Gregory. Lord Dufferin deserves praise for the facilities which his Government has given to the pilgrims to Mecca, and such measures should by all means be adopted. But beyond this, Government cannot and ought not to do anything. The holding out of special privileges can do nothing to extricate the Mahomedans from the slough of insignificance so long as they do not leave 'false pride and prejudice,' as a Mahomedan gentleman of high position says. We hope our benign rulers will treat such malignant, mean-spirited and scurrilous writings with the contumely which they deserve, and will regard such writers as the worst enemies of the people of India.

The Indian stock-notes should be redeemed early.

14. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (80), in its issue of the 20th January, says:—Many poor people purchased the Indian stock-notes, but they regret having done so, as the notes are not saleable in the market. Recently Government promised to redeem the notes, but they have not yet fulfilled their promise. This is not a good thing for the credit of Government.

Encouragement to injustice in India.

15. Referring to the case in which one Mr. Trail of Calcutta was charged with the murder of one of his servants and in which he was discharged on a verdict of not guilty pronounced by a European jury, the *Prabodh Ratná* (53), in its issue of the 20th January, says:—Of late Anglo-Indians have begun to make light of the life of the Natives. Human life in India has not a particle of the value attached to the life of the lower animals in England. Such being the case, a murderer of a Native is found before an Anglo-Indian tribunal of justice to be innocent and is declared to have done the act through oversight. The number of such offences is in consequence daily increasing. Mr. Clerk, the Secretary of the Defence Association, knew the case of Mr. Trail well and refused to sit on the jury. The Defence Association, therefore, appears to be a body of men whose object is to shelter European offenders in the teeth of law.

The Finance Committee and the total amount of reduction in expenditure said to be suggested by it.

16. The *Pársi Punch* (113), in its issue of the 16th January, contains a cartoon in which a fat and stunted *shikári* (hunter), emblematic of the Finance Committee, stands looking at a rat marked "Reductions 50 lákhs" which he holds by the tail. The letter-press is as follows:—The shikári's trophy after beating about the bush. ("The total economies proposed by the Finance Committee are understood to amount to fifty lákhs"—*Pioneer*.) [Several Gujaráti papers of the week express disappointment at the total amount of retrenchment in expenditure reported to be suggested by the Finance Committee on the score of its being very small.]

Difficulty of getting Europeans to serve under Natives.

17. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 16th January, says:—The difficulty of getting Europeans to serve under Native superiors is a real one. The fact that hitherto very few Natives have been placed in authority over Englishmen has given rise to an idea that Natives are unfit to be so placed and that Englishmen are born to be rulers. It will take some time before such an idea

is dispelled from the mind of the stubborn Anglo-Saxon. But if India is to be governed on righteous principles, however difficult the task may be, it will have to be done.

Suggestions to the Public Service Commission.

18. Writing on the subject of the Public Service Commission, the *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 16th January, says :—If justice is to be done between the European and the Native, and between Natives of different classes, there is no better way for it, no other way that we can see, save general competition in the country with the same examination in England and India for Covenanted Service, however inconvenient this may be for some time. For any temporary difficulty in the way of this or that class Government may afford it certain temporary facilities. And we have no doubt that in the long run all classes will learn to adapt themselves to the changed circumstances. The result of favouritism, on the other hand, or of arbitrary arrangements, such as reserving so many posts for this class and so many for the other, will be extremely undesirable. Such a course will never meet the requirements of justice ; it cannot give good administrators and will lead to perpetual discontent. On the whole, therefore, we are persuaded that simultaneous examinations will answer the purpose of governors and the governed alike. Let Government fix their own standard, insisting on moral and physical as much as on intellectual tests ; let all classes of Her Majesty's subjects compete at the simultaneous examinations ; call upon the successful candidates in India to spend two years in England ; and put them under probation for another year or two, if necessary, before finally admitting them into the Covenanted ranks of the Public Service. After these tests have been satisfied *no* distinction should be observed between Europeans and Natives with regard to pay, position, &c., save that some of the higher executive appointments might be reserved for the ruling class. As to the Statutory Service, we think it would be a pity to abolish it altogether when it could be so well utilized in connection with the subordinate services as well as with the liberal professions. We are not for one uniform system or test for all departments ; nor do we believe that an examination is necessary except at the time a candidate enters his department. There are men who could not pass a paper examination and yet turn out capable administrators. Details of promotion had better be left to heads of departments. All that we urge is that members of the subordinate service should have better prospects than they seem to have hitherto enjoyed. But what is the meaning of the procedure which the Public Service Commission is believed to have adopted as regards the recording of evidence? We agree that it is injustice to the witnesses invited not to record their written answers if they give oral evidence also. The latter *may* be more spontaneous, but the former *is* always more accurate. The Education Commission, it is well known, recorded written answers as well as those given in oral examination. [Writing about the Public Service Commission, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (106) of the 16th January observes that with a view to retrenchment in expenditure educated Natives should be employed on posts carrying with them salaries of more than Rs. 200 per mensem, that the Supreme Government ought now to compel provincial Governments to carry out this order of one of the ex-Secretaries of State for India, and that it would not cause surprise if the Public Service Commission were to dwell on the subject in its report.]

Comments on Mr. Lee-Warner's evidence before the Public Service Commission.

19. The *Jáme Jamshed* (103), in its issue of the 18th January, makes the following comments on Mr. Lee-Warner's evidence before the Civil Service Commission :—Mr. Lee-Warner being a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, there is no wonder that he should have expressed anxiety about the attempts made by Natives to encroach upon the Civil Service preserves. He does not wish either that the limit of age should be raised or that a change should be made in the standard of the competitive examination. Mr. Lee-Warner holds the opinion that Natives do not make good Magistrates, and he has arrived at this conclusion from the two cases he quoted. Since His Excellency the Viceroy has praised the Natives for being good Magistrates in

his important minute on technical education, and as bad Magistrates are to be found both among Natives and Europeans, there is no use in discussing Mr. Lee-Warner's opinion on this subject. Most of Mr. Lee-Warner's evidence about the Statutory Civil Service is however satisfactory.

20. In commenting upon Mr. Lee-Warner's evidence, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 20th January, says:—Mr. Lee-Warner would not declare a native of India ineligible for the English competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service, but expects that practically no Native youth will be able to enter it by that door, his eligibility being only nominal. Under such circumstances would it not have been more straightforward on the part of Mr. Lee-Warner to have boldly suggested that natives of India should be declared ineligible for entrance into the service by that door? Mr. Lee-Warner thinks that Bráhmans will prefer the nomination system to the competitive one. With all his boasted experience Mr. Lee-Warner has, we think, made a great mistake here. As to his opinions on the comparative merits of English home influence and Native home influence on the formation of the moral character of English and Native youths respectively, they are, we believe, the views of nine out of every ten English gentlemen in India; and we have no quarrel with that view except on the ground that those who entertain such a view do not know anything of the home life in India. All we can say about this view is that it is one of those commonplaces which are traditionally handed down from generation to generation as if they were axiomatic truths, and tenaciously clung to, because they are so gratifying to the vanity of the Englishman.

This year's selection for the Statutory Civil Service, Bombay, and injustice to the Gujarátis.

21. In the columns of fresh intelligence, the *Gujaráti* (99) of the 16th January says that another act of injustice to the Gujarátis has been done by Government in nominating Ráo Sáheb Raghunáth Shivrám Tipnis, B.A., LL.B., to the Statutory Civil Service of this Presidency for this year.

Visit of Lord Reay to Sind and praises of His Excellency.

22. In an article headed "Three cheers for Lord Reay," the *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 19th January, says:—The spirit in which His Excellency responded to the welcome that he met with from all sections of the community has been fully appreciated by the people of this Province. Full of grace and courteous, eager to learn the wants of the people, and to know at first hand everything that their natural leaders had to inform him, Lord Reay, during his brief stay in this Province, gave every one an opportunity of judging how well he has earned the admiration and the gratitude of the people during the short time that he has been at the head of the Bombay Government. Karáchi and Sind will treasure up the memory of this visit as one of the most important events in the recent history of this Province. Lord Reay's geniality, amiability and keen interest in everything relating to the welfare of this Province have left an abiding impression upon the minds of the people.

The anti-liquor movement and the real disposition of Government towards the subject people.

23. The *Vártáhar* (69), in its issue of the 16th January, expresses satisfaction at the cancellation of the notification issued by the Collector of Kolába with reference to the anti-liquor movement, and observes:—We find no words to adequately praise the Government for this act of justice; but what is to be the fate of those Agri people who fell victims to that unfortunate notification? We think, for the sake of justice, Government must attend to this. Government themselves do not wish to make us addicted to the vice of drinking; their mind is pure about us. But only the credulous middle people pollute their mind about us, and sometimes act high-handedly on the strength of their authority and verify the proverb 'Might is right.'

24. The *Dnyánodayá* (8), in its issue of the 20th January, observes:—

The anti-liquor movement in the Kolába District and the necessity for publicly cancelling the notification issued by Mr. Keyser.

We are very glad to learn that the Government of Bombay have issued instructions that the notice which was a short time ago issued against the temperance movement in the Kolába District by the Collector, Mr. A. Keyser, is null and void. This is as it should be, although we think that if the mischievous notice so publicly posted was to be cancelled, it ought to have been cancelled as publicly as possible.

25. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (84) of the 17th January,

Temperance movement in Rajputána.

writing from Ajmere, states that the Chamhárs (workers in leather) in Rajputána have strictly prohibited the use of spirituous drinks among themselves, and that in consequence the revenue from ábkári is likely to be lessened.

26. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 20th January says:—

The publicity in connection with the appeals for the reduction of the income-tax assessment at Surat disapproved.

Ráo Bahádur Anumprám Bálmakunddás, the Income-tax Collector of Surat, decides appeals against the income-tax assessments in a small room, and most of the people who sit outside the room overhear the conversation that takes place between the appellants and the Income-tax Collector in the matter of the reduction of the assessment, while the appeals are being heard. This publicity is against the letter and spirit of the Income-tax Act and ought to be prevented at once.

27. The *Nyáyadarshak* (112) of the 17th January complains of the hard-

The income-tax and its operation in the mofussil.

ship caused to the people residing in the mofussil by the unequal assessment of the income-tax and says that annual incomes of Rs. 200 have been taxed at Rs. 15 in Sánand, Dhandhuka, Viramgám and other places and that the people are bitterly complaining against it.

28. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 16th January, says:—

Comments on the reply of the Government of India to the Bombay Government in the matter of engaging the services of Drs. Pechey and Ellaby in connection with the Cama Hospital, Bombay.

The *Bombay Samáchár* understands that the local Government having applied to the Government of India for permission to engage the services of Drs. Pechey and Ellaby in connection with the Cama Hospital on Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 600 respectively a month, are told in reply that the scale of pay proposed is in advance of present necessities and should be fixed at Rs. 600 and Rs. 400 respectively, and that Dr. Pechey and Dr. Ellaby should see that their private practice does not interfere with the performance of their public duties. If there is anything in this rumour, it betokens a praiseworthy spirit on the part of the Government of India. But we wish they had reserved their economic scruples for some other object and other occasions. One of these lady doctors seems to have had enough experience in India, and she may leave the country any day. As to the other, we think she is quite able to hold her own with any official or body of officials bent on economy. The position taken up by the Government is unassailable. But then only will they have full credit for it when they take the same view of the salaries, pensions, &c., of male doctors. With most of these latter, we know, Government are under a covenant. But though it would not be fair to disturb existing arrangements, Government may very well revise the scale of pay and pension for the future. There are hundreds of medical men in India who would gladly accept half the pay of Europeans, and give at any rate more than half their work. When will Government think of enforcing economy and efficiency in an honest whole-hearted spirit? We cannot object to their exhorting the lady doctors not to pay too much attention to private practice. But have Government made any such suggestion to the male doctors in civil and military employ?

29. The *Havyak Subodh* (137), in its issue of the 18th January, says:—

Retirement of Colonel Peyton and his attitude towards the *Kánara Vanadukkha Nivárani Sabha*.

If the retirement of Colonel Peyton brings any good to the *Kánara Vanadukkha Nivárani Sabha*, it will be all good and well, but we are indeed sorry for his sake personally. He was instrumental in causing great annoyance and vexation to the leaders of the

Sabha and those who were connected with it. What we wished to convince him of was that he was quite misguided in his dealings with the Sabha. The Sabha was working and agitating for no imaginary, but real forest grievances, when a number of obstacles were put in their way. The time has come nigh enough to prove that the leaders of the Sabha were and are working for the real good of their country, and are not wanton brutes, and we are sorry to see that the principal character who figured so much in the clash which occurred between the officials and the people of Kánara has retired. May he live to see what the Sabha, though an ill-fated one, will achieve in the end!

Newspaper reports and official explanations.

30. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 19th January, says:—Government employ special reporters to report on the complaints ventilated in the newspapers. Every now and then complaints are brought forward of which no official report can be found. The Government calls upon the local authorities for an explanation. The local authorities sometimes report that the newspaper report was false or must have been based upon incorrect information. The explanation is duly recorded and there the matter ends. In a very few cases the enquiry is pushed further, as in the case of the Bombay Civilian who turned out a Native fellow-passenger from a first class railway carriage. That case was brought to the notice of the Government through a newspaper report. A full enquiry was made and the offending Civilian was punished—too severely, when it is remembered how many similar cases pass unnoticed. But in most instances the explanation called for is considered sufficient. These explanations are not published and the public have no opportunity of knowing how far these explanations are consistent with facts. It is known, however, with tolerable certainty that in many cases the official explanation alleges that either the newspaper in question was misinformed or that it was maliciously false. The first is a very serious charge and the second is libellous. But as these explanations are never published the outside public never knows their contents. Psychologically considered it is a most interesting phenomenon that official reports are so often true and newspaper reports so often false. The accumulated effect of these repeated charges of want of veracity against newspapers is sometimes noticeable in annual administration reports in which some stress is laid upon the disloyalty or the disingenuousness of the Press. This is to be regretted more for the sake of the Government than of the Press, for the Government has no more sincere a well-wisher than the Press, although it may feel it to be its duty to find fault with the doings of Government servants. A newspaper accuses certain person or persons of something. The person or persons are called upon to defend themselves; the defence is submitted, the accusing party never knowing what that defence is, and sentence is pronounced. Whatever else it may be, it is certainly not justice. Then, again, Government servants hold themselves answerable to the Government for any faults they may be accused of, while the Press holds itself answerable to another tribunal. We do not, for a moment, forget that it is impossible for Government to institute a judicial inquiry into every newspaper report or allegation. It would be not only useless but would very much hamper local authorities, who are entrusted with responsible work, and in whom Government rightly place considerable trust. The Press in this country is no doubt in its infancy, and is very imperfectly organised. In many instances it is liable to be misinformed. But it is very far from the truth that in every case a newspaper report or criticism is untrue. On the contrary, there is almost always a substratum of truth in such reports or criticisms. It is unwise to ignore the fact that the best Indian newspapers are conducted by men of education, principles and devotion—men, who in their own way are single-minded in their search for truth, who are incapable of uttering a falsehood, and who are cautious in wielding whatever power they possess. Even the present system of calling for explanations and recording them is not without its good effect. To have to write out explanations on awkward subjects is always an unpleasant task, and public officers have a wholesome dread of being called upon for an explanation. But such one-sided explanations and defences have a very bad effect also. They encourage disregard for truth and a tendency to limit official investigations to the narrowest possible

area. The official classes come to be bitterly hostile to the Press. This might be avoided in some measure if Government were to cease calling for explanations which can be well anticipated before they are submitted, and which are not published. If Government were to call for explanations less frequently but were to follow up every such explanation by its publication and a regular inquiry, it would be advantageous both for Government officers and the Press. Public officers would discharge their duties better, they would have greater regard for public opinion, and the Press would be more careful and would attach more value to the good-will of the Government.

Reports on Native Papers and a suggestion in connection therewith.

31. The *Khambát Gazette* (108) of the 16th January suggests that a copy of the official report on Native Papers should be supplied by Government to every newspaper, so that it may know the subjects selected by the Reporter from each of the papers and in order that the editor may not have to write on the same subject in the future issues of his paper.

The sorrowful condition of the pensioners of the 24th Regiment, Native Infantry, who have remained at Bombay.

32. The *Pandit* (144), in its issue of the 21st January, says:—Those pensioners of the 24th Bombay Native Infantry who have remained in Bombay after the departure of the regiment to Quetta are put to great hardship. There is no trace of their pension certificates, and they are suffering from want of provisions. It is to be hoped that the military authorities will do the needful for them.

Grievances of the mill-labourers.

33. The *Din Bandhu* (6), in its issue of the 16th January, says:—We regret that nothing has yet been done towards the redress of the grievances under which the mill-hands have been labouring. They appear to be treated worse than slaves, for the latter obtain food and raiment from their masters at the proper time. The mill-hands attend the mills at precisely 5 A.M. and return home at about 7-30 P.M. They thus work for more than 13 hours every day and soon get incapacitated. Shall we not be justified in characterizing this as something more than slavery which was fairly put down by Government? And if we are correct, does it not behove Government to put a stop to such a state of things? But red-tapism and influence probably prove a perturbing element in the solution of this most important problem. Is it justice, we ask, that mill-hands should have no holiday in the week? Would their feeble frames bear long such drudgery, living as they do upon mere barley and *chutney*? Oh, how horrible is their condition! The mill-hands may be said to be ground down to death. Why should not Government pity them? We hope that Government will, under the circumstances, carry out the recommendation of the Factory Commission that the mill-hands should as a rule enjoy Sunday as a holiday. We also suggest that a rule be enacted that the mill-hands should only work from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. Again why should they not get their wages at the proper time? We think that it will be beneficial if dispensaries be established by the mill-owners so that the mill-hands may obtain medicine, certificates, &c., therefrom.

The recent collision in the Bombay harbour between the S. S. "Zuari" and the S. S. "King Arthur" and the decision of the Marine Court of Inquiry into the circumstances of the collision.

34. The *Subodh Patrika* (15), in its issue of the 16th January, says:—Nothing is said in the decision of the Marine Court of Inquiry into the circumstances of the recent collision in the Bombay harbour between the S. S. "Zuari" and the S. S. "King Arthur" as to the officers of the "Zuari" having done anything to prevent the accident; on the contrary, it is stated that they all lost their presence of mind and did nothing to save their steamer or the passengers. This is a serious charge against men who are placed in command of vessels that daily carry hundreds of men and women, and on whose conduct depend their very lives. The exact loss of life in the present case is not clear; the Court of Inquiry estimates it at 5, while popular rumour rates it at over 60: but that it was not heavier is due to the vigour and promptitude of the Pilot and

the Captain of the "King Arthur," and not of the officers of the "Zuari." We therefore hope that Government will follow up the enquiry into such details as the Marine Court did not or could not go into, and also take such measures as rest with them to prevent similar accidents in future and obviate the overcrowding and other discomforts and inconveniences so persistently complained of by the Konkan people. [The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the same date, expresses similar sentiments.]

A suggestion to the Collector of Násik with regard to the annoyance caused to the people of Sinnar by the local authorities.

35. A correspondent from Násik Panchavati, writing to the *Indu Prakásh* (10) in its issue of the 17th January, says that he has heard that the people of Sinnar are much annoyed and tormented by the higher authorities of the place, and that it is very desirable that the Collector should either personally or through some disinterested and kind officer like Mr. Davidson minutely inquire into the misery of those people.

Ravages by a tiger at Purne in the Bhiwndi Táluka and the necessity for killing it.

36. A correspondent, writing from Bhiwndi to the *Suryodayá* (65) in its issue of the 17th January, refers to the death of a woman who was killed by a tiger at Purne in the Bhiwndi Táluka of the Thána District, complains of the ravages done by that animal, and requests Government to take speedy measures to have it killed.

Wild elephants in the Supa forest in Kánara and necessity for protecting the surrounding population from them.

37. The *Satyá Sudha* (61), in its issue of the 2nd January, says:—The forests reserved by Government in the Kánara District abound with wild beasts such as bears, tigers, &c., and it is quite unjust that Government should prohibit people from killing these beasts of prey. If Government do not like people to hunt in their forests, they should take care to protect the unarmed population from the ravages of wild beasts. Particularly the forest of Supa abounds with these wild beasts. Those who have to travel through this jungle have to risk their lives. At present it is inhabited by wild elephants which have caused much havoc among the people and are making great ravages in the neighbourhood. We earnestly request Government to take some steps for the protection of their helpless subjects.

Mr. Mulock, the Collector of Surat, and the issue of licenses for the possession of arms.

38. "A Licensee," writing from Surat to the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (106) of the 16th January, complains of Mr. Mulock, the Collector, having deprived many respectable and well-to-do citizens of Surat of their licenses for keeping arms for hunting, and observes that the reason of this conduct is said to be the displeasure of Mr. Mulock at the Natives shooting game near tanks and other places in season and out of season. He says that many persons residing in Ránder, Bhátha, Suháli, Khajot, Adájan, Barbodhan and other villages have been deprived of their arms by Mr. Mulock, that those who held licenses but had not bought rifles and other arms were deprived of them and asked to produce their arms before the renewal of the licenses, that no arms can be bought without the purchaser's showing the licenses to the dealers in them, that Mr. Mulock has taken the unprecedented step of calling the licensees with their arms to his camp at Jalálpur on the 20th instant, that the object in this step is said to be the cancellation of the passes held by those who will be unable to be present at that distant place, and that the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., and the Bombay Government should attend to the complaint.

Complaint against Dr. Hewlett, Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay.

39. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (74), in its issue of the 16th January, complains of Dr. Hewlett, Sanitary Commissioner, having lectured before the Municipal Commissioners of Broach while on a tour of inspection in that city without standing during the course of the lecture. It says that the lecture lasted about an hour and a half, that Dr. Hewlett stood up only for the last

ten minutes, that he appears to have started on his tour of inspection with a view to reprimand municipalities, as evidenced by his conduct in Surat and Broach, and that it is desirable that Government should prevent such haughty officers from insulting the people. [The *Deshi Mitrá* (93) of the 20th January makes the same complaint.]

The underhand means by which Village Registrars earn money from the public.

40. A correspondent writing from Bhilavdi to the *Jagad-hitechchhu* (36), in its issue of the 15th January, says:—The recent Resolution of Government to the effect that all documents of the value of more than one hundred rupees should be registered in the office of the Táluka Registrar has caused much disappointment to the Village Registrars, who, before the issue of this Resolution, made about fifty rupees, though their salary was so wretched as twelve rupees. Whenever a document of two or three hundred rupees was to be registered, a Village Registrar was sure to demand the present of from five to ten rupees. Besides this eight or ten annas were required for the writer of the document, for, otherwise, the business was not done. No other writer would do, because he was not known, or because he did not write a good hand. In fact, no business was done without presents. Government are making various enactments to relieve the agriculturists from debt, but their operation is hampered in some way or other. Besides the payment to Government in the form of stamps, the hungry officials have to be satisfied. The new Resolution has not improved the condition of the agriculturists. It has, on the contrary, entailed a journey of about ten miles and has not done away with the necessity of a full pocket. Never before was such oppression experienced. The whole is the art of picking pockets by sweet talk. God knows when the attention of the superior authorities will be directed to such secret proceedings.

Rumoured discovery of a treasure trove in Surat.

41. The *Deshi Mitrá* (93), in its issue of the 20th January, says that it is rumoured in Surat that treasure trove was found in the house of a Pársi gentleman residing in Nánpura which he had bought from a Mahomedan and which he was re-building and that the Pársi gentleman in question has promised to give a share of it to the former owner of the house and to spend some portion of it on works connected with the Mahomedan religion. The paper does not believe in the truth of the rumour, as nothing certain is known about the matter.

Complaint against the Pársi Police Jamádár of Surat.

42. The *Káside Mumbai* (107), in its issue of the 21st January, complains of the recent increase in the number of thefts committed in Surat, of no trace of them having been found by the local police and of the arbitrary conduct of Police Jamádár Kávasji Kharsedji Doriáji in having of his own accord placed a watch over five or six houses on the night of the 1st instant and searched them on the next morning in connection with a theft at the house of a tailor named Ghela, and remarks that there was no complaint against the owners of these houses. The paper says that no trace of the stolen articles was found in the houses of these men, some of whom were men of business with large families, that the Police Inspector should not place much confidence in his subordinates and that the Collector of Surat and the Bombay Government should enquire into the matter.

Complaint about the delivery of letters at Tásgaon in Sátára.

43. In its local column, the *Chandánshu* (22) of the 15th January requests the Postal authorities to attend to the complaint of the people of Tásgaon that their letters are not delivered to them at the proper time and that some are even found to be missing.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Comments on the Indian Customs Act.

44. With reference to the passing of the Indian Customs Act, the *Jáme Jamshed* (103), in its issue of the 18th January, says :—Good grounds have not been shown for the enhancement of the duty on perfumed spirits. It was

stated in the Supreme Legislative Council that these spirits were used as drinks, but this is hardly the case. Supposing that they were so used, their wrong use should have been detected and punished, but it should not have been made the ground of putting a check on the whole trade in them. The enhancement has become more grievous on account of its being enforced all of a sudden. It has been usual to hold in abeyance for a limited period an enhancement of duty for the convenience of trade, but no such thing has been done in the present case. Those who have already sent orders to Europe for consignments could not have included the enhanced duty in their calculations, and it would be wrong to make them pay it. Those goods only should be subjected to the enhanced rate for which orders were sent or which were shipped from Europe after the passing of the Indian Customs Act. The evils of an insufficient representation of public opinion in the Legislative Councils of this country and the undue haste made in passing legal enactments have become more marked under the present régime. The Income-tax Act and the Indian Customs Act were passed within a short time, and the people were not allowed sufficient time to think over and express their sentiments on these measures. And yet Lord Dufferin has been complaining that the public has done him injustice without appreciating his good intentions. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (80) of the 20th January expresses similar sentiments.]

The enhancement in the duties on ordinary and perfumed spirits disapproved.

45. In noticing the passing of the Indian Customs Act, the *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 18th January, observes:—Europeans use Cologne Water as a perfume, but the natives of India generally use it as a medicine both for internal administration and external application. For colds and indigestion Cologne Water often proves an effectual remedy. Being cheap it has been usual with poor people to keep a bottle in store and use it themselves or oblige neighbours on emergencies. The heavy duty now imposed on it will prevent many poor persons from using it in future. The enhancement in the duty on ordinary foreign spirits will not check the importation of inferior brandy which is so injurious to health; on the other hand, adulterations in the drink are likely to increase in order to cheapen it, and the poor consumers will be the worse for it. In short, the enhancement of the duties on ordinary and perfumed spirits will slightly increase the revenue from ábkári, but the public will not be in the least benefited.

Comments on the report of the Select Committee on the Bombay Boiler Inspection Bill.

46. With reference to the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bombay Boiler Inspection Bill, the *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 20th January, says:—The Committee has not done well in refusing the request of the Mill-owners' Association to empower it to nominate members of the Commissions or of the Board of Examiners appointed under the Act. The nominees of the Association will do the work far more satisfactorily than the functionaries appointed by Government. The suggestion made by the Committee that Government should ask the Association to submit the names of persons considered by it to be best qualified for such Commissions, as a piece of advice, is not worth much, since Government might or might not accept any or all of the names recommended. The Committee is right in refusing to adopt the suggestion of the Association that certificates should be granted without examination to men who could show that they had successfully worked engines in England for two years, and in omitting, in accordance with the suggestion of the Association, from the Bill the provision for the payment of consultation fees to Government Inspectors. The objection taken by the Association to the reservation by Government of the power to extend the provisions of the Act to prime-movers should have been allowed, as no disadvantage would result from so doing. It has been usual of late to leave many of the objections taken by the people to certain provisions of new laws at the time of their enactment to the disposal of Government, but the practice is not good. A legal measure should be made free from imperfections as far as possible.

PART III.—*Education.*

Comments on His Excellency the Governor's address at the opening of the Sind Arts College.

47. In noticing the address delivered by His Excellency the Governor at the opening of the Sind Arts College, the *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 22nd January, says:—His Excellency remarked that he did not see any difference between the arts colleges solely supported by Government and similar institutions conducted by private parties. This is a sort of defence of the Resolution of Government to make over the Colleges in the Deccan and Gujarát to private enterprise; but an important portion of the public, and among it such learned persons as Mr. Justice West and Principal Wordsworth, do not agree with His Excellency. Lord Reay made the strange remark that too many colleges endanger higher education. Considering the educational wants of the country the colleges are few, and there is room for more than ten times the existing number of these institutions; and the day should be considered very fortunate for India when it can be asserted with truth that there are too many colleges in the country. That the existing colleges do not impart technical education is no good reason for closing them. Government should either provide the means of enabling these institutions to give technical education or make some other arrangements.

Imperative necessity for starting Colleges where higher instruction will be given through the medium of the vernacular.

48. In an article headed "Need of Vernacular Colleges," the *Dnyánodaya* (8), in its issue of the 20th January, says:—The present University course which affects even the character of primary education, and gives its shape to all secondary education, is not best suited for the masses. It does little more than give a knowledge of the English language. It does not secure that general intelligence which the masses require. It is quite true that a thorough knowledge of English furnishes a powerful instrument for the acquisition of general knowledge, but in actual practice the smattering of English that the middle class schools impart is useless, so far as the general intelligence of the land is concerned. The present course of education has its uses, and its abolition would be a great misfortune, but it is indeed time that alongside the present system another should grow up, the aim of which should be the spreading of general intelligence rather than superior education to only a few. Out of the 2,561 candidates for Matriculation at the last examination, only 526 passed. Of these only a portion will enter the various colleges, and a small fraction alone will graduate with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. These two thousand disappointed candidates have reached the limit of their education. Some may succeed hereafter in passing the examination, but practically there are, each year, about 2,000 students in the Bombay Presidency who complete a High School course, but who have no further chance of obtaining a higher education. The general information which these boys obtain in their High School course is lamentably small, as it is practically confined to the information contained in their text-books, and their knowledge of English is of so limited a nature that it can never be of any great service to them in increasing their general intelligence. Among these two thousand, however, are young men of ability, who are most anxious for a higher education and who, if permitted to enjoy such a privilege, would add to the country an immense body of intelligent men deficient in English, and therefore crippled in their power of drawing directly from that source, but nevertheless a body of men fully instructed, through the medium of the vernacular, in the sciences taught in the present College course, and because shut out from Government employ where English is required, their energies would of necessity be directed towards those other avenues of agriculture, manufacture and trade which so much need to be intelligently developed in this land. We believe, therefore, that one of the imperative necessities of the present moment is a college, or colleges, where higher instruction should be given through the medium of the vernacular, the instructors being men who have received their degrees in the Indian Universities, or better those who have studied in England and have acquired a higher fitness for the position of a Professor. In such colleges English should be one of the subjects taught, but lectures

and text-books should be entirely in the vernacular. The effect of such colleges would be that thousands of youths would continue their education, and in a few years the nation would possess a large body of thoroughly instructed and able men, devoting their energies in directions other than Government employ. Such colleges would give the greatest stimulus to the creation of a vernacular literature, *firstly* by encouraging the preparation of text-books, that must be fully up to those in English, and *secondly* by bringing into existence a body of men, educated through the vernaculars, and therefore demanding a literature in translations or original work fully up to European models. Demand would create supply, and those graduating in the present Universities would find their hands full in supplying this want. Such Vernacular colleges would not be rivals of the present colleges, for without the latter the former could not exist. It is from the latter that the body of teachers for Vernacular colleges must come; it is the men in the English colleges who must do the literary work which will be demanded by vernacular readers of high education. Government or private enterprise will be doing the country a great service, if such well-equipped Vernacular colleges are scattered all over the land. Indeed we believe it to be a solution of some of the great difficulties under which India is now labouring. India needs a larger body of educated men whose energies will be turned to the various resources of this country, and we see no better way than to have growing up by the side of the present college system, where instruction is given through the medium of the English, another system, where the medium will be the vernacular, but where instruction will be as high and as thorough as it is possible to make it.

Remarks on the resolution of Government on education for 1885-86.

49. The *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 21st January, makes the following remarks on the Government Resolution on the report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, for 1885-86 :—Educational Conferences were held at Bombay and several other cities of the Presidency, but like the Education Commission's report and the resolution thereon they have produced no appreciable results. When only 2·29 per cent. of the population receive education it does not befit Government to make an effort to withdraw itself from the work of education. Private enterprise has, no doubt, increased during the year under report, but it is still in its infancy, and requires encouragement and support. There has been an increase in the number of students in primary female schools, but there has been a falling off in the higher educational institutions. The cause of the latter occurrence should be found out and removed. Government attach much importance to Drawing Classes, but since the art of drawing contributes more to pleasure than to substantial profit, more attention should be devoted to such arts as supply the wants of the people. No reason has been given for the falling off in attendance in the Agricultural Classes. Probably these classes are not conducted in such a manner as to make the people hopeful about them; and if it be so, due changes ought to be made in their management.

The proposed abolition of the Surat High School disapproved.

50. In alluding to the resolution passed at a recent meeting of the Undergraduates' Association of Bombay for submitting to Government a protest against the reported abolition of the Surat High School, the *Jáme Jamshed* (103), in its issue of the 17th January, says :—The people of Surat are too poor to make a combined effort to open a private High School, and if the Government High School is abolished the educational interests of that city will be seriously affected. In case the abolition be effected the education of Native youths in English will wholly devolve upon the local Mission School, but most parents are unwilling to educate their sons under the direction of Christian missionaries out of fear that thereby the religious convictions of the youths will be shaken. The proposed abolition of the school is the result of the recommendation made to that effect by the Finance Committee, but the Committee has made the serious mistake of omitting to suggest the abolition of highly paid sinecure offices or a reduction in extravagant salaries, and of recommending economy in the educational appliances and other important matters

affecting the vital interests of the people. If the Committee's recommendations are wholly adopted by Government Lord Dufferin's administration would be highly unpopular. It is to be hoped that the Government will desist from abolishing the Surat High School.

Disapproval of the abolition of the City School at Ahmednagar.

51. The *Jagadádarsh* (35), in its issue of the 16th January, observes that the object of Government in issuing a sudden resolution abolishing the City School at Ahmednagar instead of transferring it to the local municipality from April next as settled some months ago, is to make an indirect effort to give the education of Natives into the hands of Christian missionaries and nothing else, and that it is very surprising to see Government changing their mind so soon when it is only a few days since they requested the municipality to take over the charge of the school and the latter complied with their request. The paper strongly disapproves of the action of Government in this matter, and requests the inhabitants and the municipality of Ahmednagar to try their utmost to get the school transferred to municipal control.

Necessity for publishing the marks of all the candidates who present themselves for the Bombay University Examinations.

52. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 16th January, says :—We learn that a candidate whose name did not appear in the list of successful candidates, published in December last, has now been declared to have passed the Matriculation Examination. It is said that the candidate's paper in Natural Science was lost. Now the question is how the loss of the candidate's paper was known. Evidently some one interested in him had access to the list of marks, and, seeing that he had no marks in the Science column reported the fact to him. It was this fortunate circumstance that probably helped the candidate. But how many more may there be who have failed in the recent examination, owing to their papers having been lost or mislaid? Who is to do the friendly service of informing them of their misfortune? If they apply to the University officers for information, they are told that they cannot get any information about their marks. This secrecy is certainly very prejudicial to fair play. Why should these students be placed at a disadvantage in the matter of getting justice done them? We believe it would be better to publish the marks of all the students, successful as well as unsuccessful; or if this be not found feasible, every candidate should have the right of being informed of the number of marks he has obtained in any examination on his applying at the University office. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 17th January, expresses similar sentiments, and observes that the present state is very shameful to those connected with the management of the University examinations, and that they should take such steps as will prevent the recurrence of such things in future.]

Complaint regarding delay in declaring the result of the Public Service Certificate Examinations, and a suggestion to the Educational Inspector, Sind.

53. A correspondent, writing from Sukkur to the *Sind Times* (5) in its issue of the 15th January, says :—You must be well aware that the Public Service Examinations were held on the 11th of October 1886 and the following three or four days. It is therefore now more than three months and still the results are not known. I am sure that such delay would not be tolerated anywhere except in Sind. The results ought to be announced anyhow within two months from the date of the commencement of the examination. I have one suggestion to make to the Educational Inspector, which, I hope, he will carry into effect. For the 2nd Class Certificate Examination about six or seven hundred candidates appear annually. At present the authorities appoint only one examiner in Mathematics and one in History. It is very tiresome and trying for one man, and it must take him a very long time, to examine about six or seven hundred papers. To ask one man to examine so many papers, especially in geometry, is nothing short of cruelty to him, considering that the examiners get no emoluments for their trouble. It would, therefore, be well if in each of the above two subjects separate examiners were appointed for each centre. This will not be difficult, for there can be found many men in the Educational Department who are quite competent to examine students under the

Sindhi 6th standard in any subject. The lists of candidates are prepared separately for the different centres, and there should therefore be no objection to the carrying out of the above suggestion.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

54. The *Jáme Jamshed* (103), in its issue of the 20th January, says:—The good interest earned by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company during the years 1885 and 1886 may to some extent be attributed to the fact of Natives being largely employed in the Traffic Department on salaries that are smaller than are paid to European employés, while the management of the department continues satisfactory and has earned praise from all people. The Locomotive Department of this Railway should follow the Traffic Department in the matter of the free employment of Natives, and if this is done the Company will be able to earn a still larger dividend. The Directors of the Company ought to pay due attention to this subject in the interests of the Company and should make arrangements for the education of the children of the Native employés in the Locomotive Department.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company advised to employ Natives freely in their Locomotive Department.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

55. A correspondent, writing from Ratnágiri to the *Poona Vaibhav* (51) of the 16th January, complains of the heavy load of debt incurred by the Ratnágiri Municipality, and says that European officers should avail themselves of the water-works for their comfort and pleasure and should also take the burden of the municipal debt. He remarks that the people are poor and want neither water nor light. It is the duty of the Collector to see to the condition of the people in his district and to suggest to Government measures for its amelioration. The Collector of Ratnágiri already knows that the local municipality affords no comforts to the people, and he should therefore pay attention to their inability to bear its annoyance any longer.

Complaint against the Ratnágiri Municipality.

56. The *Karnátak Mitrá* (40), in its issue of the 13th January, observes that the system followed by the Belgaum Municipality of levying transit duties is most unjust, oppressive and irregular; that the municipality has failed to perform its duty in not publishing the rules in the matter and that thereby much inconvenience is caused to the public; and requests the Collector of the district, who is the president of the municipality, to enquire into the matter and to remove this public inconvenience.

Complaint against the Belgaum Municipality.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

57. The *Praja Mat* (115), in its issue of the 15th January, dwells on the advantages of having a Congress of the Native Princes of India held at different places every year similar to the National Congress recently held in Calcutta, and says that the Princes are mistaken in thinking that they cannot travel out of their territories without the permission of the Political Agent, and that the reason of their previously informing the Agent is that preparations may be made for their reception at the places to be visited by them.

An annual Congress of the Native Princes in India suggested.

58. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 18th January writing from Hyderabad (Deccan) states that on the evening of the last full moon, while Colonel Marshall, the newly appointed Administrative Adviser to His Highness the Nizám, was driving his carriage, a policeman reminded him that the carriage lamps should be lighted, and that thereupon the Colonel whipped him. The *Jáme* regrets the occurrence, if it be true.

Alleged whipping of a policeman by Colonel Marshall, Administrative Adviser to His Highness the Nizám.

59. The *Gujaráti* (99), in its issue of the 16th January, disapproves of the Native Princes of Káthiáwár being asked to attend at Rájkot on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to that Province, and says that it is very hard for them to incur heavy expenses time after time, for they recently met at Rájkot on the occasion of the bestowal of the new title on the Thákor of Bhávnagar. The paper remarks that it is not creditable to Government that they should encourage Native Princes to thus spend money. They ought to prevent them from indulging in extravagance. It is undesirable that about one-fourth of the total expenditure of Native Princes should be taken up by the reception, &c., of European visitors and European officers. The condition of the Káthiáwár Princes is pitiful and the British authorities make it more so. Notwithstanding this, they are strict towards the Princes. [The *Gujarát Mitrá* (74) of the same date says that Native Princes are ruined by the constant visits of European officers, that they thereby increase their debts and have to harass their subjects for money and that they have not sufficient time left to attend to the administration of their States. In the column of stray notes the *Nyáyadarshak* (112) of the 17th January states that one or two Princes had to borrow money from the Sávkárs on the occasion of His Excellency Lord Reay's recent visit to Káthiáwár and that they may perhaps have now to sell their ornaments, and suspects that Native Princes do not spend so much money of their own free will.]

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's tour in Káthiáwár and the Native Princes.

60. In an article headed, "Mismanagement in the Bhávnagar State," the *Nyáyadarshak* (112), in its issue of the 17th January, regrets that neither the Political Agency nor the Government should have paid attention to the complaints made about the mismanagement prevailing in the State of Bhávnagar, and requests the Government to attend to the following complaints, which it has received:—1. The Faujdár of the village of Trápaj was charged with the murder of Amarsing, the son of Girássia Govábhái of that village. As the case was not properly investigated, a petition was sent to the Political Agent and the Government, but it is said to have been hushed up by the State officials. 2. As a potter of Bhávnagar, named Megha, was deprived of his land and estate by the Darbár, he petitioned the Political Agent. He was thereupon charged with preferring a petition against the State and sentenced to imprisonment for 2 years and a fine of Rs. 100. 3. In the case of the murder of Girássia Nársingji Mokábhái of Kátodiya by a servant of the Darbár, the Bhávnagar State made no enquiries and did not prosecute the murderer, though the Assistant Political Agent, Gohelvád, had asked the brother of the deceased to take his complaint to Bhávnagar as the murder was committed in that town. 4. A Bráhman widow of Bhávnagar named Baiumiya went to the banks of the Nerbudda to perform the funeral rites of her deceased uncle, with whom she was staying for about 40 years. During her absence from Bhávnagar, her house was opened by the Darbár officials, her goods removed and the house made over to a near relative of the Diván. On her return she complained to the Darbár without avail, and had to live in a *dharmshála*. If this be true, nothing can be more oppressive. The Government ought to enquire into the case. 5. The Darbár officials have deprived Gopálji Kála residing in Bodiya subject to Bhávnagar of 100 *bighás* of land, his house and cattle. He now maintains himself on public charity. 6. Mehta Bháichand serving in Sihor died within one hour of drinking tea at the house of an official of the State to which he was invited. No enquiry appears to have been made into the cause of his death. Was he poisoned? 7. Jatáshankar, an inhabitant of Gogha, incurred the displeasure of Mr. Sámaldás by teaching the Thákor to play chess so well that he defeated Mr. Sámaldás, who had previously taught him and had been able to win games from him with ease. Jatáshankar was rewarded for it by the Thákor, who asked him to frequently visit him. One day Jatáshankar was requested to go for a drive to the Ruvápuri Máta by a Darbár official in his company. On his way back poor Jatáshankar died. Has any enquiry been made into this affair? Was any State official charged with murdering him? Alas, such wicked deeds are not perpetrated even by the savages

Specific complaints against the mal-administration in the Bhávnagar State and a request to Government to appoint a Commission of Enquiry.

of Africa or the fanatical Afghans. 8. Did not a Kapol Bania youth, aged 20, meet with accidental death at Bhávnagar in the Hindu month of Kártik last? Has any enquiry been made into it? The paper has received 56 cases in addition to the above eight, a perusal of which will, it says, surprise the reader and cause sorrow. Why then should not Government enquire into the matter and remove the suspicion entertained by the public? A Commission ought to be nominated by Government to enquire into all the complaints the people of the Bhávnagar State may have to make against it.

Petitions of Magan Bháichand and Girdhar Haribhái against the Bhávnagar State and a request to the Government of Lord Reay to appoint a Commission to enquire into them.

61. The same paper, in another article, refers to the petitions presented by Magan Bháichand and Girdhar Haribhái to the Bombay Government against the Bhávnagar State, regrets that they should have been referred to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, for enquiry on the ground that scarcely one Political Agent has failed to hush up complaints against the Bhávnagar State, and remarks that it is necessary that a Commission be appointed to enquire into them and that the petitioners be prosecuted if their complaints turn out to be false. The paper further observes that many afflicted persons in Káthiáwár often wander about for redress in Bombay and other British territories, that the case of the petitioner Girdhar Párekh is an instance in point, that the petitioner Magan Bháichand has escaped being brought into trouble by the State and is now passing his days at Rájkot, that it has received copies of nearly 50 complaints made to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, about the oppression exercised by the Bhávnagar State, that from the endorsements on their backs it appears that justice has not been done even as regards one of them, that the Agents do not like to say a word against Bhávnagar, whatever oppression it may exercise, as the State Kárbháris keep the Political Agents pleased, that Colonels Barton, West and Watson have been thorough well-wishers of Bhávnagar, that it does not know anything about Colonel Wodehouse, that it will be able to pronounce an opinion about the partiality or impartiality of Colonel Wodehouse after knowing the measures he takes on the petition of Girdhar Párekh, and that the enquiry should not be delayed any longer, as it is feared that the family of the petitioners will otherwise be brought into trouble.

The Bhávnagar State and the tyrannical conduct of its Nágar officials.

62. In a communicated article the *Praja Mat* (115), in its issue of the 15th January, complains of the Nágar officials of Bhávnagar being all-in-all in the State and of their holding chief appointments in all its departments, and says that the Thákor is generally watched by the Nágars, that nobody else is allowed to see him, that the ex-Diván Sámaldás is said to have amassed 50 lákhs of rupees within his brief tenure of office for 5 years, and that he has been presented with the village of Jalálpur yielding a revenue of Rs. 20,000, and asks whether this shows the liberality of the Thákor or the power exercised over him by the Nágar Kárbháris. The paper further observes that the Diván lives more sumptuously than the Thákor himself, that it would not be wrong to say that the State belongs to the Nágars, that the son of a Nágar begins to receive pay from the State from the age of 10, that people have to go to the Diván for everything and have to wait for years before their grievances are attended to, that it is said that a Nágar vahivatdár of the Náliya District was accused of receiving bribes amounting to about Rs. 10,000, that he was transferred to another place without any enquiry, that the complainant was threatened and made to withdraw the charge, and that the Political Agent ought to enquire into this case. Moreover, much oppression is exercised in the State. Complainants against Nágars are sent to jail on the ground of preferring false complaints, even though they be true. Such a state of things is painful. The *Praja Mat* then complains of the Thákor being said to have wasted about 3 lákhs of rupees on hearing of his being granted the title of G.C.S.I., Rs. 60,000 being given as a present to the Diván Mr. Vithaldás and his brother and Rs. 80,000 being sent to Bombay to Mr. Manchersháh Merwánji Bhávnagri and an annuity of Rs. 36,000 being settled on him, and observes that it is said that $2\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs of

rupees were to be distributed among the men of the Diván's family after the formal bestowal of the title. If this be true, the State will soon be ruined. The Nágars do not allow the faithful servants or relatives of the Thákor to continue long in service. A Jádeja Rajput named Mádhavsangji in the private service of the Thákor will shortly be ruined, as intrigues are being formed against him. Many such servants have now and then been brought into trouble, for instance, Harisang Jesáji, Vajir, Jivobhái Vánchhaniya Girássia, Gavrishankar Jadurám Dave and two or three others. False charges were preferred against these men. If all this be true, the Thákor is a mere puppet. The paper has received many complaints against the tyranny of the Nágar officials, which, it says, it will gradually publish after enquiring into them. An anonymous writer to the paper states that if the Bombay Government were to issue a notice guaranteeing protection to those who wished to expose the misconduct of the Nágar officials of Bhávnagar, he would undertake the task.

The Navánagar State and the oppression exercised by the Mahomedans over the Hindus in Khambháliya.

63. The *Gujaráti* (99), in its issue of the 16th January, says that the Political Agent, Colonel Wodehouse, has taken notice of the recent riot in Khambháliya, subject to the Navánagar State, which was caused by the inability of the Diván, and has imposed on the Darbár a fine of Rs. 40 per day till the papers of the case called for by him are submitted to him owing to the State officials having failed to comply with his previous order, that the State officials are in consternation and have begun to persuade the people of Khambháliya who have complained against them, that Mr. Kalyánrái, the Magistrate of Navánagar, tried his best in the matter without avail, that a petition signed by about 1,000 inhabitants of Khambháliya is said to have been presented to His Excellency Lord Reay through a Bombay Shethia and that the Political Agent has been ordered to enquire into it. The paper then complains of the State authorities having made no enquiries into the case of a murder in Khambháliya, of the Diván and other officials paying no heed to the oppression practised by the Mahomedans over the Hindus of that place, the former being encouraged by the influence the dancing girls have in the State, and remarks that the State officials, and specially Rághav and Karsan Khaváses (personal attendants), disregard the authority of the Jám, and say that the Government will not interfere as Navánagar is a first-class State and that they are prepared to spend 2 or 4 lákhs of rupees in case the Government does interfere. The Political Agent is therefore requested to help the people. The Jám is, observes the *Gujaráti*, very frank and does not take part in such affairs, but as he is surrounded by evil persons he is likely to suffer. As Mr. Maganlál, the Diván, is very anxious to preserve his post, he has to be at the mercy of the dancing girls and the personal attendants of the Jám. But as the matter has now been brought to the notice of His Excellency the Governor it is hoped that justice will be done to the poor people of Navánagar.

Mismanagement in the Chhota Udepur State.

64. The *Broach Mitrá* (85), in its issue of the 19th January, states that it has learnt from its reporter that the Diván of Chhota Udepur, Ráo Bahádur Khushálrái Sárábhái, and other officers of the State act arbitrarily as the Rána is ignorant and inexperienced, that mismanagement, mal-administration of justice and the practice of accepting presents which is tantamount to bribery prevail in the State, that such a state of things is a disgrace to the Rána and his administration, that the Rána ought to improve the management of his State, and that the Political Agent should attend to the matter.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
26th January 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 22nd January 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári:
- Temperance movement in Rajputána 11
- The anti-liquor movement and the real disposition of Government towards the subject people 10
- The anti-liquor movement in the Kolába District and the necessity for publicly cancelling the notification issued by Mr. Keyser ... 11

Administration of India:
- Difficulty of getting Europeans to serve under Natives... ... 8
- Indifference of Government to the condition of India and the representations of the Native Press 4
- Lord Dufferin's — 4
- The lamentations of India 5

Coasting Steamers: The recent collision in the Bombay harbour between the S. S. "Zuari" and the S. S. "King Arthur" and the decision of the Marine Court of Inquiry into the circumstances of the collision... 13

Factories: Grievances of the mill-labourers 13

Finance Committee: The — and the total amount of reduction in expenditure said to be suggested by it 8

Hospitals: Comments on the reply of the Government of India to the Bombay Government in the matter of engaging the services of Drs. Pechey and Ellaby in connection with the Cama Hospital, Bombay... 11

Income-tax;
- Disapproval of the publicity in connection with the appeals for the reduction of the — assessment at Surat 11
- The — and its operation in the mofussil 11

Judicial matters: Encouragement to injustice in India 8

Licenses for the possession of arms: Mr. Mulock, the Collector of Surat, and the issue of — 14

Loyalty of the Indian Mahomedans: Criticism on Sir W. Gregory's article in the December number of the *Nineteenth Century* headed — 8

Military matters: The sorrowful condition of the pensioners of the 24th Regiment, Native Infantry, who have remained at Bombay ... 13

Police: Complaint against the Pársi — Jamádár of Surat 15

Postal matters: Complaint about the delivery of letters at Tásgaon in Sátára 15

Public Press; Newspaper reports and official explanations 12

Public Service Commission:
- Comments on Mr. Lee-Warner's evidence before the—
  - The *Dnyán Prakásh* 10
  - The *Jáme Jamshed* 9
- Suggestions to the — 9

Public Service:
- A suggestion to the Collector of Násik with regard to the annoyance caused to the people of Sinnar by the local authorities ... 14
- Complaint against Dr. Hewlett, Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay ... 14
- Retirement of Colonel Peyton and his attitude towards the *Kánara Vanadukkha Nivárini Sabha* 11

Queen's Jubilee:
- The celebration of the — and the necessity for granting concessions to the people of India in commemoration thereof:
  - The *Indu Prakásh* 5
  - The *Jagad-hitechchhu* 6
  - The *Poona Vaibhav* 5
  - The *Satyá Shodhak* 6
- The proposal of a Victoria Technical Institute in Bombay in commemoration of the — heartily approved 7
- The proposal of a Technical Institute in Káthiáwár in commemoration of the — heartily approved 7

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Queen's Jubilee—*continued.*
The public meeting in Bombay in aid of the celebration of the — pronounced a success 7
The sum of Rs. 40,000 for illuminations and fair in Bombay in honour of the — considered exorbitant 7
Ravages by wild animals:
Ravages by a tiger at Purne in the Bhiwndi Táluka and the necessity for killing it 14
Wild elephants in the Supa forest in Kánara and necessity for protecting the surrounding population from them 14
Reports on Native Papers: A suggestion in connection with the — ... 13
Statutory Civil Service: This year's selection for the —, Bombay, and injustice to the Gujarátis 10
Stock-notes: Suggestion for an early repayment of the Indian— ... 8
Tours: Visit of Lord Reay to Sind and praises of His Excellency ... 10
Treasure trove in Surat: Rumoured discovery of a — 15
Under-Secretary of State for India: The rumoured appointment of Mr. J. M. Maclean as — disapproved 7
Village Registrars: The underhand means by which — earn money from the people 15

PART II.—*Legislation*—
Bombay Boiler Inspection Bill: Comments on the Report of the Select Committee on the — 16
Duties on ordinary and perfumed spirits: Disapproval of the enhancement in the — 16
Indian Customs Act: Comments on the — 15

PART III.—*Education*—
Ahmednagar City School: Disapproval of the abolition of the — ... 19
Bombay University: Necessity for publishing the marks of all the candidates who present themselves for the examinations of the — ... 19
Lord Reay's address at the opening of the Sind Arts College: Comments on — 17
New colleges: Imperative necessity for starting — where higher instruction will be given through the medium of the vernacular ... 17
Public Service Certificate Examinations in Sind: Complaint regarding delay in declaring the result of the — and a suggestion to the Educational Inspector 19
Report on education in the Bombay Presidency for 1885-86: Remarks on the Resolution of Government on the — 18
Surat High School: Disapproval of the proposed abolition of the — ... 18

PART IV.—*Railways*—
B. B. & C. I. Railway: Advocacy of the free employment of Natives in the Locomotive Department of the — 20

PART V.—*Municipalities*—
Belgaum: Complaint against the — Municipality 20
Ratnágiri: Complaint against the — Municipality 20

PART VI.—*Native States*—
Annual Congress of the Native Princes in India: Suggestion for holding an — 20
Bhávnagar:
Petitions of Magan Bháichand and Girdhar Haribhái against the — State, and a request to the Government of Lord Reay to appoint a Commission to enquire into them 22
Specific complaints against the mal-administration in the — State, and a request to Government to appoint a Commission of Inquiry. 21
The — State and the tyrannical conduct of the Nágar officials ... 22
Chhota Udepur: Mismanagement in the — State 23
Hyderabad: Whipping of a policeman by Colonel Marshall, Administrative Adviser to His Highness the Nizám... 20
Káthiáwár: His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's tour in — and the Native Princes 21
Navánagar: The — State and the oppression exercised by the Mahomedans over the Hindus in Khambháliya 23

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 22ND JANUARY 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 17th January, complains of the manner in which village people are compelled in Berár to arrange for the accommodation of superior officers on circuit or troops passing through the district. It says that people are often forced to supply things at lower than the bázár rates for Government officers, and that if they do not do so they are mal-treated by village officers.

Tyranny in Berár.

2. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 15th January, observes that out of the 16 witnesses who were selected to give evidence before the Public Service Commission, from the Central Provinces, nearly eight were from Jabalpur, that almost all of them were by their ignorance incapable of giving satisfactory evidence, and that if a little more care had been taken in making the selection more than 25 persons really competent to give evidence on the subject could have been got in the Province.

Comments on the selection of witnesses from the Central Provinces to give evidence before the Public Service Commission.

3. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 17th January, refers to the recent appointment of Fellows of the Bombay University, and observes :—The list is good as far as it goes, but it contains no names from the Berárs. Although Berár is a distinct Province, it is clearly connected with the Bombay University in educational matters and we cannot but say that the University ought to pay better attention to the distinguished men in this Province than it has done hitherto. Many names rise to our lips but we refrain from mentioning them. We must remark that the Governor of Bombay is the Chancellor of the University, and it is his duty in his capacity as such Chancellor to do justice to the graduates who are serving in Berár by recognizing their services when nominations of Fellows are made.

Appointment of Fellows of the Bombay University and a request to the Chancellor of the University to recognize the services of graduates serving in Berár.

G. M. SA'THE',

Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
26th January 1887.

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[CONFIDENTIAL]

No. 5 OF 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 29th January 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
*4	„ School Teacher	Bombay	Monthly	200
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Do.	Weekly	600
14	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
15	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	1,000
	MARA'THI			
16	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*17	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
18	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	125
19	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
20	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
21	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
*22	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	150
*23	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
*24	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	100
*25	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
26	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolháp ur	Do.	275
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
*28	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	150
*29	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolháp ur	Weekly	250
31	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
*33	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	100
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	285
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
37	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*40	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
41	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
42	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
43	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
44	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

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RECEIVED
2
INDIA OFFICE
28 FEB 87

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
46	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
47	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
48	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
51	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
*54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	200
55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhece Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
58	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*64	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
*65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	125
66	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	240
67	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
68	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*69	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*70	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
71	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	250
*72	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
*74	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	200
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
75	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
76	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
77	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
78	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
80	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
81	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
82	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
83	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*84	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
85	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
86	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	200
87	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
88	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
89	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
90	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*91	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
92	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	100
93	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
94	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
95	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
96	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
97	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
98	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
99	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
100	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
101	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
102	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*103	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
104	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
105	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
106	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
107	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,027
108	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*109	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*110	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
111	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,500
112	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
113	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
114	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
115	„ Praja Hitapatră	Nadiád	Do.	200
116	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

1 Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
117	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
118	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
119	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
120	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
121	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
122	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
123	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
124	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
125	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
126	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*127	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	100
*128	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
129	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
130	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
131	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
132	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*133	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
134	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
135	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
136	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
137	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*138	„ Havyak Subodhă...	Bombay	Do.	100
139	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
140	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
141	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
	URDU.			
142	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*143	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
144	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
145	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
146	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	SINDI.			
147	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	460
*148	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
149	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. Writing about the public meeting at Bombay in connection with the Queen's Jubilee, the *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 23rd January, says:—We Indians are specially devoted to Queen Victoria, for her solicitude for us has been uniformly great. It will be always remembered by us and our posterity that it is she who, out of pure regard and kindness, has graciously reaffirmed all the rights and privileges which were conferred upon the natives of India by the Charter Act of 1833. Under her own sign-manual has she proclaimed, in words which are as memorable as they are weighty, that she will respect those rights and privileges and scrupulously abide by their spirit and letter. In the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Empress of India we have found not only a beneficent ruler, but a true mother and protector. Queen Victoria, *Victoria Mái* (Mother Victoria),—these words are in the mouths of the old and the young, of men and women, of Hindus, Mahomedans, Párasis, Jews, Gentiles, Christians and all the other races which make up one-sixth of the human family. They lisp the honoured name every day of their lives, and with such fervent devotion that the oldest, the proudest, the strongest and the wealthiest monarchy on earth may well be proud of the fact. In such deep reverence is Queen Victoria held by her Eastern subjects. May she reign over us long, and as the Poet Laureate sings, leave us rulers of her race as noble till the latest day!

Praises of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

2. The *Poona Vaibhav* (52), in its issue of the 23rd January, says:—The cow is an animal greatly revered by the Hindus, and they look upon it with the same feelings of respect as they do upon their mother and Her Majesty the Queen. The principal cause of the downfall of the Mahomedan rule and of the rise of Shiváji was the annoyance given to the cow and the Bráhmans by the Musalmans. It is undoubtedly very discreditable to the rule of Her Majesty in India that the cow, which is held in such high esteem by the Hindus, should be daily butchered in her beneficent *régime*. In commemoration of the Jubilee, therefore, Her Majesty should first of all put a stop to the butchering of the cow. [The *Dnyán Ságar* (30), in its issue of the 24th January, proposes that the Jubilee year should be commemorated by the restoration of the kingdom of Sátára, which has been annexed for nothing, or at any rate, of the district of Sátára, to the rightful claimant by adoption, and of the other Native States of India to their Chiefs who, for want of permission to adopt a son or through some such difficulty, were obliged to give them up to Government.]

The Queen's Jubilee and proposals in connection with it.

3. The *Rást Goftár* (118) of the 23rd January supports the proposal made to Government by the Bombay Jubilee Fund Committee to issue a new coin of the value of Rs. 2½ in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee, and says that it will be a good *memento* of the auspicious occasion. [The *Yajdán Parast* (136) of the same date, however, disapproves of the suggestion on the grounds of there being no necessity for a new silver coin and of its tending to lower still further the value of silver, and adds that it would be sufficient for the purpose if the present likeness of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress were substituted for the old one of 1837 on the coins now current.]

A new Jubilee coin for India.

4. Writing on the subject of the proposed Jubilee Victoria Technical Institute, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 23rd January, says:—It is a little disappointing to see that the Government of Bombay is willing to make an annual grant of only Rs. 25,000 to supply what it considers a "most pressing want." Government are giving liberal grants to Colleges for liberal education. They maintain High Schools in places where their presence is not needed; and yet for this most laudable object Government cannot spare more than Rs. 25,000. However, let us be thankful for what we have got, lest by carping at it we should lose that. Of course, in saying that the promised Government contribution is only

Comments on the Government aid for the proposed Jubilee Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay.

Rs. 25,000 we do not include therein the offer of the Parel Government House as a "local habitation" for the proposed Institute. The house is utterly useless to Government. Its proposed utilization will be a boon to Government in so far as it brings cheap credit without much inconvenience. But we may ask, will Government be prepared to make the necessary additions and repairs to it? If the grant is to be free, let Government make it a full one. If not, so much money will have to be spent out of the funds likely to be collected. We are told that it is the belief of Government that this "Victoria Technical Institute," managed by a Board consisting of the representatives of Government, the Municipality, the Ripon Fund, the Port Trust, &c., "will best answer the object and needs of the hour." We cannot subscribe to this. If nothing higher can be attempted, then and then only the present Institute, which will probably have at its disposal some Rs. 40,000 or so, may do. The question, however, is whether the contributors to the Ripon Memorial will consent to the disposal of the fund in this manner. In connection with this, it is fortunate that the name of Her Majesty is to be associated with the Institute. This will make many of the contributors forego all their objections. Another way to meet the difficulty is to create a professorship to be called after Lord Ripon and to attach it to the Institute. We are quite certain that those who have contributed to the Ripon Memorial Fund will thus be induced to double the amounts of their contributions for this double object. His Excellency the Governor has identified himself with and initiated this proposal of a Technical Institute, and the influence of his good name will induce many to give liberally for such a noble purpose. If the proposed Institute is not to be a sham and a deceit, its permanence ought to be secured. This can be done by placing at the disposal of the Board a large fund. The people have before them a plain purpose to which their contributions will be applied. Let them now come forward and contribute in proportion to their zeal and to the beneficence of the object. We earnestly call upon our people to show that they are ready to do their part honourably and honestly. Government have placed the fullest confidence in their willingness to do their duty in the matter of supplying this "most pressing want of the people of the Bombay Presidency." Let them not prove that the confidence was misplaced. [The *Havyak Subodh* (138), in its issue of the 25th January, thanks His Excellency Lord Reay for the offer of Rs. 25,000 and the Government House at Parel for the Jubilee Victoria Technical Institute, but says that Government would not have found it difficult to double the grant they have offered as they are withdrawing their support from secondary education.]

The Bombay Government and its anxiety in the matter of technical education.

5. The *Kesari* (42), in its issue of the 25th January, says that Lord Reay's offer of Rs. 25,000 per annum and of the Government House at Parel for the Jubilee Victoria Technical Institute in these times of financial pressure plainly indicates the anxiety of Government in the cause of technical education, and calls upon well-to-do people and all municipalities to richly contribute in aid of the proposed Institute.

The Jubilee public meeting in Bombay and the manner in which it was held.

6. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 24th January, says:—We regret to say that the public meeting held on Monday week at the Town Hall in honour of the approaching Jubilee celebration was not so complete a success as might be wished. The occasion was one on which the greatest enthusiasm ought to have prevailed and the Town Hall and its outskirts ought to have been filled with thousands of people, anxious to share in the expression of congratulations to their gracious Sovereign on the approaching celebration. But the gentlemen who organized the meeting seem to have somehow failed to take the right steps. The attendance was not so good as it might and ought to have been, had the meeting been properly advertised and the organizers gone to their work with the zeal and earnestness the occasion required. The public bodies in Bombay would appear to have been ignored and we have heard several people complain of the manner in which the whole thing was managed. The European members of the community did not put in their appearance at the meeting in the large numbers they ought to have and

would have done, if the Chamber of Commerce had been taken into confidence by the organizers. And we are sure that if proper measures had been taken to advertise the meeting largely among the masses, there would have been a large crowd at the Town Hall. Whatever the fault of the organizers, let us hope it will not deter people from doing the duty they owe to their Sovereign, their country, and themselves on this highly auspicious occasion.

7. The *Chitragupta* (25), in its issue of the 20th January, cautions the people of India against the Europeans as follows:—

The character of the white people and a caution to the A'ryans.

A'ryan brethren, be on your guard and understand your own interest. Remember that the whole conduct of the white people is good on its surface, while deeper down it is quite poisonous or injurious. The white people will show you sugar in their hands, but will cut your throats. They will cut your noses and give you new handkerchiefs to wipe off the blood. It is a universal experience that they will talk sweet, but will do nothing substantial. For small self-interest they will always ruin others. Open your eyes and see them in their true colours. Their whiteness is not to be trusted. They are like the tusks of an elephant. Their colour changes according to their self-interest. Their law is self-interested and so is their justice. Their trustworthiness is also local and they will deceitfully alter their promises. The subject of technical education is a fresh instance in point. A'ryan brethren, be therefore on your guard and understand your interest.

8. The *Satya Shodhak* (61), in its issue of the 23rd January, says that the people of India under the British rule have liberty to subscribe for any newspaper published in any foreign country, while the people of Russia, even under their native rule, are prevented by their Government from receiving and reading foreign newspapers and books except a very few, the importation of which is sanctioned by the Czar. The paper then asks if the conquered people of India are not a hundred times happier than the invincible Russians so far as this liberty of reading is concerned.

A comparison between the people of Russia and India as regards liberty of reading.

9. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 24th January, says:—Things must be in a bad pass, indeed, with the Conservative party in England when it is obliged to fill up the vacancies in the Ministry with such politicians as Mr. J. M. Maclean. To us it is a matter of utter indifference whether he is appointed Under Secretary of State for India or not. He can do us no harm even if he wish it, as certainly he will. But we pity the Conservatives surely when they are compelled to utilize the services of such men. [The *Shubh Suchak* (65) and the *Shri Shiváji* (64) of the 21st, the *Hindu Punch* (34) of the 27th and the *Kalpataru* (39) of the 23rd January, also disapprove of the rumoured appointment of Mr. Maclean and think that by his anti-Native propensities India will suffer much at his hands.]

Disapproval of the rumoured appointment of Mr. J. M. Maclean as Under Secretary of State for India.

10. Referring to the acquittal of a guard named Snelling employed on the Eastern Bengal Railway by the Chief Justice of Bengal, the *Gujarát Mitra* (75), in its issue of the 23rd January, says:—If instead of Snelling the accused party had been a Native and the insulted lady an European, let our readers imagine what would have happened. The Anglo-Indian papers would have carried their voice to the top-pitch in condemning the man and his action and in getting him visited by the severest punishment provided by law; but we must make allowances for the European accused, who must have special advantages for being one of the governing body! We are sure such cases are great slurs on the good name of the British rule, which is proverbially impartial in the administration of justice. [The *Praja Hitapatra* (115) of the 26th January takes the same view, and adds that interference with religious beliefs and outrages on the modesty of women appear to have upset kingdoms, that they are signs of the approaching ruin of a State, and that such acts estrange the Europeans from the Natives.]

Alleged outrage on the modesty of a Hindu female passenger by the Eastern Bengal Railway by a guard named Snelling and his acquittal by the High Court of Bengal.

11. While writing on the Public Service Commission in Bombay and the witnesses examined by it, the *Dnyán Chakshu* (7), in its issue of the 26th January, approves of the evidence tendered by Professor Wordsworth, Chief Justice Sir Charles Sargent, the Honourable Dádábhái Navroji and Mr. Kábráji, the editor of the *Rást Goftár*, and observes :—

Mr. Lee-Warner as a witness before the Public Service Commission and his hatred of the Bráhmans.

There is no reason why any man should, in his evidence before the Commission, be actuated by partiality or hatred. But it is a universal rule that malignant men will betray their evil disposition at all times and at all places. Mr. Lee-Warner, Acting Secretary to Government, was one of the witnesses examined by the Commission. He is very learned and deserves honour for his experience; but it is to be regretted that he cannot yet get rid of the obstinate disposition which has long taken possession of him. The impression that the Natives, or rather the Bráhmans, are all rascally, vicious, dishonest and full of every bad quality, which was inspired into him when he left England for India by his highest preceptor, has a firm hold on him. But Professor Wordsworth has very ably contradicted him and refuted the aspersions brought by him against the educated Natives, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Lee-Warner will take a lesson from Professor Wordsworth's letter. [The *Hindu Punch* (34), in its issue of the 27th January, considers Mr. Lee-Warner's evidence as wild talk and advises him to give up his habit and assume a better and kindlier disposition now that he has risen so high as to become Secretary to Government.]

12. The *Bombay Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 26th January, says :—

The evidence of Mr. Campbell, the Acting Collector of the Panch Maháls, before the Public Service Commission found fault with.

It was expected that a large number of the European witnesses coming before the Public Service Commission would say that the Covenanted Civil Service should be largely reserved for Europeans, admitting into it a few natives of India, and this expectation has not proved false. From the view Europeans take of every question in which their interests clash with those of the Natives, it is idle to expect that they will recommend that Natives should be admitted into the Civil Service in large numbers. Among the many European witnesses who have been very partial to their own countrymen is Mr. Campbell, the Acting Collector of the Panch Maháls and the late editor of the *Bombay Gazetteer*. Unless it is known in what parts of the country Mr. Campbell has gained experience justifying the opinions he has expressed about Natives, it is not safe to form an estimate of his evidence. It is, however, necessary to say that the Commission ought to be very cautious in accepting his opinions as correct, for he has drawn wrong inferences from raw experience; and if his opinions be acted on, serious injury will be done to the Natives and much dissatisfaction will be created among them.

13. In an article headed "A scene before the Public Service Commission," the *Yajdán Parast* (136) of the 23rd January disapproves of the way in which Mr. Kálábhái Lallubhái, a pleader practising in Surat, was cross-examined and ridiculed by the President and one or two other members of the Commission about his opinion as to who should be styled a native of India and why Sanskrit and Arabic should have more marks assigned to them than Latin and Greek in the Civil Service Examination, and remarks that such scenes are undesirable and that it would be better if they were not repeated.

The Public Service Commission in Bombay and the cross-examination of Mr. Kálábhái Lallubhái of Surat.

14. The *Rást Goftár* (118) publishes a telegram from Calcutta in its issue of the 23rd January to the effect that a Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission has begun to take evidence, that much enthusiasm has not been excited by it, and that a member of the Sub-Committee has scolded two witnesses for pronouncing their impartial opinion that the Statutory Civil Service is a failure.

The Public Service Commission at Calcutta.

15. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 22nd January, says :—It is very much to be regretted that Lord Reay should have carried away with him the impression, if his public utterances can be looked upon as expressing his opinion, that the land-owning classes in Sind are progressive and prosperous. They are neither the one nor the other. On the contrary, nothing is more certain than that the difficulties of the zamindárs in this province have multiplied during the last few years. It may be said without exaggeration that there is not even a single wealthy zamindár in Sind, while their condition as a class is far from prosperous. It is difficult for a Governor, in the course of a flying visit, to look behind the scenes and see things exactly as they are. Lord Reay saw the land-owning and all other classes of Sind in holiday costume, though he did all he could to learn the true state of things in this province. The land-owning classes in Sind scarcely owe any thanks to those who gave Lord Reay such an extravagant idea of the prosperity of the zamindárs.

The state of the zamindárs in Sind and Lord Reay's impressions about it.

16. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 24th January, says :—The chief fault of the ábkári administration in Bombay is inherent in the system itself. The institution of farms and monopolies, which has been banished from all civilized governments, and the abolition of which in the land revenue department was among the first reforms of the British rule in India, has found favour and a resting place in the ábkári administration. A monopoly having been introduced, it is not surprising that the worst results which are known to follow from monopolies should have followed in the present case. A monopoly to the highest bidder is indeed the easiest and perhaps the best means for collecting and increasing the revenue, but it is obviously the worst institution in its operation on the people. The ábkári monopoly has the further demerit attached to it, that it is centralized in and is practically worked by the Government itself. The sole object of the liquor-farmer is to get the utmost amount of profit from his farm, and that of the Government is to get the utmost share obtainable from the receipts of the farmer. The result is a system of bewildering checks and counter-checks, the total effect of which is the maximum amount of hardship to the people. The larger the quantity of spirit sold and consumed the greater are the profits of the farmer and the Government, and every facility to the spread of intemperance is a source of increased profit to the Government. In the city of Bombay there is no close monopoly in the hands of one single farmer. But here, too, over-taxation of toddy trees and annual auction sales of licenses have caused great hardship. But the people of Bombay have a voice and the strength to make it heard. By their outcry the people succeeded in getting a Commission appointed, and eventually secured some relief by way of reduced taxation and cessation of the annual auction sales of licenses. The people of the mofussil have no voice, but they have adopted a characteristic mode of exhibiting their feeling, and that mode is the abstinence movement. The more proximate and aggravating cause of the movement is, however, the restrictions on raw toddy. Raw toddy has always served the poor people in this presidency, and particularly those living in sea-coast districts, as a favourite, harmless, cheap and little intoxicating beverage, and as nutricious food. This food and beverage the people have been deprived of by multifarious circumstances, the principal of which are the increase of the tree-tax from As. 8 and Re. 1 to Re. 1 and Rs. 16, the prohibition of the tapping of toddy trees by their owners, the possession of the sole right of tapping by the liquor-farmer, the levy of the *buddene* even on untapped trees (which has been only recently remitted to a modified extent), and the diminished supply of toddy by the liquor-farmers with a view to increase the consumption of spirits and the consequent increase of intemperance. It is this absurd system that has caused the present ferment, and that urgently calls for a remedy. We have good reasons to think that the attention of Government has been attracted by the movement, and that there is a disposition to relax the provisions about raw toddy. But a complete cure cannot be expected unless the whole system is thoroughly overhauled and examined, and radical changes effected therein. As a preliminary

Necessity for appointing a Commission to enquire into the ábkári administration in Bombay.

to the change, Government cannot do better than appoint a Commission like the Forest Commission to examine the ábkári administration in the whole presidency.

Vishnu Govind Pátankar, Inámdár of Chikhli in Panvel, and his treatment by the police and Magistrate of Kolába in connection with an anti-liquor movement case.

17. The *Arunodayá* (16), in its issue of the 23rd January, publishes a letter written by one Vishnu Govind Pátankar in which he says:—I having applied to the High Court that the criminal case in which I was involved in connection with the anti-liquor movement in Kolába should not be conducted before Mr. Drew, a Magistrate in Kolába, the High Court issued orders that the hearing of the case should be postponed for fifteen days. The orders of the High Court must have reached the District Magistrate on the 13th instant. I was at home on the 13th and 14th. The case was to be heard before Mr. Drew at Revas on the 14th. But on account of my not having appeared before him on that day according to the summons, Mr. Drew issued a warrant and about twelve or fourteen policemen besieged my house on the night of the 14th. Next morning the chief constable of Panvel arrived and I gave myself into the charge of the police at about 9 A.M., and told the chief constable that on account of a pain in my leg I could not walk. On this the chief constable raised a whip, advanced towards me to whip me and ordered police peons to send for Mahárs to carry me in a *doli*. On account of religious scruples I came to Panvel in a stranger's cart. The police having no power to take bail took off all my clothes and put me into a room, and after searching my clothes handed them over to me to put them on. By this time it was nearly eleven o'clock. The Collector being then at Panvel a petition was to be made to him, but the police did not allow me to sign my letter of authority to my pleaders. As the only alternative it was then decided that my clerk should apply in my name, but somehow or other the police afterwards allowed me to sign the pleader's authority. In the meanwhile I asked the chief constable to let me go with a constable to dine, but he declined. I then offered to dine at the place where I was, but even that he disallowed. He said I must either eat dry food or cook my dinner in the police gate. I then having had no bath, was obliged to remain without food. In the meantime five or six pleaders of the Panvel Court went to the District Magistrate and applied for my release on bail, whereupon he said that I was guilty of not appearing in compliance with the summons, but that he would kindly permit my release on a recognizance. He also informed the pleaders of the orders of the High Court and handed over to them a cover addressed to the chief constable for my release. The pleaders accordingly came to the police office at half-past twelve, but then the office was closed, and they had to go to the house of the chief constable, where a recognizance of fifty rupees was drawn up and I was liberated at about three o'clock. If my pleaders had been too late by ten minutes to go to the Collector, he would have gone to Bombay, as he afterwards did, and then I should have been obliged to go to Revas or Alibág as a prisoner. My pleaders being ignorant of the fact of three other persons being accused in my case, they did not enter their names in the application and so they are now in police custody. Though the Collector wrote in his letter to the chief constable that the whole case was to be postponed, the latter refused to release the other three accused on bail. [Writing on the subject of this letter, in its issue of the 23rd January, the *Poona Vaibhav* (52) says:—It is not difficult for the rayats to stand the exercise of authority by the officers. In the first place, the charge against Mr. Pátankar was an attempt to stop liquor-drinking, and secondly, the order of the High Court in the matter has been disregarded! How then can we get justice? God knows what the state of our people is going to be. On the one hand we are eating, drinking and making merry, while on the other we see our fellow-countrymen put in prison by the oppression of English officers. Do the officers think that we should get ourselves intoxicated, ruin our health, lose our house and property, and die of starvation, and that the whole country being thus left without a single soul should fall into the hands of the English? Fie to our life, if oppression is really being exercised as reported. Does it not throw discredit upon the goodness of the English? Have all the officers of Government become blind? Do they look upon the Hindus as so many worms?

Oh God, how long wilt Thou try us? Where have English officers thrown their principles of morality? Oh God, is it Thy wish that we should indulge in liquor and take to immorality? We did not even dream that English officers would be so changed in their disposition. Oh officers, we love British Government as much as you do, but consider how your doings are rending our hearts! We hope that Government will not shut their eyes on such an occasion.]

Government resolution on the memorial of certain Native passengers on board the S. S. *Pachumba* regarding the insulting conduct of certain British soldiers.

18. The *Jáme Jamshed* (104) of the 26th January considers the Government resolution disposing of the memorial of certain Native passengers by the S. S. *Pachumba* complaining of ill-treatment and insult received at the hands of British soldiers on board the vessel to be satisfactory to all parties, and thanks Government for requesting the owners of the steamer to adopt due measures to prevent similar occurrences in future. The *Jáme* further says:—Some of the Native papers stated that the soldiers were guilty of committing rape on the women, but the respectable portion of the vernacular press was free from this exaggeration. It may, moreover, be asserted with truth that the respectable papers have been ever free from evincing the least spirit of race animosity; and hence it is to be regretted that Government should have taken no care to exempt this portion of the press from the accusation of race animosity. [The *Satyavakta* (121), in its issue of the 28th January, says that the people must thank His Excellency the Governor for the solicitude displayed by him for the welfare of Native passengers. It adds that though the boisterous play of European soldiers with Hindu females is unimportant when looked at according to the notions of European society, such conduct is sure to create consternation among Native females, and that it is satisfactory that Government have ordered the adoption of precautionary measures to prevent such occurrences in future.]

19. Writing on the same subject, the *Bombay Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 27th January, says:—The decision is not as satisfactory as it should be. It is to be regretted that the accused soldiers should have gone unpunished and that justice should have remained unsatisfied. It is true that the memorial was sent in very late and the petitioners are to blame for it, but a report about the disgraceful conduct of the soldiers appeared in the local newspapers on the day after the arrival of the steamer at Bombay, and therefore it cannot be said that Government and the Military authorities did not know of the occurrence in time. The authorities ought to have inquired into the affair as soon as they knew of it, detaining in Bombay all the soldiers that were on the steamer until the completion of the enquiry which should have been made strictly and publicly; and the result of such an enquiry would have been satisfactory. Government should not have made in the resolution the serious assertion that some of the Native newspapers too often indulge in race animosity in writing against Europeans. The mere fact of no mention of rape having been made in the memorial ought not to have led Government to infer that it was not committed. There is much difference between the Europeans and the Natives as regards the light in which they view this crime. When a European lady is grossly insulted she does not consider the occurrence as a slur on her character, and being anxious to get the culprit punished by law, readily comes forward and publishes the whole matter. Native ladies and gentlemen, on the other hand, think that if the gross insult given to the former is made public, they will be disgraced and will lose respect in society for ever and a slur will be cast on their posterity. Though this idea is foolish it is so much ingrained in Native character that it is almost impossible to induce a Native lady or her relatives to bring to light the gross insult offered to her. It is possible, therefore, that the memorialists concealed the circumstance of the rape, if it did occur, as they knew well that if they mentioned it it was sure to be published. Thus the circumstance of the commission of rape being a matter of doubt, Government should have desisted from accusing the Native press of having alluded to it from race animosity. That the soldiers kissed the Native ladies is admitted by Government in the resolution, and when the circumstances under which the ladies were forcibly kissed

are remembered, the enormity of the crime is considerably increased, and for this serious offence the soldiers should have been duly punished. It is not improbable that those who kissed the women may have given a still grosser insult. Government have done well in expressing regret for the conduct of the soldiers, but would have done better if they had caused the culprits to be duly punished. Government ought to request the owners of all coasting and other steamers to take due measures to prevent the recurrence of the disgraceful scene on board the steamer *Pachumba*.

Imposition by the Bombay Government of a fee of Rs. 75 for placing a brass tablet in the floor or on the walls of a church disapproved.

20. The *Broach Samáchár* (87) of the 27th January disapproves of the Bombay Government having imposed a fee of Rs. 75 for each brass tablet placed in the floor or on the walls of a church, and remarks that this rule is absurd, that the idea of levying a tax of a novel kind on places of worship will yield an insignificant amount while the outcry against it will be serious, that it would have been more becoming and would have brought in some revenue to Government if the brass sign-boards of large mercantile firms had been subjected to a tax of this sort, and that the Government of Lord Reay should use far-sightedness in imposing such awkward taxes.

Mr. John Bocarro, late Head Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, recommended for a title.

21. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 24th January, says that Mr. Bocarro, the late Head Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, who has now retired after a long service, should be honoured by Government for his faithful services as he has given satisfaction to many Directors and as he never teased his subordinates. [The *Jagad-hitechchhu* (37), in its issue of the 22nd January, says that Mr. Bocarro should be granted a title. The *Dnyánáravind* (28) of the same date is, however, glad that Mr. Bocarro has been compelled by Mr. Chatfield to retire on pension and thus to vacate the place which he held for about forty-three years simply by the favour of his superiors, and that Mr. Náráyan Krishna Golé, who has been doing the work of the Head Assistant for the last two years, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Bocarro, and says that Mr. Chatfield, who is a just and cool-tempered Director, should recommend Mr. Golé for the title of Ráo Sáheb.]

Bombay Government thanked for cancelling the transfer of Mr. Bamanji Edalji Modi, Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach, to Ahmedabad.

22. The *Gujarát Mitra* (75) of the 23rd January is glad at the cancellation of the order for the transfer of the Huzur Deputy Collector, Mr. Bamanji Edalji Modi, from Broach to Ahmedabad, thanks the Bombay Government for it, and hopes that the people of Broach will not fail to sincerely thank Government for complying with their request.

A suggestion to Government for isolating the lepers from the public roads in Bombay.

23. The *Din Bandhu* (6), in its issue of the 23rd January, says:—The lepers in Bombay are apparently without any check to control their movements. They are to be found in large numbers, specially on festive occasions, squatting near the gates of Hindu temples in the crowded lanes of Bhuleshwar, and it is impossible for the passers-by not to come in contact with the poor afflicted creatures. The people thus run a serious risk of contagion. The Sanitary Commissioner, the Municipal Health Officer, and the Police Commissioner should, we submit, direct their attention to this matter, with a view to concert measures for isolating the lepers. What is needed to enlist the sympathy of both European and Native philanthropists in this charitable object is to make an appeal to them for aid. [The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 23rd January, expresses similar sentiments and says that the suggestion of Mr. Bailey that some of the funds to be collected for the Queen's Jubilee should be appropriated towards building a Lepers' Asylum is well worthy of consideration.]

Complaint regarding the use of false weights by merchants in Tando Alahyar, Sind.

24. A correspondent, writing from Tando Alahyar to the *Sind Sudhár* (149) in its issue of the 8th January, says:—The merchants here cheat people by using false weights in selling and buying things. The Mukhtyárkar should see to this.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Criticism on the Agriculturists' Relief Act.

25. In an article headed "The results of the Agriculturists' Relief Act," the *Shubh Suchak* (65), in its issue of the 21st January, says:—The Agriculturists' Relief Act has been thrice revised and modified and still it is very one-sided and oppressive. Though the Native press, acquainted as it is with its effects on the agriculturists and the money-lenders, has strongly condemned the Act on account of its one-sidedness, the Government of India have not only not repealed it, but have, on the contrary, recently authorized the Bombay Government to apply it to all the districts in the presidency. Government take only a one-sided view of the matter. They have utterly ruined many, while doing an imaginary good to a portion of their subjects. Though there is no hope that the Act will soon be repealed, none should cease criticising it. Government know full well that they are the principal cause of the poverty of the agriculturists, and the Famine Commission has authoritatively proved that fact. It is quite clear that if Government acknowledge this they will have to reduce the land-tax, which they are never prepared to do, for the sake of the agriculturists. They have kept it secret that they are the real cause of the poverty of the rayat, and taking advantage of the rayat's false notion that the cause of his poverty is the money-lender, have brought this Act into force simply to ruin the money-lenders. What an injustice it is to deprive them of the right, which Government themselves enjoy, of selling the cattle, land and other property of the agriculturists to recover the money lent by them for the purpose of preserving the agriculturists' property from being sold by Government in payment of the land revenue! Judges and officers executing their decrees always look to the interests of the agriculturists. Are not money-lenders British subjects? Do they not pay taxes to Government and are they not therefore entitled to protection from Government? Since the enactment of this Act all the petty money-lenders and even some big ones have disappeared and those that have survived are about to be ruined. During the last famine the agriculturists were saved from starvation by the money-lenders. If it had not been for their support, millions of people would have succumbed to death in addition to those who actually died. The money-lenders now refuse to advance money under any conditions and the agriculturists are consequently compelled to sell them their cattle, land and other property at a very low price. It is Government and their Agriculturists' Relief Act, therefore, that are the causes of the misery of the agriculturists in many ways. Has anybody counted the number of the agriculturists who have left their villages and are reduced to beggary on account of their cattle, land and other property having been sold by Government for the recovery of the land revenue? It is much to be regretted that Government now teach the agriculturists to deceive the money-lenders. Government have created three additional courts in every district where the Act is enforced. There is one Special Judge and two assistants. What unnecessary and heavy expenditure this is! Very little work is done by these Judges under the sham excuse of looking into the old accounts. Everywhere Subordinate Judges are appointed to assist them in their work and the cause of all this is the Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Part III.—*Education.*

Comments on the address delivered by His Excellency Lord Reay at the opening of the Sind Arts College.

26. In commenting upon His Excellency Lord Reay's address at the opening of the Arts College at Karáchi, the *Satyavakta* (121) of the 28th January says that the unpopularity of the determination of Government not to have more Government colleges will be seen from the outcry raised by the public against it and that such a determination is harmful to the country, which has not yet learnt the work of undertaking education. His Excellency observed, remarks the paper, that there is a likelihood of high education being interfered with by the establishment of more colleges. This observation would be true if there were 5 or 10 colleges in one place, but such is not the case. The existence of colleges in different parts of the presidency is a help to students. Lord Reay further remarked that there

appeared to be no difference between Government colleges and those that receive grants-in-aid from Government. It is difficult to have competent professors in the latter class of colleges like those in Government ones, and the latter are in consequence superior to the former in the matter of imparting instruction. His Excellency's remarks about the inattention to business education in the present colleges are worthy of praise, and this slur on the system of education will continue so long as it is not remedied. This defect should be speedily removed by the educational authorities.

The Educational Department and the condition of some of the Government High Schools.

27. Writing on the Government Educational Department, the *Dnyánáravind* (28), in its issue of the 22nd January, says:— No doubt the last Matriculation examination was unusually severe, but it is to be regretted that the Government High Schools are gradually deteriorating in efficiency. Sholápur, Sátára, Dhulia, Nagar and Poona High Schools are becoming quite useless. It is also a matter for regret that the Local Fund, which was intended for educational purposes, is not all spent on education and that many promising people are being neglected through selfish motives. Of all the departments under Government the Educational is the most important and useful, and the intelligence of the country entirely depends on it. Many Head-masters being diffident about their doings are afraid of their superior and are obliged to flatter his servants, from the high officials down to the grooms, whose favour is found useful in many respects. The number of good, clever and energetic workers in this department is gradually decreasing, and forward, selfish, backbiting, self-sufficient and mean people are flocking to it in large numbers. This is very deplorable. Mr. Kunte of the Poona High School, whose greatness and experience are well known, is remarkably timid. He is afraid lest his superior should be displeased with him if the number of scholars in his school falls off even though slightly, and consequently he always pats his students on the back. As soon as a vacancy is created it is filled with the assistance of some illiterate man. Some days ago one clerk in the office of the Director of Public Instruction had in his hand all posts and his place is now occupied by the present clerk of the school. As soon as a vacancy occurs, this man, who has learnt only up to the sixth standard, fills it up, making promotions and degradations according to his pleasure.

A suggestion in connection with the appointment of Fellows of the Bombay University.

28. The *Gujaráti* (100), in its issue of the 23rd January, is glad at the appointment of Dr. Rámkrishna Gopál Bhándárkar as a Fellow of the Calcutta University, and suggests that the Bombay University should also confer its Fellowships on learned men of other parts of India, care being taken that the claims of deserving local residents are not disregarded as at Calcutta.

A change in the Matriculation form of the Bombay University suggested.

29. The *Jáme Jamshed* (104), in its issue of the 24th January, says:— The reason why only one-fifth of the candidates passed the recent Matriculation Examination has just been ascertained. Out of the 2,452 candidates 1,066 were under private tuition, and out of the latter number only 42 passed the examination. This fact proves the impropriety of the change recently made by the Senate of the University in the form of application for the Matriculation, to the effect that a boy attending a school may, if he likes, present himself at the examination with a form signed by an individual other than the master of the institution he has been attending. The Senate ought to revert to the old Matriculation form in the interests of the University and the students. Raw students venture to appear for the examination and fail in large numbers, doing themselves considerable harm and inflicting unnecessary trouble on the examiners.

Mr. Barrett as an examiner at the last Matriculation Examination.

30. The *Dnyánáravind* (28), in its issue of the 20th December, says that as Mr. Barrett has plucked many promising candidates for the Matriculation Examination at the Poona centre, the University should never appoint him an examiner again.

31. The *Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi* (147), in its issue of the 26th December, says:—We read in the *Sind Sudhár*, a vernacular newspaper, that some of its correspondents have suggested the substitution of Roman characters for the present Arabic-Sindhi alphabet, the reason assigned in favour of the change being that European officials will thereby be enabled to learn the Sindhi language with greater facility than they possess at present. In our opinion, no advantage will be gained by effecting the proposed change. Our readers might be well aware that a similar proposal was made by Dr. Pollen some time ago, and that very few of the gentlemen consulted on the subject supported it. The knowledge of the mere alphabet will not enable Europeans to understand the language. Even supposing that the change will afford greater facilities to Europeans in learning the language, it cannot be denied that it will operate unfavourably on the Mahomedans, who will lose thereby even that little chance of admission into Government service which they at present possess. We hope that Government will not sanction any such proposal.

Substitution of Roman characters for the present Arabic-Sindhi alphabet disapproved.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

32. The *Suryá Prakásh* (78), in its issue of the 29th January, complains of the conduct of a European passenger, who occupied a first-class compartment reserved for the use of the Honourable Mr. Nánábhái Haridás in the down train from Bombay to Surat on the 21st instant, and who got out of it after some remonstrance from the station-master, and says that such cases of impudent and arbitrary behaviour on the part of Europeans frequently occur and tarnish their high education and position. The paper thinks that the European passenger in question must be some big person or a Government officer, and observes that when such men of position infringe the laws made by their own countrymen they must not be hesitating to act against the law in other respects when self-interest is concerned. The *Suryá Prakásh* thanks the railway authorities for their action in the matter and recommends them to bring it to the notice of Government with a view that persons of arbitrary conduct may take a warning therefrom.

Complaint about the occupation of a reserved first-class carriage for the Honourable Mr. Nánábhái Haridás by a European passenger by the B. B. & C. I. Railway and a suggestion to the railway authorities.

Part V.—*Native States.*

33. The *Kannadá Suvarte* (139), in its issue of the 21st January, says:—The Hindus are much distressed by the Mahomedans in the Jámnagar State. There is none among the State officials who looks to their interest. The Jám, owing to his old age, has given the reins of government into the hands of his Diván, who, though a Hindu, is not able to accomplish his desires, as many Mahomedan officers have great influence in the State. We learn that about 400 inhabitants of Jámnagar have requested a certain gentleman residing in Bombay to lay their grievances before the local Government. [The *Ahmedabad Times* (80) of the 25th January publishes a letter sent by the Hindu Mahájan (trading community) of Khambháliya to Mr. Lakhmidás Khimji of Bombay complaining of the oppression to which they are subjected by the Mahomedans, and remarks that it has received two more letters on the subject, which are more shocking than the one it has published. It requests the Government of Lord Reay to depose such weak rulers as the Jám, as oppression is exercised in his State in broad daylight, and to relieve the poor subjects from distress. The *Praja Hitapatrá* (115) of the 26th January says that from the three letters received by it it appears that great mismanagement is prevalent in the Jámnagar State and that affairs have reached a crisis. This state of things reminds the paper of the oppression exercised in former times by the Mahomedan rulers of India over their Hindu subjects. It adds that it cannot understand why the British Government neglect to relieve the people of Khambháliya from the oppression of a thoughtless and sensual Rája when Malhár Ráo Gáikwád of

Complaints against the Jámnagar State.

Baroda was deposed for inability to govern his State, his inability and the mismanagement in his State being not a thousandth part of that in the State of Jámnagar.]

The rumoured compulsory resignation of Mr. Ganpatráo Náráyan Lád, Diván of Vánkáner.

34. The *Khambát Gazette* (109) of the 23rd January is glad to hear that the Bombay Government have compelled Mr. Ganpatráo Náráyan Lád, Diván of Vánkáner, to resign office, says that justice has been done to Bái Jámba, the mother of the minor prince, and hopes that the new Diván will be a man against whom there will be no reason to complain.

Rumoured appointment of Mr. Ganpatráo Náráyan Lád as Diván of Cambay in place of his brother, Mr. Shámráo, disapproved.

35. The same paper states that it is rumoured in Cambay that in case Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Lád, Diván of Cambay, resigns office, his brother, Mr. Ganpatráo, will get the Divánship, as endeavours are being made in his behalf. Though it has not much confidence in the rumour, it thinks fit to observe that his appointment is not likely to give satisfaction to the people, as he has acted arbitrarily in Vánkáner. The paper adds that either A'ga Mahomed Nabikhán or Khán Báhádur Najumkhán should be appointed to succeed Mr. Shámráo, and advises the Naváb of Cambay not to believe in the false things said of his brother Khán Báhádur Najumkhán by some intriguing people who wish to estrange the two brothers.

G. M. SA'THE',

Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
3rd February 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 29th January 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári: Necessity for appointing a Commission to inquire into the — administration in Bombay 8
Administration of India: A comparison between the people of Russia and India as regards liberty of reading 6
Appointments: Bombay Government thanked for cancelling the transfer of Mr. Bamanji Edalji Modi, Huzur Deputy Collector, Broach, to Ahmedabad 11
Brass tablets in the floor or on the walls of churches: Disapproval of the imposition by the Bombay Government of a fee of Rs. 75 for placing — 11
Character of Europeans: The — and a caution to the A'ryans ... 6
Ill-treatment of Natives by Europeans: Comments on the Government resolution on the memorial of certain Native passengers on board the S.S. *Pachumba* regarding the insulting conduct of certain British soldiers:
The *Bombay Samáchár* 10
The *Jáme Jamshed* 10
Judicial matters:
Alleged outrage on the modesty of a Hindu female passenger by the Eastern Bengal Railway by a guard named Snelling and his acquittal by the High Court of Bengal 6
Vishnu Govind Pátankar, Inámdár of Chikhli in Panvel, and his treatment by the Police and Magistrate of Kolába in connection with an anti-liquor movement case 9
Lepers in Bombay: A suggestion to Government for isolating the — from the public roads in the town 11
Police: Complaint regarding the use of false weights by merchants in Tando Alahyar, Sind 11
Public honours: Mr. John Bocarro, late Head Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, recommended for a title 11
Public Service Commission:
The evidence of Mr. Campbell, the Acting Collector of the Panch Maháls, before the — found fault with... 7
Mr. Lee-Warner as a witness before the — and his hatred of the Bráhmans 7
The — at Calcutta 7
The — in Bombay and the cross-examination of Mr. Kálábhái Lallubhái of Surat 7
Queen's Jubilee:
A new Jubilee coin for India 4
Comments on the Government aid for the proposed Jubilee Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay 4
Praises of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India ... 4
The public meeting in Bombay on account of the — and the manner in which it was held 5
The Bombay Government and its anxiety in the matter of technical education 5
The — and proposals in connection with it 4
State of the zamindárs in Sind: Lord Reay's impressions about the — ... 8
Under Secretary of State for India: Disapproval of the rumoured appointment of Mr. J. M. Maclean as— 6

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Agriculturists' Relief Act: Criticism on the — 12

PART III.—*Education*—

Bombay University:
A change in the Matriculation form of the — suggested ... 13
A suggestion in connection with the appointment of Fellows of the — 13
Mr. Barrett as an examiner at the last Matriculation Examination of the — 13

Page.

PART III.—*Education*—continued.

Educational Department, Bombay: The — and the condition of some of the Government High Schools 13
Lord Reay's address at the opening of the Sind Arts College: Comments on the — 12
Substitution of Roman characters for the present Arabic-Sindhi alphabet: Disapproval of the — 14

PART IV.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway: Complaint about the occupation of a reserved first-class carriage for the Honourable Mr. Nánábhái Haridás by a European passenger by the — and a suggestion to the railway authorities 14

PART V.—*Native States*—

Cambay: Rumoured appointment of Mr. Ganpatráo Náráyan Lád as Diván of — in place of his brother Mr. Shámráo disapproved 15
Navánagar: Complaint against the — State 14
Vánkáner: The rumoured compulsory resignation of Mr. Ganpatráo Náráyan Lád, Diván of — 15

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29TH JANUARY 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Complaint against the manner in which the word "Beráree" is interpreted for purposes of Government employment.

The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 24th January, says:—Will any of our readers kindly give us a complete definition of the term "Beráree"? According to our understanding any person may be so called who has passed a sufficiently long time in Berár and who has consequently very little yearning for the country in which he was born and to which he is said to belong in name only. But the official class of Berár seems to take a very different view. The officers seem to think that to merit, for the time being, the lucrative term "Beráree," a person must have been born in Berár, and that he must look like a Beráree. Of late it has been the official hobby not to employ, as far as possible, any man whose father or forefathers have been born in any other part of India. The correctness of this opinion we are at a loss to see. The object of Government in giving preference to Berárees is evidently very judicious, but the way in which whether a certain person is a Beráree or not is determined is decidedly not generous. It is fair to confer Government appointments upon those who are interested in the province, but it is not gratifying to find high Berár officials condemning in a wholesale manner the appointment of men who emigrated into the province long ago.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
3rd February 1887.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 6 OF 1887.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 5th February 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Do.	Weekly	600
13	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
14	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	1,000
	MARA'THI			
15	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*16	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
17	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
18	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
19	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
20	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
21	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*22	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
23	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	200
*24	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
27	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	600
*28	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	200
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
30	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
32	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	700
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
36	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	130
*39	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
40	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
48	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*49	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
50	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
57	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
58	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	220
*61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	325
*63	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
65	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
66	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
67	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*68	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
*71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
73	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
74	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
75	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
76	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
77	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
79	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
80	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
81	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
82	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*83	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
84	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
85	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	200
86	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
87	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
88	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
89	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*90	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
91	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	100
92	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
93	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
94	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
95	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
96	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
97	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
98	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
99	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
100	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
101	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	650
*102	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
103	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
104	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
105	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
106	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,027
107	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*108	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*109	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
110	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,500
111	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	350
112	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
113	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
114	„ Prajahit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
115	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
116	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
117	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
119	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
121	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
122	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*126	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	100
*127	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
128	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
129	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
130	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
131	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*132	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
133	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
134	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
135	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
136	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*137	„ Havyak Subodhă...	Bombay	Do.	100
138	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
139	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
140	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
	URDU.			
141	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*142	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
143	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
144	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
145	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	SINDI.			
146	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	460
*147	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
148	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 30th January, says:—The speech of Her Majesty the Queen read by the Lord Chancellor at the opening of Parliament breathes peace and amity to all manner of men, and the framers of it must have had to spend many an anxious hour over the performance. Disconsolate India has no place in it, but must keep herself ready with her bags of money for our military promenades in Upper Burmah. The speech says that the present military expedition to that country has arisen out of the misdeeds of the ex-king Theebaw. Members of Parliament who hardly, if ever, care to know anything about this country, may swallow any statement, but is it a correct version of the actual state of affairs? We are sorry Her Majesty's responsible Ministers should seek shelter in the art of prevarication and not let the truth out. Is it true that the present dacoities and disorder existed before Mandalay was occupied by British troops, or is it the upshot of the British expedition to Upper Burmah? The so-called dacoits are no dacoits, but honest people stirred to action on being asked to accept British rule at the point of the bayonet. Burmah is now no longer in the hands of the Burmese, and the British trade in that country must flourish in all its extensiveness; but that a helpless and hapless monarch should be taxed for the sins of others is but an undignified spectacle unworthy of some of the brightest pages in the Parliamentary history of England. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 31st January, expresses similar sentiments and observes that it is very shameful on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, whose rule is famous for the independence of her subjects and for the abolition of slavery, to stigmatize the brave and patriotic Burmese as dacoits. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (26) of the 3rd February and many other papers of the week are also concerned to see that no mention has been made of India in the speech of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen.]

Comments upon the Queen's speech delivered at the opening of Parliament.

2. The *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 31st January, takes a review of the condition of the natives of India from the commencement of the British rule to the present time, of their gradual political and intellectual advance and the liberty of the press, and says:—The Mahomedan Government was like the British Government oppressive, but did not profess like the latter to do justice to its subjects. It did whatever it wanted to do in an outspoken manner. The British Government, on the contrary, makes professions of its desire to do justice to us, gives us liberty to write and agitate for our interests, but neglects to read our writings and mind our agitation and deceives us in the end. Government was, no doubt, a little more indulgent after 1857 than before, but that was on account of fear. It has done some good things for us, but they were not all from purely disinterested motives. In the beginning, when the Anglo-Indians wanted anything for themselves they made us kick up a row and got from Government what they wanted. They have thus taught us to agitate and we will now agitate, not for them, but for our own good. If they therefore want to keep up their own dignity, they should in a straightforward and outspoken manner concede to us our due and thereby come to a peaceful settlement with us.

A comparison between the Mahomedan and British Governments and the desirability of a straightforward conduct on the part of the Anglo-Indians towards the natives of India.

3. The *Dnyán Ságar* (29), in its issue of the 31st January, publishes Maráthi verses in which old mother India is made to blame her sons for quarrelling among themselves and thereby benefiting strangers, indulging in liquor-drinking and thereby ruining themselves both physically and pecuniarily, borrowing money to pay stamp duties, buying things manufactured in foreign countries and thereby ruining indigenous industry, causing salt to be made dear, and turning a deaf ear to the outcry of newspapers, to say to them that they should come to their

The lamentations of India.

senses soon, as otherwise they will lose in a short time their A'ryan character at the hands of the English, who are watching for an opportunity of eating them up, and to exhort them to listen to her advice, break through the shackles of slavery and make themselves famous in the world.

The Queen's Jubilee and suggestions to Government.

4. Writing on the Queen's Jubilee, the *Poona Vaibhav*(51), in its issue of the 30th January, says that notwithstanding the popularity of Her Majesty's rule the celebration of the Jubilee appears to the natives of India to be something like a matter of force, and proposes that Government should commemorate the occasion by some beneficent act by which the hearts of all the people will be spontaneously cheered and the people will be delighted to voluntarily celebrate the Jubilee. The paper then recommends Government to confer a title upon Mr. Hari Rávji Chiplunkar of Poona on the Jubilee day for being a straightforward, benevolent and well-conducted gentleman.

5. The *Arunodoyă* (15), in its issue of the 30th January, says:—Many people ask why they should celebrate the Jubilee when Her Majesty's officers in India do not behave towards the people with the same affection as Her Majesty, but cause them much misery. It adds that it would have been better if the Governor-General had postponed the celebration of the Jubilee to some day after the Public Service Commission had published its report.

Suggestion to Government to induce the mofussil public and the municipalities to give a portion of the Jubilee funds to the proposed Technical Institute, Bombay.

6. Writing on the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, the *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 30th January, says:—It is not in Bombay alone, but in every mofussil town worthy of the name, that funds are being raised, both by municipalities and the general public, to commemorate this auspicious occasion, and we think Government cannot do better than induce them to contribute a pretty large proportion of the money so raised towards the proposed Technical Institute without any material interference with their Jubilee celebrations. Thus a pretty large fund may be collected, and the hands of the Jubilee committee in Bombay may be strengthened to give this presidency a technical institute worthy of the name.

The proposed Imperial Institute, London.

7. The *Jáme Jamshed* (103), in its issue of the 2nd February, in alluding to the meeting held in St. James's Palace in furtherance of the objects of the Imperial Institute as the national memorial of the Queen's Jubilee, briefly describes the advantages to be derived from the proposed Institute and exhorts the people of India to contribute their share, and observes:—India is ready to give her share, but considering her poverty, the burden of taxation that is annually imposed upon her and the heavy annual drain on her treasury for the Home charges, the persons in charge of the scheme for the Imperial Institute ought not to expect a large contribution from her, nor should they make a demand for it. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (84) of the 4th February agrees with the *Pioneer* that India should not be indented upon for a pecuniary contribution to the proposed Imperial Institute, as she is not likely to derive any benefit from it and as she has to provide for permanent Jubilee memorials of her own.]

The order of the Government of India enjoining early recovery of land and other revenues falling due within the current year disapproved.

8. With reference to the order issued by the Supreme Government to the local Governments enjoining that they should use all their efforts to collect the revenues falling due within the current year, the *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 3rd February, says:—There was no need of this order, as the land assessment and other taxes are always realized with great strictness and the agriculturists are most anxious to pay off the dues of Government. The farmers fail to pay Government only when they have nothing left for their own maintenance, and then the arrears are recovered at the next harvest time with a good deal of strictness. Such harshness is not beneficial, and it would have been better if Government had not issued this special order. It is however to be hoped that the district authorities will not fail to make a right use of the discretion vested in them.

9. The *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 2nd February, says:—

Denaturalization of salt.

Some time ago the Government of India advertized a reward for inventing the denaturalization of salt for the use of animals. Professor S. Cooke is said to have made the necessary invention, but Government have, it is said, declined to make use of it. No reason has been given for the refusal, but it is highly desirable that the invention, if unobjectionable, should be made public in the interests of agriculturists and other owners of cattle.

10. With reference to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, the *Jáme Jamshed* (103), in its issue of the 31st January, says:—Lord Dufferin and other well-known persons who were present at the public meeting held last week at Calcutta in connection with the fund complained that sufficient pecuniary help was not received from the public. It is an undeniable fact that the aims and objects of the fund are praiseworthy, but since its managers do not seem to care for the Natives and do not enlist the sympathy of the leaders of Native society, it is vain to expect a large subscription in aid of the fund. The Native public does not know the real object of the fund and no effort is made to disseminate information through the vernacular press and influential Natives. All information about the National Association is supplied to the Anglo-Indian newspapers, which contain also the lists of the amounts subscribed to the fund. After ignoring the Native press and the public in this manner it is not right to complain that they have not liberally responded to the call made on behalf of the fund. Nothing is known as to what ladies and gentlemen compose the Bombay branch of the Association and what work this branch has performed. The single fact that a liberal response was made within a short time to the appeal made through the vernacular press at the beginning of the current year by Lady Dufferin in connection with the Jubilee cards sufficiently shows the importance of the aid that will be received by the fund from the vernacular press if its assistance is availed of. It is therefore to be hoped that the services of the vernacular papers will be enlisted and influential Native gentlemen included in the management of the central and branch Associations in connection with the fund.

Why a liberal response is not received from the Native public in aid of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for supplying female medical aid to the women of India.

11. In noticing the conclusion of the work of the Public Service Commission in this presidency, the *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 1st February, says:—It was observed in this paper that there was no need of appointing the Commission as the demands of the Natives in connection with the Covenanted Civil Service were plain and Lord Dufferin's Government could have made the necessary concessions if it was inclined to do so without appointing the Commission. The work hitherto performed by the Commission shows that a great mistake has been made in appointing it. A wide difference exists between the evidence of the Natives and that of the Europeans examined before it. With the exception of a few, the Native witnesses have given their opinion that the limit of age of the Civil Service candidates should be raised, that examinations should be held simultaneously in England and India, and that necessary conveniences should be provided for the admission of Natives into the service in large numbers. With a few exceptions the European witnesses have stated that no facilities ought to be given to Natives for admission into the Civil Service in larger numbers; while some made bold to assert that the Natives should be totally excluded from the Civil Service as they do not possess the necessary ability and honesty and that a political danger would arise from their admission to the higher posts in the Service. This diversity of opinion must perplex Lord Dufferin in arriving at a conclusion on the subject. If His Lordship decides the question in accordance with the views of the Europeans, the Natives will be considerably disaffected; and, on the other hand, if the decision is founded upon the sentiments expressed by the Natives, the Europeans will be dissatisfied, while a middle course will displease both of them. There is little probability of there being an appreciable difference between the opinions already collected and those which will be recorded in the Madras and Bengal presidencies.

The appointment of the Public Service Commission was a mistake.

12. In alluding to Mr. Justice Bayley's statement recorded before the Public Service Commission, the *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 2nd February, says:—Mr. Justice Bayley's opinions defame the Natives and are likely to cause uneasiness among them. He has described the educated Natives as inferior to Europeans in ability and morals and as spreading disaffection against Government, and has recorded a strong protest against their being allowed a share in the administration of the country, because they will, in his opinion, cause injury to Government. Of all the Europeans who have given evidence before the Commission against the Natives, Mr. Justice Bayley is the most bitter in his sentiments. Mr. Bayley differed from his colleagues in the High Court and recorded his opinion against the Ilbert Bill, but those times being full of excitement the people were induced to make some allowance in his favour. Since then many instances proving the loyalty of the Natives and the political progress made by them have occurred, but they have failed to effect any change in the sentiments entertained by Mr. Bayley. The Natives will be much disappointed to see a High Court Judge entertain such opinions. It is however gratifying that his brother Judges hold opinions in favour of the Natives.

The opinions recorded by Mr. Justice Bayley before the Public Service Commission disapproved.

13. The *Indu Prákásh* (9), in its issue of the 31st January, says:—There is one point with reference to the Public Service Commission to which we deem it our duty to allude and to call the particular attention of that body. In his reply to the address of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha in November last the Viceroy very properly described the Commission as a judicial body. Its duty was defined to be to take evidence and arrive at an impartial conclusion. Now, we regret to say that the examination does not appear to be as *judicial* as it ought to be and might have been. Some of the members of the Commission betray in their questions to witnesses a spirit of partisanship, almost showing that on some of the questions at any rate they have formed opinions or are led by prejudice. It is not necessary to particularize the questions here, but we beg to express a hope that the members will deal with the questions before them in a thoroughly judicial spirit. The Native press from the first suggested that all interests should be duly represented, but Lord Dufferin did not even exercise the power he had reserved to himself of appointing a few more Native gentlemen so as to make the number of the Native representatives on the Commission thoroughly adequate. Questions to witnesses as to whether Indians are capable of self-government, and whether a resident of Bombay can claim a Punjabi as his countryman, have no doubt a peculiar interest of their own, but we think they may well be left for the present to be dealt with by others than members of a body whose duty is to ascertain facts and elicit opinions and not to re-echo sentiments expressed in the columns of such papers as the *Pioneer*. Mr. Crosthwaite's question to Mr. Telang may be cited as an instance in point. The Honourable Mr. Telang having said in his written evidence that "the ambition to serve one's own country" was a just one, he was asked what he regarded as his own country. His answer, of course, was that his country was India. But he was asked by his querist what bond of union there was between him and a Punjabi. The reply was that both were Hindus; but he was asked whether a Pathán was a Hindu. He said he claimed the Pathán as his countryman because the latter had so long resided in the country as to become one of its people. Now, may we ask what relevancy these questions had to the questions before the Commission? That they had some connection, one may fairly admit; but, surely, an officer of Mr. Crosthwaite's experience should have known that if a foreigner coming from so remote a country as England could serve in the Punjab, a man of Bombay might well say that he too could do the same. We think that to spend a precious half-hour over questions of this kind is to waste time and energy which the Commission might well have bestowed on something better. The feeling of the intelligent portion of the Native public, so far as we have been able to ascertain, is that the Commissioners are not questioning as judicially as they ought to, and that now and then their questions seem a repetition of what one is often accustomed to see in papers like the *Pioneer*.

Comments on the unnecessary questions put to the witnesses by some of the members of the Public Service Commission.

14. The *Subodh Patrika* (14), in its issue of the 30th January, says:—The Public Service Commission has closed its sittings in Bombay and is now on its way to Madras. The impatience of some of the Commissioners at some of the answers which seemed to reflect on the European Civil Service or the fitness of Natives for higher posts was not calculated to impress the public with its judicial character which Lord Dufferin referred to in reply to the complaint of the Native press about the inadequacy of the Native members on it.

The Public Service Commission in Bombay and the evidence given by Messrs. Campbell, Lee-Warner and Orr.

15. The *Sanmárgă Dipika* (12), in its issue of the 31st January, strongly animadverts on the evidence given by Messrs. Campbell, Lee-Warner and J. W. Orr before the Public Service Commission in Bombay. It says:—The members of the Heaven-born Service, as is their wont, deposed that "the Civil Service ought to be limited to Europeans only who would enter it by open competition in London." We believed that this was the opinion of Messrs. Lee-Warner, C. E. Crawford and a few others. But we were surprised to find that Mr. Campbell, late Compiler of the *Bombay Gazetteer*, held the same opinion. His few admirers who helped him most assiduously in the work of compilation must have been hurt by the statement he made before the Public Service Commission. Mr. Campbell must leave the Natives alone. Men of his stamp endeavour to conciliate the credulous Natives when they require their assistance, and as soon as their work is done try to ride over them. For a number of years they pass like missionaries as well-wishers, sweet-talkers and friends of the country, but after they secure their object they do not care for them. Occasions to test their real nature occur seldom, but when they do occur, they are seen in their true colours. We advise our countrymen to beware. Mr. Campbell says that Rs. 200 are sufficient for a Native, whereas for a European Rs. 1,000 are not enough! Why so great a disparity? Look at the salaries of the governing officers of Goa, Daman and Diu, who also come from Europe. Moreover, Mr. Campbell's experience is very limited. Mr. Lee-Warner pointed out that the Natives are wanting in moral training, and the education they receive is not of the same standard as that of Europeans. In other words, the men composing the entire Civil Service of India are gentlemen who are a pattern of morality for all the world to imitate. Mr. J. W. Orr affirmed that by education he did not mean simply intellectual, but "the display of those moral and physical powers of a high order, which the Natives, as a class, do not possess. Self-denial, readiness of resource, a high sense of duty and moral and physical courage were among the virtues which formed the administration." These patterns of the Civil Service, these defenders of European in lieu of Native administration, simply compel us to invoke the aid of history. They should read the debates on the renewal of the Company's Charter in 1833. The paper then enters into a history of the Civil Service of India from the time of its institution and the charters given and statutes passed for giving to the Natives that fair share in the administration of their own country which their education and abilities would enable them to fulfil, and remarks:—What kind of morality is this? We had political morality resulting in the annexation of the Panjáb, Nágpur, Sátára, Tanjore, Kágwad, Porbandar and other States, (Baroda having miraculously escaped notwithstanding the scurrilous writings of Mr. Maclean), of Ináms and Jághirs, but it would be a good exercise if the principles of morality as taught in St. John's College, Cambridge, where Mr. Lee-Warner received his education, were compared with those taught in the Elphinstone, Deccan, Dr. Wilson's and St. Xavier's Colleges. Drs. Harkness and Sinclair, Sir Alexander Grant, Messrs. Howard, Arnold and Owen, Dr. Wilson, and other educationists adorned the Principalships of the local Colleges for years and enjoyed a European reputation. Can Mr. Lee-Warner consistently find fault with their teaching? We think Government ought to call on him to explain what he meant when he made such a sweeping denunciation against a whole group of first-class colleges, and place the whole correspondence on the Editors' Table. Such hap-hazard statements must surely be investigated. Mr. Lee-Warner's principles of morality consist in horse-whipping poor pedestrians and in roughly handling the Natives, the record relating to which they in common with the Párs is have not yet forgotten. As an Acting Director of Public

Instruction, Bombay, he ought to have at once remedied this so-called want of morality among the students of the colleges. What has he to say about official or social morality? We think the atmosphere in which he has been living affords sufficient opportunity for him to contemplate on the subject, and the less we allude to it the better. Government, however, would do well not to appoint Civilians to high posts whose opinions on important topics as the one under the consideration of the Public Service Commission are so singular as to bring Government into ridicule. As regards Mr. Orr he is not well qualified to speak on the subject of education. The whole tendency of witnesses like these is to throw dust in the eyes of the public. This will be followed by a like exhibition from retired Anglo-Indians and their *confrères* the members of the India Council, who will be pulling the wires from behind and thus perhaps shelve the subject altogether for a dozen years more. We have, however, the consolation that in Sir C. Aitchison and Sir Charles Turner we have gentlemen who would turn a deaf ear to all such twaddle, spoken by men of the type of Messrs. Lee-Warner, Campbell, Orr, & Co.

Comments on Mr. Shuttleworth's observation in his evidence before the Public Service Commission that educated Natives are dishonest.

16. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 31st January, says:—Whatever may be the individual opinion of Mr. Shuttleworth on the Public Service question, his observation that the educated Natives in general are dishonest is most discreditable to a European officer. How righteously have the British acquired India! Natives have not yet forgotten how they annexed Nágpur, Sátára, Tanjore and other provinces. Is it a mark of honesty to deprive a Burmese king of his throne, to annex his country without any cause and to stigmatize the people of Burmah as thieves while really they are the owners of the country? One need not go so far. What is Mr. Shuttleworth's forest department? It is a clear and neatly drawn picture of oppression and deceit practised by Government. Having such things before them, to charge Natives with dishonesty is nothing short of an attempt on the part of Europeans to screen their own misdeeds. Why did not Mr. Shuttleworth cite examples to prove the dishonesty of Natives to support his observation when he was asked to do so by a member of the Commission? But as his intention in making such an observation was nothing more than to abuse Natives anyhow, it was natural that he did not think well before making it. No doubt the Commission will not allow such observations to pass unnoticed, but we hope that Native officers will demand an explanation from this Lord of the Jungles.

17. The *Satyá Shodhak* (60), in its issue of the 30th January, disapproves of the evidence of Mr. Shuttleworth before the Public Service Commission and says:—It is a matter of congratulation that under Her Majesty's rule in India things are not done as Mr. Shuttleworth says they ought to be, for, otherwise, Forest Báhádurs like him would do much mischief. British Government is equitable and just, and those who are its real well-wishers and supporters wish that both Europeans and Natives should be treated alike, and therefore it was that the Commission was appointed. If low thoughts like those of Mr. Shuttleworth had been at the fountain-head, so much ado about the Commission would not have been made. But this fact has no place in the brains of the forest prince. We are however sure that Mr. Shuttleworth's eloquence will be ineffectual so far as we are concerned.

18. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (106), in its issue of the 30th January, condemns the bad taste and race animosity displayed by Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, in his evidence before the Public Service Commission in Bombay by the remarks that the Natives were quite inferior to Europeans in moral qualities and that educated Natives were wanting in honesty, and observes that this outburst of jealousy is so very unpleasant that sensible Europeans will hate his evidence and specially that portion of it in which he questions the honesty of the Natives. The paper says that he has neither adduced instances nor experience in support of his statement and that this fact shows that he merely meant to insult the Natives. He has neither made a name for himself, nor benefited the public. Nothing can more hurt the feelings

of educated Native officials than the remark that they are dishonest. He deserves the honour of being classed along with Messrs. Branson, Britannicus, Plancus, Keshval & Co. [The *Broach Samáchár* (86) of the 3rd and the *Suryá Prakásh* (77) of the 5th February take a similar view, the *Samáchár* adding that it is fortunate that the people are not in a position to avenge the insult offered to them, otherwise he would ere long have been trampled to death. The *Suryá Prakásh* adds that it is a pity that the British administration should allow an officer whose views are unfavourable to the Natives to hold sway over them and that the remark made by Mr. Shuttleworth about the honesty of educated Natives must have been prompted by the outcry raised by them against his forest policy.]

The selection for the Statutory Civil Service from the Bombay Presidency for the year 1887.

19. The *Arunodayá* (15), in its issue of the 30th January, approves of the selection of Mr. Raghunáth Shivrám Tipnis for the Statutory Civil Service, but asks why only one candidate has been recommended this year from the Bombay Presidency.

The undesirability of allowing the Bráhmans to monopolize posts in the public service.

20. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 30th January, says:—We are of opinion that it is not absolutely necessary that the Statutory Civil Service system should be knocked on the head, because the aristocratic classes must have some kind of encouragement from Government. It is useless, perhaps dangerous, to entrust administrative posts to men of humble families who by mere dint of perseverance have made themselves eligible for them, because they probably care more for hoarding money than for the proper discharge of their duties. We admit, however, that there are a few exceptional cases in which men of inferior families have proved themselves faithful. But if such responsible posts be at all conferred upon our so-called educated men, a majority of whom belong to the Bráhman community, then the natural upshot must be an administrative chaos. We hope that this state of things will be obviated by our benevolent and far-sighted Government. The M.A.'s and B.A.'s of our University will be found to belong to the aforesaid community to a large extent and generally trace their descent from very humble parentage. When this is a fact admitted on all hands, is it advisable that the aristocratic classes who care much for their personal respect and reputation should be entirely left out in the cold? It is undoubted that they have proved great auxiliaries to Government in times of danger, and it is of paramount importance, therefore, that they should be specially provided for. To encourage the backward classes special scholarships ought to be established, so that they may be brought on a par with the other classes in the race for progress. Unless this is done we do not think that the Public Service Commission will at all prove serviceable to the backward classes. Let us hope that Government will do so. When men of different classes enjoy the privileges conceded to them by the Proclamation of 1858, which is our Magna Charta, there will undoubtedly be no complaint whatever in the country. But if a certain section of the Hindu community be practically authorized to monopolize all or perhaps the greater portion of the administrative posts in the gift of Government, then we assert that the authorities will be providing that section of the community with instruments of torture for the backward classes. We look forward to His Excellency the Governor-General of India for redress of the grievances under which we are labouring, for he is justly reputed to be one of the best practical politicians. By the bye, we may suggest the appointment of a separate commission for the purpose of enquiring into the injustice done to the other classes by the Bráhman officials generally and we have no doubt that the result will be very beneficent. But if such a commission be at all appointed by Government, we assure them that they will find that in a majority of cases the senior servants belonging to other communities are passed over by Bráhman officials, especially in the mofussil, in favour of the junior servants belonging to their own community. Should such a state of things be tolerated, and is it fair to do so? It is stated that education will weld all classes into one nationality and we aver it will, provided caste prejudices and interests be banished from one's mind. But this is difficult to

accomplish. For if Bráhman converts to Christianity think it abominable to join their daughters in wedlock with the educated people of the lower classes, is it not manifest that the caste prejudice is deep-rooted and far-reaching? Besides the offices in which the power of conferring appointments is invested in Bráhman officials will be found to be replete with such people. What stronger evidence is required to prove that caste prejudices are yet very powerful?

A proposal for reducing the establishment of the Sind Commissioner's Printing Press.

21. The *Sind Sudhár* (148), in its issue of the 15th January, says:—From the last issue of the *Sind Times* we learn that on the recommendation of the Finance Committee the local Commissioner's steamer "Jhelum" has been done away with. This will save Government about ten or fifteen thousand rupees a year. Public expenditure is capable of further reduction. The cost of the Commissioner's Printing Press at Karáchi can be very easily curtailed. The work done at this press consists for the most part in the printing of the *Sind Official Gazette* and standard forms. Everybody knows that very few important matters are published in the *Sind Official Gazette*, though each issue occupies 40 or 50 pages. For the other divisions of the Bombay Presidency there are no separate official Gazettes. For the entire presidency there is only one official Gazette (*Bombay Government Gazette*) and copies of it are supplied to all heads of offices in the presidency including Sind. The *Sind Official Gazette* is therefore by no means necessary and should be discontinued. Important appointments, transfers, &c., can be easily inserted in Part I. of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, or, if necessary, such appointments, &c., may be published on half a sheet of paper every week. Forms in use in Sind are the same as those in the Bombay Presidency and can be printed at the Government Central Press. If this arrangement is made the English printing work to be done at the Commissioner's Printing Press will be very little, and for this work two or three compositors will be enough. Vernacular standard forms and Sindi translations must continue to be printed in Sind. The vernacular portion of the Commissioner's Printing Press will have, therefore, to be retained. If the practice of printing private work at the Commissioner's Printing Press is stopped some reduction in the establishment can be effected. If the above suggestions are carried out it will no longer be necessary to retain the services of such a highly-paid Superintendent. An officer on Rs. 100 per mensem can superintend the working of the press without the aid of an assistant. This will save Government about Rs. 15,000 a year.

Disapproval of the examination for service in the Forest Department in India being held in England.

22. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 3rd February, says:—As those who pass the examination for public service in the Forest Department are to serve in this country we do not know why the examination should be held in England. The posts in the Forest Department come under the Uncovenanted Service, and therefore according to a Government resolution they should be given solely to Natives. Under the pretence that special qualifications are necessary for service in this department Government have been appointing many Europeans to these posts. At present almost all of them are occupied by Europeans, and, to add insult to injury, henceforward the examination qualifying for service in that department is to be held in England. From this it is quite clear that Government intend to exclude Natives from this service. This is sheer injustice. It would be well if all the posts, excepting a few higher ones, were given to Natives, and nobody would object to this. The educated Natives may be given instruction in the special subjects required for the purpose, but to hold the examination in England is most unjustifiable. Will the Public Service Commission attend to this?

The Forest Commission and the policy of Government.

23. Referring to the memorial of the Kánara Vanadukhanivárini Sabha and the probable outcome of the Forest Commission, the *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 30th January, says:—According to their usual practice, when Government wish to cut the gold or silver lace of one's turban, they first deprive him of the turban, and if he makes much row about

it, they, with a kind heart, ask him why he cries and then return the turban to him without the lace. Thus Government get what they want, and besides that, credit for being kind; while the owner of the turban is satisfied for having at any rate got the turban back! Of the same nature will be the outcome of the Forest Commission. It is to be hoped that Government will consider the memorial of the Sirsi people.

Comments on the degradation of the Record-keeper of Sirsi in Kánara.

24. The *Havyak Subodh* (137), in its issue of the 1st February, says :— We hear that Mr. Rango Bhimáji, the Record-keeper of Sirsi Táluka, is degraded from Rs. 25 to Rs. 15 per mensem on the suspicion of his having given official information to the Kánara Vanadukhanivárini Sabha. If there be any truth in the charge brought against him he undoubtedly deserves the punishment, but, if otherwise, we cannot but say that it is an act of injustice. We also hear that some of the Kulkarnis are to be punished on the same charge and on that of their assisting the Kánara Vanadukhanivárini Sabha. Even the complaints of high officials do not reach the ears of Government. Who then is to take notice of these petty servants falling victims to the caprices of their superiors?

Annual report of the A'bkári Department, Bombay, for 1885-86 and the want of Government resolution on it.

25. In a paragraph headed "A missing resolution of Government," the *Rást Goftár* (117), in its issue of the 30th January, says that the last annual report of the A'bkári Department submitted to Government by the A'bkári Commissioner, Mr. Moore, does not contain the Government resolution on it, that this is a novel defect, that the year under report was full of agitation and discussion, and that the resolution is a means to know what Government think of the important particulars set forth in the report and whether they accept it.

The anti-liquor leagues in Kolába and other districts and the conduct of Government officials.

26. Referring to the anti-liquor league in Alibág and the conduct of the Government officials in connection with it, the *Shri Shiváji* (63), in its issue of the 28th January, says :— The present state of affairs in the district of Alibág affords sufficient proof of the truthfulness of the prophecies of experienced men, that though the people resort to constitutional remedies to free themselves from the oppressive operation of troublesome legislative measures, they will have to suffer at the hands of Government officials much hardship and their leaders will have many a time to put up with disrespect, abusive language and even imprisonment. After all remedies had failed, the people of Kolába, Thána and other districts, being oppressed by severe ábkári enactments, determined to abstain from drinking liquor which had been the cause of so much woe to them, and confirmed their determination by taking oaths. But Government officials have been trying their utmost to bring the people into trouble for their determination which is so fatal to the financial interests of Government. It will therefore reflect credit upon experienced and wise officials if they take timely measures against such conduct. If they do not do so, the consequences will be far from beneficial. After a little thought it will be found that the present policy of Government is extremely oppressive and it is not proper that responsible administrative officials should connive at this state and neglect their duties in the matter. Inquiry should therefore be made as to the causes of the popular anti-liquor leagues in Kolába and other districts. Morally it is good that the people should so suddenly turn away from a favourite vice; but politically, it is not so. If, therefore, proper measures are not taken, it may be said without fear of contradiction that the British rule in India will not last long. We see only one remedy to reconcile the rulers with the ruled, and that is to consult popular representatives in the administration of the country.

27. While criticising the first resolution of the Bombay Government on the conduct of the English soldiers towards Native female passengers on board the S. S. *Pachumba*, the *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 31st January, interprets the resolution to mean that Government did not consider it a serious offence for soldiers in high spirits on the eve of their return to their native country to kiss Native women, and after writing at considerable length upon the diversity of manners between the Natives and the Europeans, the modesty of Native women and their abhorrence of the touch of a stranger, asks what Government would have thought if European ladies had without any bad motive been kissed by Natives under similar circumstances, and observes that the charge which is now-a-days brought by even sensible men against Government about their tendency to screen the offences of their own people and to expose those of others cannot be said to be totally unfounded, that Government have betrayed in the resolution in question their ignorance of the manners and customs of the Natives, that Government, before deciding upon any matter for the decision of which a knowledge of the customs, manners and the sentiments of the Natives is essential, should always consult some respectable and competent Native gentlemen, and that it was fortunate that the incident of kissing occurred on board a steamship and not in the midst of excitable people like those of Delhi or Meerut. His Excellency Lord Reay and his Councillors have shown, in disposing of the incident on board the S. S. *Pachumba*, good tact and judgment so far as they have directed that whenever European soldiers happen to be on board a ship, their commander should be present when Native passengers are being taken on board. As to the rebuke administered to the Native press, it would have been better if the question of "race animosity" had altogether been omitted from the resolution. The *Indu Prakásh* does not know which are the papers that exaggerated the affair, but it has reasons to believe that the exaggerations proceeded from the more impulsive spirits among the Native passengers, who, the moment they landed, gave information to one or two of the Gujaráti papers in Bombay. [A few Gujaráti papers of the week are not quite satisfied with the resolution.]

Comments on the resolution of Government in the matter of the complaint of some Native gentlemen regarding the insulting conduct of some English soldiers towards Native females on board the S. S. *Packumba*.

28. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 30th January, says:—At first sight one might see something like a family arrangement in Mr. John Atkins writing a resolution on Master Tommy Atkins. But the resolution of the Government of Bombay on the *Pachumba* incident is all that could be expected. Government could deal only with proved facts, and that they have noticed the petition at all is matter for congratulation. There has been too much delay, to be sure. It is equally certain, again, that the petitioners will not relish the somewhat offhand way in which Government dismiss the hilarious welcome given by the soldiers to the women on board, nor will the vernacular papers approve of the tone adopted by Government towards them. But if we looked at the matter closely we might not find it very hard to agree with the spirit of the resolution. [The *Rást Goftár* (117) of the same date also approves of the resolution.]

29. The *Subodh Patrika* (14), in its issue of the 30th January, says:—We cannot compliment Government on their resolution on the subject of the misbehaviour of some men of the East Lancashire Regiment on board the S. S. *Pachumba*. Whatever may have been the real extent of that misbehaviour, the incident, even from a purely military point of view, called for a more searching inquiry than appears to have been done from the first, and certainly a less apologetic if not a more stern expression of the opinion of Government thereon. Even assuming that the accounts of the incident which appeared in Native prints were exaggerated, are Government justified in at once jumping to the conclusion that they were due to "that spirit of race animosity in which they (Native newspapers) too often indulge"? At other times and in another mood exaggerations of this kind would, we take it, have been set down to a common tendency of oral accounts to gather at each time some new feature or incident when they pass from mouth to mouth. Can it be that because it is the Native press that is concerned in the matter that Government have found out a spirit of race animosity working therein? This might do credit to an

irresponsible journalist, but it sounds strange and startling in a Government resolution, especially the generalization made as to the practice of the condemned press. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 3rd February, observes that it was not good on the part of Government to blame the Native newspapers in their resolution on the subject; that it is not unlikely that the soldiers may have behaved with Native passengers and their baggage in the manner alleged, and that though it was difficult for Government to bring home the guilt to the offenders on account of want of proof, still it would have been better if they had set an example by passing a severe censure on the soldiers.]

Complaints against the coasting steamers plying between Bombay and Goa and suggestions to Government regarding them.

30. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 3rd February, refers to the many accidents which have happened to the coasting steamers plying between Bombay and Goa within the last few months, and complains that the passengers by these steamers are ill-treated by the men on board; that the rates of tickets are not fixed and are raised when there is no competition; that the steamers are always overcrowded; that they are kept far away from the shore and do not cast anchor at night while taking passengers on board; that they suddenly leave the ports at any time without giving a warning to the small boats which go near them to receive passengers; and that the officers in charge of them are very careless. The paper requests Government to compel the owners of these steamers either to engage the services of European captains or to appoint Native captains able to read and write and competent to discharge their responsible duties, to frame strict rules in the matters above complained of, and to appoint Inspectors to see that they are strictly carried out.

The Nadiád Agricultural Show.

31. The *Prajáhit Patrá* (114), in its issue of the 2nd February, gives an account of the opening of the Nadiád Agricultural Show by Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., sincerely thanks Mr. Sheppard for his endeavours to improve the condition of the agriculturists, ridicules the idea entertained by some persons that such shows are harmful to Gujarát, as Government will thereby collect evidence justifying an increase in the assessment at the time of the revision of the land revenue, and thanks Ráo Báhádur Bechardás Viháridás and Ráo Sáheb Chandulál Mathurádás for their labours in this cause.

Complaint regarding the remission of land revenue of a certain tálukdári *vánta* in the village of Chandisar of the Dholka Táluka of the Ahmedabad District and a suggestion for the appointment of a committee to enquire into it.

32. The *Praja Mat* (115), in its issue of the 29th January, again dwells on the remission of land revenue of a certain tálukdári *vánta* in the village of Chandisar of the Dholka Táluka, complains of Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N.D., having made only a superficial enquiry into the subject, hears that the matter is being hushed up as it is feared that some high officials will be implicated therein, disapproves of Ráo Sáheb Máneklál Narbherám, Mámlatdár of Godhra, being called upon to explain why he had made certain endorsements on the correspondence in this affair on the ground that as deputy chitnis he was under the orders of the chitnis Mr. Trikamlál, and remarks:—As Mr. Reid, the Collector, does not make proper enquiries into the complaint we have made, it can be imagined that he perhaps does not want to displease his chitnis, Mr. Trikamlál, but why has Mr. Sheppard kept quiet? Has influence been at work? Mr. Reid has perhaps written to Mr. Sheppard, and the latter may therefore have kept quiet. If this be the case, we once more request the Bombay Government to appoint four Mámlatdárs to enquire into the matter, as such a step will remove the suspicion entertained by the public and prevent loss of revenue to Government.

A suggestion to appoint a Native officer for the assessment of the income-tax in Násik.

33. A correspondent, writing from Násik Panchavati to the *Indu Prakásh* (9) in its issue of the 31st January, says that Mr. Richardson, the Huzur Deputy Collector, Násik, being a European, does not understand Maráthi well and that therefore it is desirable that next year the work of assessing the income-tax should

be assigned to a clever and disinterested Native officer like the local Mámlatdár, Ráo Sáheb Deshpánde, in order that people may be spared the trouble which they at present experience in consequence of Mr. Richardson's ignorance of the vernacular.

Destruction of venomous snakes in Ratnágiri.

34. The *Satyá Shodhak* (60), in its issue of the 30th January, refers to the number of deaths from snake-bite in the Ratnágiri District given in the Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1885-86, regrets that the District and Divisional officers connive at the Government annual reports and resolutions thereon, and says that it is wrong economy to reduce the reward for destroying snakes from three to two pies.

Cheats in Poona and the local police.

35. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 30th January, bitterly complains of the existence of cheats in Poona and of the way in which they defraud simple and credulous men and women, and insinuates that the local police must be interested in the trade of the cheats as the latter are allowed to carry on their course with impunity.

Frequency of thefts at Igatpuri and the local police.

36. A correspondent, writing to the *Suryodayá* (65) in its issue of the 31st January, refers to a theft of ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 200 from the house of one Mr. Abáji at Igatpuri, observes that it is most disgraceful to the local police that thefts should frequently occur in the town of Igatpuri, and requests the Chief Constable and the District Superintendent of Police to attend to this matter.

Incendiarism at Dohad.

37. The *Satyodayá* (121) of the 3rd February thinks that the fire in the hay-stacks near the Gánchiváda at Dohad on the night of the 2nd instant was the work of some incendiary, observes that a short time ago the hay-stacks in the garden of Borah Mithábhái Allábaksh were also set on fire, and requests the police authorities to bring the culprits to justice.

Inconvenience to the residents of Sukkur from the present postal arrangements and a suggestion to the postal authorities.

38. The *Sind Sudhár* (148), in its issue of the 22nd January, says:—Formerly the post master of the branch post office at Sukkur Bandar registered letters and issued money orders till 11 A.M. The discontinuance of this practice has caused considerable inconvenience to the residents of Sukkur. In the central post office registration is refused after 9 A.M., and money orders cannot be had till after 12 noon. Such being the case, the despatch of money orders must necessarily be postponed to the next day. It is therefore to be hoped that the Deputy Post Master General will re-introduce the former practice and remove the hardship felt by the people.

PART II.—*Education.*

Suggestions to Government regarding technical education.

39. The *Subodh Patrika* (14), in its issue of the 30th January, says:—Government means in future to foster technical education above all things, and we are glad of it, for the people themselves have clamoured for it. But we submit a few considerations which Lord Reay seems to overlook and which it is needful to remember lest a greater mistake be committed than that His Lordship deplores. He says that in the past luxuries were preferred to necessaries, *i. e.*, general and literary education was preferred to the technical, and the result is material poverty and lack of practical men among us. But surely Elphinstone and others who laid the foundation of our present education knew the country and its needs longer and better, and if His Lordship looks into the subject more closely he will surely find that the education they planted was the image of practical compared with the learning which was then in vogue and which alone the people would have. Nor, again, can it be said that the fruits of that education have failed to 'go into the practical business of life and transact it like sensible men.' We therefore submit that the true policy of Government should be not to

discredit or starve general education in favour of technical education, but to keep them up as twin sisters, as Lord Dufferin more than once has said he would do. All we submit is that, whatever the mode he prefers, we should, as Sir Alexander Grant contended, have at least two per cent. of the public revenue assigned to education instead of the present three-fourths of one. That would surely not be extravagant compared with other lands, and having secured this amount it may safely be left to be expended in the manner and by the agency found to be the most effective.

Disapproval of the determination to abolish the Deccan College.

40. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 30th January, says:—The disappointment so freely expressed at the absence of Lord Reay on the occasion of the University Convocation ceremony need not much grieve the local public now. What was denied to Bombay has in due course been placed before the Sind public, and the people must now prepare themselves for the *finale* of the Deccan College. In his reply to the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha Lord Dufferin promised to consider the question of the abolition when the papers were placed before him, but Lord Reay's pronouncement at Karáchi hardly holds out any encouragement for people to hope that the doom will ever be revoked. It has been shown several times that the sum to be saved by its abolition would be so trifling in proportion to the amount of irritation and heart-burning it would provoke that it behoves Government not to adopt a retrograde measure. But if Government have taken a resolution to carry out their views the people are helpless. We hope Government will show some consideration for the unanimous voice of the people in this matter.

Disapproval of the revision of the Maráthi poetical work called the *Navanita*.

41. The *Chitraguptă* (24), in its issue of the 27th January, makes sarcastic remarks regarding the recent revision of the Maráthi poetical work called the *Navanita* by omitting from it some "vulgar compositions," and says that if Mr. Chatfield has found it necessary to revise a work which was compiled with so much labour by Mr. Parashurámpant and was highly spoken of by all Maráthi scholars, he should, for the benefit of Hindu students in missionary schools, publish a revised edition of the Bible omitting therefrom passages like those referring to Jesus's riding an ass and an unmarried woman's giving birth to a son.

Complaint against the Head Masters of the Poona and Sátára High Schools.

42. A correspondent, writing from Sátára to the *Bodh Sudhákar* (20) in its issue of the 2nd February, complains that the Head Master of the Poona High School, instead of teaching the first class its proper subjects, talks on diverse matters not connected with the class studies and thereby wastes much of his pupiis' time. The correspondent writes also about the Sátára High School and says that though the Head Master thereof is an M.A. and well-read in English and history, he commits mistakes in explaining lessons in English, and that Government have shown the same wisdom in appointing him to his post at Sátára as they did in appointing him Professor of Logic in the Deccan College.

Part III.—*Railways.*

Inconvenience to passengers by the Southern Marátha Railway.

43. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (20), in its issue of the 2nd February, says:—With the solitary exception of the Wathar station, the stations on the Southern Marátha Railway have not been provided with a sufficient number of benches either of iron or wood. The waiting-rooms are also very small and it is surprising that this state of things should have so long escaped the attention of the railway authorities. The location of the terminal station at Ghorpadi at a great distance from Poona is very objectionable, as it entails much hardship upon passengers; and the sooner the site is changed the better. At present passengers from Poona have to leave their homes at about 5 A.M. to catch the morning train and thus suffer much personal inconvenience and incur comparatively heavy charges. The absence of a separate goods train and the consequent necessity for attaching goods waggons to the passenger train

make the stoppages at the different stations comparatively of long duration. The arrangements for the issue of tickets at the Ghorpadi station are defective. A branch office in the town of Poona like the one opened by the G. I. P. Railway would soon remedy this defect. As far as we see, the want of railway porters is much felt. Persons permitted to serve as porters being masters of their situation, carry on a thriving trade at the cost of passengers. The charge of one anna per package for its conveyance from the platform to the waiting-room and *vice versâ* is certainly exorbitant and objectionable, especially as the driver or cartman whose vehicle is hired by the passenger is sometimes prohibited from carrying the packages from the platform. The male passengers are generally equal to the occasion, but as a rule the female passengers are at the mercy of these porters. We should like to see clear instructions issued to the parties concerned that the drivers of vehicles hired by passengers should be allowed free and instantaneous access to the platform for the conveyance of the luggage, provided no instructions in this direction have already been issued. No drinking brass pots have been provided at any station, so far as we can ascertain, similar to those provided on the G. I. P. Railway.

The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway line and suggestions to railway authorities.

44. The *Hitechchhu* (75) of Ahmedabad of the 3rd February complains of goods despatched from Sábarmati and stations on the Rajputána-Málwa Railway line and from Godhra and other stations on the Godhra Branch Railway line being stolen in transit and of the loss caused thereby to merchants, and remarks that as the Railway employés take a receipt from the merchants of the delivery of goods to them before they have weighed or counted the packages, they are helpless in the matter. It says that as the merchants speedily cart away their goods in order to avoid the payment of demurrage charges, they are unable to ascertain at the railway stations what amount of goods is short delivered to them. The paper suggests that merchants should be compelled by the railway authorities to have their goods tightly covered over, that they should be asked whether they wish that their goods be weighed before delivery, and that the number of rafters, bamboos and such other goods which are carried in open waggons should be either entered along with their weight in the receipt or that they be carried in closed waggons, as the railway company cannot afford to employ more men for counting their number. It hopes that the railway authorities will attend to the matter.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

The subsidiary grant of Rs. 20,000 for illuminating the Municipal Buildings of Bombay on the Jubilee day disapproved.

45. The *Bombay Samáchár* (84) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 4th and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (80) of the 5th February express their opinion that the sum of Rs. 10,000 first voted by the Bombay Municipal Corporation for illuminating the Municipal Buildings on the Jubilee day was quite sufficient for the purpose, and there was no need for the additional sum of Rs. 20,000 voted by the Town Council at the representation of the Municipal Commissioner. These papers ardently wish the Corporation not to sanction the subsidiary grant.

Illegal procedure of the Parántij and Modása Municipalities.

46. The *Praja Mat* (115), in its issue of the 29th January, regrets that the posts of the vice-president and chairman of the Parántij and Modása Municipalities should have been held for a long time past by one person in contravention of Act II of 1884, section 10 of clause 27 of the Act in question requiring every district municipality to have a separate vice-president and chairman, and remarks that in February 1886 these posts were given to two different persons in Modása but within four months they were again held by one man, and that the municipalities will have to suffer if some dissatisfied party were to go to law and have their proceedings set aside on the score of illegality. The paper cannot understand why Mr. Kháregát, the president of these two municipalities, allows such an illegal procedure to continue and hopes that he will speedily rectify the mistake.

47. The *Samsher Báhádur* (118) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 28th January, observes that, as stated by the local newspapers, the municipality had to close the big hole of the Káranj drain situated near the house of Khán Báhádur Kávasji owing to four young members of his family being killed by sewer-gas poison. When such has been the case why should the municipal president, asks the paper, take the trouble of completely carrying out the drainage scheme for the city and why should not the holes of the drain on the Richey and other roads be speedily filled up to prevent deaths from poisonous sewer-gas? In another part the *Samsher* says that as Dr. Hewlett, Sanitary Commissioner, is now in Ahmedabad on a tour of inspection, he should think over the matter and either advise the abandonment of the drainage scheme or pacify the people by giving an explanation.

Drainage works for Ahmedabad.

Part V.—*Native States.*

48. The *Pratod* (54), in its issue of the 31st January, disapproves of the appointment of a European in the Court of the Nizám by Lord Dufferin, and says that His Excellency wishes gradually to interfere with the independence of Native States, that his policy is illiberal and full of English subtlety, and that the Mahomedans should not be beguiled into quarrelling with the Hindus and thereby involving themselves and others in ruin.

Disapproval of Lord Dufferin's policy towards the Native States.

49. In commenting upon the Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1885-86, the *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 30th January, considers it wrong and a matter to be regretted that Government should always depend for information upon the reports of heads of departments and should not make inquiries on matters discussed in newspapers, and says:—Though the Sar Desái of Sávantvádi, Raghunáthráo Bábásáheb Sávant Bhonsle, has attained majority, he has not been invested with power to administer his own State and the reason of this is that the present administrators of the State have not reported well of his conduct. For the last two or three years several newspapers have written upon the subject, but no inquiry appears to have been made about their truthfulness. From our personal knowledge of the Chief we know that he will make an excellent administrator. The principal disqualifications of the Chief reported up on by Government officers are his habits of drinking and whoring, but we do not think that indulgence in these vices necessarily incapacitates a man for the proper performance of his duties. The mention of Ráo Sáheb Shivrám Ráo Sávant Bhonsle, the cousin of the Chief, in the Administration Report appears to be uncalled for and intended to create contentions. We now recommend that with a view to ascertain the fitness of the Chief, Government should either transfer the present Political Superintendent and the Kárbhári to some other place and appoint other gentlemen approved of both by the Sar Desái and Government in their stead, or place the Chief under some other Native Prince and see how his qualifications for the administration of his State are certified to be by that Prince and educated men. [The *Dhárwár Vritt* (26) of the 3rd February hopes that the Chief of Sávantvádi will be invested with administrative powers at least this year.]

Administration Report for 1885-86 and the Chief of Sávantvádi.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
9th February 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 5th February 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári :
- Annual report of the — Department, Bombay, for 1885-86 and the want of Government resolution on it 12
- The anti-liquor leagues in Kolába and other districts and the conduct of Government officials 12

Administration of India :
- A comparison between the Mahomedan and British Governments and the desirability of a straightforward conduct on the part of the Anglo-Indians towards the natives of India 4
- The lamentations of India 4

Agriculture : The Nadiád Agricultural Show 14

Coasting steamers : Complaints against the — plying between Bombay and Goa and suggestions to Government regarding them ... 14

Countess of Dufferin's fund : Reasons why a liberal response is not received from the Native public in aid of the — for supplying female medical aid to the women of India 6

Forests :
- Disapproval of the examination for service in the Forest Department in India being held in England 11
- The Forest Commission and the policy of Government 11

Ill-treatment of Natives by Europeans : Comments on the resolution of Government in the matter of the complaint of some Native gentlemen regarding the insulting conduct of some English soldiers towards Native females on board the S. S. *Pachumba* :
  - The *Indian Spectator* 13
  - The *Indu Prakásh* 13
  - The *Subodh Patrika* 13

Income-tax : A suggestion to appoint a Native officer for the assessment of the — in Násik 14

Land revenue :
- Complaint regarding the remission of land revenue of a certain tálukdári *vánta* in the village of Chandisar of the Dholka Táluka of the Ahmedabad District and a suggestion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into it 14
- Government of India's resolution about the early recovery of land and other revenues falling due within the current year disapproved 5

Police :
- Cheats in Poona and the local — 15
- Frequency of thefts at Igatpuri and the local — 15
- Incendiarism at Dohad 15

Postal matters : Inconvenience to the residents of Sukkur from the present postal arrangements and a suggestion to the postal authorities 15

Public Service :
- Comments on the degradation of the Record-keeper of Sirsi in Kánara 12
- The undesirability of allowing the Bráhmans to monopolize posts in the — 10

Public Service Commission :
- Comments on the unnecessary questions put to the witnesses by some members of the —
  - The *Indu Prakásh* 7
  - The *Subodh Patrika* 8
- Comments on Mr. Shuttleworth's observation in his evidence before the — that educated Natives are dishonest :
  - The *Dnyán Prakásh* 9
  - The *Kaiser-i-Hind* 9
  - The *Satyá Shodhak* 9
- Disapproval of the opinions recorded by Mr. Justice Bayley before the — 7
- Observation that the appointment of the — was a mistake ... 6
- The — in Bombay and the evidence given by Messrs. Campbell, Lee-Warner and Orr 8

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Queen's Jubilee :
Contributions from India for the proposed Imperial Institute, London, in commemoration of the — 5
Suggestions to Government in connection with the —
The *Arunodayă* 5
The *Poona Vaibhav* 5
Suggestions to Government to induce the mofussil public and the municipalities to give a portion of the Jubilee funds to the proposed Technical Institute, Bombay 5
Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament : Comments on the — ... 4
Retrenchment in expenditure : A proposal for reducing the establishment of the Sind Commissioner's Printing Press 11
Salt : Denaturalization of — 6
Statutory Civil Service : The selection for the — from the Bombay Presidency for the year 1887 10
Snakes in Ratnágiri : Destruction of venomous — 15

PART II.—*Education*—

Deccan College : Disapproval of the determination of Government to abolish the — 16
High Schools : Complaints against the Head-Masters of the Poona and Sátára — 16
School-books : Disapproval of the revision of the Maráthi poetical work called the *Navanita* 16
Technical education : Suggestions to Government regarding — ... 15

PART III.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway : The goods traffic on the — and a suggestion to the railway authorities 17
Southern Marátha Railway : Inconvenience to passengers by the — ... 16

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad : Drainage works for — 18
Bombay : The subsidiary grant of Rs. 20,000 for illuminating the Municipal Buildings of — on the Jubilee day disapproved 17
Paránti j and Modása Municipalities : Illegal procedure of the — ... 17

PART V.—*Native States*—

Lord Dufferin's policy towards the Native States : Disapproval of —... 18
Sávantvádi : Administration Report for 1885-86 and the Chief of — ... 18

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5TH FEBRUARY 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Disapproval of the hard punishment awarded by the Commissioner to the two lads from Berár who left the Veterinary College, Bombay, without leave.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 29th January, says:—The two young lads who returned from the Veterinary College, Bombay, without having previously asked leave, have, we learn, been most harshly dealt with by the Provincial Government. They have notified that 'these lads should in no school or office be admitted as students or public servants.' Considering the nature of the offence and the circumstances under which it was committed we cannot but say that the punishment is too hard, and hope the Commissioner will reconsider his decision. [Writing on the same subject the *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 31st January, says:—The boys sent in their resignation to Mr. Cooper, Veterinary Surgeon, and it was accepted by Mr. Cooper with the previous sanction of the Commissioner. We do not know how the Commissioner after giving his sanction to the resignation could with good reasons pass such an order. Perhaps the order was passed through oversight. As the boys had not signed a bond, it was not at all illegal, in our opinion, for them to leave the College, even if they had done so without the permission of the Superintendent and without sending in their resignation. Even after signing the bond if they had left the College the only punishment they should have incurred is the refund of the money paid to them by Government. Apart from the consideration that the order of the prohibition was unjust and illegal, as it was passed after the resignation of the boys had been accepted, the punishment in itself, we believe, was incommensurate with the alleged fault of their having left the College without permission. Boys are after all boys, and whatever the magnitude of their fault, the prohibition appears to be too severe as it ruins all their future prospects. They have yet a life of usefulness before them, and certainly they did not merit such an exclusion. We therefore earnestly hope that justice will be done to them.]

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
9th February 1887.

No. 7 of 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 12th February 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Sanmárga Dipika	Do.	Weekly	600
13	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
14	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	1,000
	MARA'THI			
15	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	574
*16	„ Aryaputrá	Tásgaon	Do.	100
17	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
18	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
19	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
20	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
21	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*22	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	160
23	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	200
*24	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Do.	700
27	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	600
28	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	450
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
30	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
32	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	700
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
36	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
37	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
*39	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
40	„ Karnátak Mitrá[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

Cox 1074

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	25
45	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	15
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	15
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	35
48	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	17
*49	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	10
50	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	10
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,25
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	10
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	35
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	40
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	20
*56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	20
57	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	30
58	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	60
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	40
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	27
*61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	10
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	35
*63	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	20
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	25
65	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	30
66	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	20
67	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	40
*68	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	20
*69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	30
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	1
*71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	20
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	5
73	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	32
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
74	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	60
75	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	55
76	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	60
77	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	20
	GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
79	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
80	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,00
81	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	3
82	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	50
*83	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	20
84	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,34
85	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	20
86	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	6
87	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
88	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	70
89	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*90	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	20
91	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	10
92	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	55
93	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,20
94	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	45
95	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratna	Surat	Do.	30
96	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	47
97	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	45
98	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	98
99	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,5
100	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	30
101	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	65
*102	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	20
103	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	80
104	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,35
105	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	12
106	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,02
107	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,50
*108	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	10
*109	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	10
110	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,50
111	„ Nure Elam	Do.	Do.	35
112	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	50
113	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	22
114	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	20
115	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	49

[1] Frequently admits English article

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
116	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
117	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
119	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
121	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
122	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*126	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	100
*127	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
128	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
129	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
130	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
131	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*132	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
133	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
134	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
135	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
136	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*137	„ Havyak Subodhă...	Bombay	Do.	100
138	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
139	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
140	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
	URDU.			
141	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*142	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
143	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
144	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
145	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	SINDI.			
146	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	460
*147	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
148	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Comments on the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament.

1. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 6th February, refers to the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament and the absence of the mention of India from it, and says that whatever may be the attitude of England towards other nations, her friendly relations with Russia are not likely to continue long as both of them are trying to appropriate the same booty, that if England wishes to ensure the safety of India and to become free from all anxieties about it, there ought always to be some mention of India in the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament as the people of India are very anxious to see that the speech should contain something about their own country.

Inability of India to raise subscriptions for Jubilee memorials here and at the same time to contribute to the Imperial Institute in London.

2. With reference to the appeal made to India for subscriptions in aid of the Imperial Institute in London, the *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 7th February, says :—India has to provide large funds for appropriate works in the country in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee and her well-to-do sons are not so rich as to subscribe liberally both for technical institutions here and the Imperial Institute in England. It is therefore desirable that either each of the two countries should provide the necessary funds for its own wants, or that subscriptions should be raised in the two countries for the benefit of both. [The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 6th February, hopes that no pressure whatever will be brought to bear upon the people to induce them to contribute towards the Imperial Institute in London and the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, as they are too poor to help these funds in addition to those started to commemorate the Jubilee in India.]

3. The *Subodh Patrika* (14), in its issue of the 6th February, disapproves of the unwillingness of the European community in India to contribute towards a permanent memorial of the Jubilee in this country, and advises the Native community to leave the Imperial Institute to Europeans and to do their utmost in aid of the memorial in their own country.

Government employés in the subordinate services and the Jubilee gifts to them.

4. In an article headed "What the State subordinates expect on the Jubilee day," the *Rást Goftár* (117) of the 6th February suggests that in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee all the Government employés in subordinate services whose appointments are not gazetted should be presented with their salary for one or two months and the peons and others in receipt of small pay with salaries for two or three months. It remarks that it is a very old custom in the East, and specially in India, to give presents to servants on festive occasions, that while Government reward the head officers in the Civil and Military services with titles and medals those in the subordinate service are left unrewarded, and that the extra outlay of money proposed by way of gifts is not large when the fresh impetus it will impart to the performance of faithful service is taken into consideration.

Suggestions to improve the condition of the Hospital Assistants and the mill hands in commemoration of the Jubilee.

5. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 6th February, suggests that the Jubilee should be commemorated by improving the condition of Hospital Assistants and by abolishing imprisonment for debt from the 16th February, as these measures will tend to cheer up the poor Hospital Assistants and the hard-worked mill hands.

The power of municipalities to spend money on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee.

6. The *Kesari* (41), in its issue of the 8th February, says :—We think district municipalities have no power to spend money on the celebration of the Jubilee, and consequently they should consult Government or those who are proficient in law as to their powers. If they have the power, well and good. If not, we recommend Government to give them this power even, if necessary, by passing a special Bill on the subject. Her Majesty's reign has been pleasant to us, and it is therefore

proper for all, and specially the municipalities which have risen during this period, to show their eagerness for the celebration of the Jubilee.

Observations on the criticism of some of the London newspapers on the National Indian Congress of 1886.

7. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 6th February, complains of the attitude of some of the Home papers, such as the *Times* and the *St. James's Gazette*, towards the National Congress of India and of that of Mr. Crosthwaite, a member of the Public Service Commission, towards Natives as evinced by his questions to the Honourable Mr. Telang as regards his country and countrymen. The paper says:—We do not think the promoters of the Congress would care two-pence for such writings as those of the *Times*. Their hearts are too stout to be daunted by such mischievous insinuations intended to divide one class of Her Majesty's Indian subjects from another. On the contrary, they will be more emboldened to carry out their scheme of constitutional agitation till they get the fruit of their labours. Difficulties will come in their way, and calumny will spread its toils round them. But they must go fearlessly on, remembering that the people of India cannot consent for ever to remain in the leading strings of their rulers, howsoever benevolently disposed they be towards them, and that the time will soon come when a much greater share in the administration of the country will necessarily have to be given to them.

The new provincial contracts disapproved.

8. The *Jáme Jamshed* (103), in its issue of the 12th February, says:—The Supreme Government has in the new provincial contracts lessened the authority of the minor administrations. The decentralization scheme contributed to the political advancement of the different presidencies and subordinate administrations, which expended their respective allotments in the way they thought most advantageous. The new contracts have taken away this freedom and compelled the subordinate Governments to make large reductions in the educational grants. Under the new system the saving effected by the reduction and the excess over the estimated revenue in the Bombay Presidency will be appropriated by the Supreme Government to meet the increased military expenditure. This policy of the Government of India is a sad mistake since it hinders the progress of the country, and the much-talked-of Parliamentary Committee or Royal Commission of Enquiry is urgently needed to correct this and other mistakes of the Indian administration. [The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 6th February, expresses similar sentiments and calls upon all concerned to enter their protest against the policy of the Government of India.]

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Bádsháh, C. S., to the Post Master Generalship of the N.-W. Provinces.

9. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 6th February, says:—The Post Master Generalship of the North-Western Provinces, it is reported, is conferred upon a deserving Pársi Civil Servant. This is gladsome news and may be some evidence of the rumour that the question of the employment of a larger number of Natives to responsible posts in Government service is under consideration. Whatever the reason of this departure from the traditional policy of patronage, we look upon it, if the report be true, as a sign of the times. If the people of this country have as good and vested rights of participation in the higher branches of the services as the members of the ruling race, then these rights ought not to be ignored. The appointment of the Public Service Commission is in itself a departure in Government policy, and we sanguinely hope that there is something better in store for us.

Disapproval of the appointment of Mr. Bádsháh.

10. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 6th February, objects to the appointment of Mr. Kávasji Jámásji Bádsháh and says:—Mr. Bádsháh, who entered the Civil Service by open competition in England, has no business to be put into a place which should have been given to a Native official who had proved his ability and merit in the Uncovenanted Service, like Rái Sháligrám Báhádur whose retirement from the post creates the vacancy. To give such a place to a Native member of the competitive Civil Service is not to benefit the Native community or to do justice to its claims for higher appointments, but rather to injure it doubly, both on the Covenanted and the Uncovenanted sides of the service. And it is because of the principle involved in the present case

that we protest against the apparently liberal promotion of Mr. Bádsháh, who deserves better treatment.

Expectations of the Natives about the result of the Public Service Commission.

11. The *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 8th February, observes:—The Natives have remarked on several occasions that in important political matters as well as in ordinary cases the authorities attach more weight to the sentiments of Europeans than is accorded by them to Native opinion. Before the Civil Service Commission most of the Native witnesses have stated that the Civil Service Examination should be held simultaneously in England and in India, but a large number of the European witnesses have expressed their opinion against this proposal, and hence it is feared that Lord Dufferin's Government will concur with the latter witnesses and will decide accordingly. In this matter the interest of the Europeans is also to be protected. It is evident that if the limit of age of candidates for the Civil Service Examination be raised to twenty-three years and the examination be held simultaneously in England and India, a large number of Natives will succeed in entering the service and there will be so much less room for Europeans. Justly speaking, the number of Native Civil Servants should be larger than that of Europeans; but in the face of the improbability of full justice being done, it will do if the appointments in the service are divided between Europeans and Natives in equal numbers as recommended by impartial European witnesses. If Lord Dufferin's Government recommends arrangements which will produce this result, the Commission will be considered to have ended happily; otherwise more dissatisfaction will prevail among the Natives than has existed hitherto.

The proposal to hold the examination for the Civil Service of India in England alone ridiculed.

12. The *Pársi Punch* (113) of the 6th February ridicules the opinion expressed by many European witnesses before the Public Service Commission in Bombay that the examination for the Civil Service of India should be held in England alone. It says that if the principle that persons intending to serve in India should be examined in England be sound, and if the Public Service Commission is going to accept it, Englishmen wishing to serve in Canada, Australia, India and other places should be examined at Constantinople, Timbuctoo, Zululand and other places respectively.

Comments on the evidence given by Messrs. Campbell and Shuttleworth before the Public Service Commission and the questions put by some of its members.

13. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 6th February, says:—Mr. Campbell's opinion that a Native on Rs. 200 can be as well off as a European on Rs. 1,000 a month seems to argue a poor practical acquaintance with Native life and its requirements in all directions, in spite of his laborious study and graphic description of the details of that life. But the phrase "as well off" is so elastic that it can cover almost any degree or kind of difference. The fallacy regarding the difference in the cost of education in India and England is now being slowly recognized, and Mr. Campbell could not be expected to be well informed on that point. But his complaint of the want of originality in the Native official is fully, though incidentally, met by the shrewd observation His Highness the Gáikwád conveyed to Mr. Elliot, that he found the Native officers obtained from our Government on loan for service in Baroda to be deficient in two qualities, viz., that they did not exercise sufficiently the powers entrusted to them and that they copied the British original too closely. This result His Highness Sayájiráo Mahárája quite correctly ascribed to the fact that they had been too long in subordinate positions. But some representatives of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy would take this as an excuse for perpetuating the evil instead of curing it by giving the Natives fair and equal advantages and opportunities to start original measures or to become competent administrators. How can a man act independently if he is kept constantly in leading strings? Mr. Campbell, however, admits that he has been out of practical touch with the administration for more than 12 years owing to his engagement on the *Bombay Gazetteer*, and that he looks to the question of the employment of Indians from the rival standpoint of the English candidates, which fact necessarily alarms him and the alarm leads him to perceive danger in any departure from the existing arrangement in the direction sought

by the former. Very different is the case with Mr. Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, who sees no honesty in any Native, high or low, educated or ignorant, and who would brush away the Queen's Proclamation as he would exterminate the population that interfered with the growth of his forests. To argue with him is of little avail. He is evidently the English counterpart of those Indians who think that the European is, by his very nature, incapable of moral indiscretions in his conduct. Not only the evidence of such extreme witnesses, but we fear the spirit of some of the questions of some of the members of the Commission too, is calculated to lead to the impression that the enquiry may safeguard the interests of the European service more than serve the purpose for which it has been instituted. We do not entertain any such fear, but must record the impression as it shows itself, especially as the work of the Commission in our midst is now over.

Mr. Shuttleworth before the Public Service Commission.

14. Referring to the statement about the dishonesty of Natives made by Mr. Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, in his evidence before the Public Service Commission at Bombay, the *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 6th February, says that it is a fortunate circumstance that here there are only one or two mischievous spirits like him, and that if a Secretary of State for India like Maclean, a Viceroy like Lytton, a Governor like Temple, newspapers like the *Times* and the *Englishman*, and officers like Lee-Warner and Shuttleworth be working simultaneously, they will certainly make themselves and India perfectly happy!

Comments on the evidence given by some Anglo-Indians before the Public Service Commission.

15. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 6th February, says:—The Public Service Commission has become instrumental somewhat in the same manner as the Ilbert Bill in drawing out and airing an amount of race-jealousy which but for it would have lain concealed. The antipathy of some Anglo-Indians to the natives of this country has again appeared in full daylight, while the friendship and good will entertained by others have likewise been made equally manifest. Unless some such occasions come to pass it is rather difficult for Natives to discriminate between the European officials in the country. A Shuttleworth would never have been exposed or another really known as to his enmity to the Native races but for this Public Service Commission, while all would pass as friends for want of an occasion to test their sincerity.

The serious charges brought against Mr. Wilson, C. S., late Collector of Kaira and Political Agent, Cambay, by Mr. Laud, Diván of Cambay, and observations thereon.

16. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 6th February, says:—It is a curious commentary on the evidence of certain Anglo-Indian officers given before the Public Service Commission and in which a great deal of stress was laid upon the possession of moral qualities in the highest degree by Englishmen, that a Civilian holding the high position of Collector and Political Agent in the Northern Division should be on his trial for serious charges brought against him. The case is *sub judice* and we refrain from making any comments upon it. But the eminent position of the accuser and the nature of the charge would lead one to believe that there must be a substratum of truth at the bottom. We shall be glad to find out that Mr. Wilson succeeds in proving his innocence. We are willing to believe that Mr. Laud, the Diván of Cambay, was hoaxed or misled by interested persons. We have read the evidence given before the Commission and we are afraid that, what with the severe cross-examination by Mr. Inverarity and the eminent position of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Laud will find it hard to prove the charge. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 10th February expresses similar sentiments. Several other papers, both Maráthi and Gujaráti, refer to the case, but refrain from making any remarks, as the case is *sub judice*. The *Gujarát Mitra* (74), in its issue of the 6th February, says that great excitement has been created in private circles throughout the Bombay Presidency by the case, that it will be glad if the frank but good Mr. Shámráo does not come into trouble and if Mr. Wilson does not fall into the clutches of the law, though the case is sure to be harmful to one of the parties concerned, and thinks that Messrs. Naylor and Moore will make their report with wisdom and truth. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (127) of the 2nd February does not consider the course taken by Mr. Shámráo in making the complaint to be wise.]

17. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 6th February, says:—We congratulate Government on the prompt steps they have taken in the matter, and we await with great concern the result of the inquiry. The composition of the Commission seems to us good, but it would certainly have been more satisfactory if it had included a Native of high judicial standing.

18. The *Subodh Patrika* (14), in its issue of the 6th February, says:—Until the result of the enquiry is known no comments can be made on the case, but it is different as regards the composition of the Commission itself. It is made up of two Civilians, one of whom is an executive officer and the other, though Legal Remembrancer to Government, has not been employed to administer justice except as Assistant Judge for a short time, we believe. It was much to be wished, therefore, that some lawyer or purely judicial officer and a Native gentleman had been associated with them.

Comments on the treatment of Natives by Anglo-Indians.

19. With reference to the Cambay enquiry the *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 6th February, says:—No one can imagine what these white lads (Anglo-Indians) will do. Cases of Europeans shooting and whipping Natives, committing rape on Native ladies, and such other offences are of frequent occurrence, and yet the punishment awarded in them is, as usual, light. The observation made by us some days ago that the goddess of justice has become blind is not untrue.

Alleged refusal of the leading European barristers in Bombay to accept the brief of Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Laud in the Cambay enquiry and a suggestion to the High Court.

20. One Rustamji Hormasji Kharshedji, writing to the *Rást Goftár* (117) in its issue of the 6th February, complains of the conduct of the leading European members of the Bombay bar in refusing, as is alleged, to accept the brief of Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Laud in the Cambay enquiry, thinks this refusal to be the result of race prejudices, regrets that the place of those English gentlemen of former days who fought for the natives of India in exposing cases of oppression over them should have remained vacant, and observes that the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Bombay High Court ought to enquire into the matter and punish the defaulting barristers with a view to prevent the recurrence of such a disgraceful and scandalous event in future. He adds that the local bar ought also to enquire into the matter in order to preserve its position and honour and to heal the wounded feelings of the Native public, that the present case reminds him of a similar one of a Native barrister of Bombay who had got into trouble some time ago and whose defence had to be conducted by Mr. Badrudin, and that the Natives should encourage Native instead of engaging European advocates.

The Poona whipping case and the enhancement of the sentence of fine on Captain Hughes by the Bombay High Court.

21. The same newspaper expresses satisfaction at the action of the Bombay High Court in enhancing the fine on Captain Hughes in the Poona whipping case, and remarks that it would have been better if the High Court had taken no notice of the case as the Captain had been reprimanded by the military authorities and transferred, or having done so, if it had commented upon the judgment given by Colonel LaTouche, Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, in which he tried to defend the accused Captain and made remarks upon matters which had not come before him in the course of the trial. [Several papers of the week write approvingly of the enhancement of the fine imposed upon Captain Hughes.]

Mr. Dosábhái Frámji as a judicial officer.

22. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 6th February, refers to the judgment of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in a case recently tried by him in which a European was charged with making a serious assault on a police sepoy and sentenced to undergo one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, and says that the judgment is a very queer one and is a specimen from which readers can imagine how far Mr. Dosábhái is fit to discharge the duties of a judicial officer, that on seeing such partiality on the part of some Native officers with the intention of getting the title of C.I.E. or similar other honours one is disappointed in his hope that Natives and Europeans will receive equal justice at the hand of Native officers when they are appointed to high posts.

23. The *Broach Samáchár* (36) of the 10th February disapproves of the contemplated reduction of the Broach Collectorate to the status of a sub-collectorate and its amalgamation with that of Surat, and observes that such a step will do much harm and that Government should not commit once more the mistake of amalgamating it with the Surat Collectorate. [The *Broach Mitrá* (85) of the 9th February takes the same view and advises the people to petition Government on the subject.]

The contemplated amalgamation of the Broach Collectorate with that of Surat disapproved.

24. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 6th February, in referring to the subject of the memorial submitted to Government by the Kánara Vanadukhanivárini Sabha, bitterly complains of the forest grievances of the people, invokes the assistance of God for their release from the miserable state into which they have fallen on account of the oppressive Forest Act, speaks of the inroads of wild beasts from the reserved forests and the inability of the people to kill them for want of arms, and asks whether it is not the evident intention of Government that poor Hindus should be the prey of wild beasts and whether it is not better that all of them should be blown from the mouth of a cannon than be subjected to such hardships.

The forest grievances of the people of India.

25. The *Dnyánodayá* (7), in its issue of the 10th February, says:—Whatever good may be found here and there in the pages of the Hindu Puráns, there are occasional passages teaching what is so utterly opposed to the moral sense that it must give a rude shock to every enlightened reader. We specially refer to the idea many times distinctly taught that the means for salvation is the fixing of the mind upon God and that it is immaterial with what motive the mind is so fixed. It may be through hatred, envy or even lust, and yet the same happy result will follow as though the mind had been fixed on Him through love. The *Bhágavat Purán* adopts this principle in explaining the licentiousness of Krishna and the cowherd women by saying that his shameful acts were only for the purpose of having their minds fixed upon him and thus ensuring their final bliss. It mattered not what sort of feelings these were, pure or impure; it was enough that they were centered on Krishna. It seems almost beyond comprehension that so blasphemous a principle could so much as have been invented by man, to say nothing of being seriously adopted in a great religious book. How shocking the thought that God should not care as to the nature of our feelings, but reward hatred and lust on an equality with love and purity! And yet this is the teaching of the Puráns which are accepted in this land as guides to religious truth! This one principle so shocking to the moral sense, so violently opposed to the purity of heart, and so blasphemous should remove all faith in the Puráns as religious or moral guides.

The morality of the Puráns or books which are accepted as guides to religious truth by the Hindus.

26. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (20), in its issue of the 9th February, says:—One of the difficulties under which the British Government have all along been labouring in their administration of this country is their culpable inability, from various causes, to fully appreciate and enter into the feelings and sentiments of the various Native communities, resulting from their codes of honour, traditions and time-honoured customs and manners. The sensitiveness of an Oriental regarding the modesty, honour and virtue of his female relations is well-known, and the pages of Indian history, ancient and modern, bear ample testimony to the dire results flowing from the slightest attempt to outrage the modesty of a female. But the recurring instances of shameless and wanton conduct on the part of some Englishmen, both high and low, tend to confirm the popular belief that the teachings of history are thrown away upon the English administrators and their servants, and that they have grown old without gaining experience. Deplorable disregard of the peculiar trait of the Native character is sure to widen the breach between the rulers and the ruled, and we fear that whatever is stern and unsympathetic in

Comments on the Government resolution regarding the *Pachumba* incident.

the conquered race will acquire a fiercer and harsher tone. The English Government therefore cannot be too vigilant in detecting instances of such conduct and too severe in visiting the culprits with exemplary punishment. Any relaxation of severity in such cases when detected, and the slightest yielding to feelings of race and colour, will produce intense dissatisfaction and leave indelible marks of disgrace upon the English honour. The resolution regarding the S. S. *Pachumba* incident betrays the pious care taken to shield the soldiers when it prominently notes the fact that the conduct attributed to soldiers by the memorialists as well as the Native press (the commission of rape upon some of the Hindu female passengers) is denied by them, but it does not say a single word regarding the brutal conduct of the soldiers in "kissing some of the women." Are not Government aware that the act of kissing a woman against her will and without her consent is an offence punishable under the Penal Code, and cannot a criminal court convict an accused person of an offence which is proved to have been committed though he be not charged with it at the commencement of the prosecution? If the soldiers are considered to have kissed the women against their will, they have committed an offence and merit severe punishment, and no amount of legal quibbling can help them out of the scrape. The whole truth lies in a nutshell, and it is simply this. The Government of Bombay, though animated with the best of intentions, failed to realize the heinousness of the offence committed by the soldiers and thus betrayed their utter want of appreciation of one of the noblest features of the Hindu character. It was a fortunate circumstance that the male relations of the lady passengers in whose presence the outrage was committed belonged to a class not accustomed to the use of arms and the rough trials of life, otherwise the result would have been the shedding of blood instead of the spilling of ink. The horrible tragedy at Chándor in the Násik District must be fresh in the memory of our readers, and it shows the reckless disregard and contempt for life which an Oriental shows when the honour of his female is concerned. Government have, by their leniency in this case, set a most pernicious example to the rampant Anglo-Indians in general and to the irrepressible red-coats in particular, and it does not require the prophetic powers of an Indian Cassandra to foretell that in future the honour of a Native female lies at the mercy of the sons of Albion and that the latter can revel in the commission of such offences with perfect impunity. We must however remember that when murders, rapes and attempts to violate the chastity of Native ladies of respectability by Europeans are of frequent occurrence and are punished, if at all, with fines or imprisonment for a short period, it is no wonder that the offence of kissing a Native woman should fail to rouse the sense of justice in the phlegmatic character of a foreign administrator. We should like to know whether the British Government would honestly and unflinchingly adhere to the principles of justice established in this notorious *Pachumba* case, if some of the Natives, while intoxicated with joy and pleasure on the happy Jubilee day, showed their regard to the European female sex by imprinting the most fervid and impassioned kisses often and often upon the cherubim lips and rosy cheeks of the fairies of the West, and thus drinking deep draughts of nectar at the gushing labial fount. Ah! it would be a sad trial for the patience of the phlegmatic Briton, and the result would be most pernicious to the Natives. The upshot of the whole affair is that the Government of Bombay have been led into the commission of a most serious blunder in passing such lenient orders in the case, and we hope they will not find it necessary to rue the day when they thus wantonly outraged the feelings and sentiments of the whole Native community.

The *Pachumba* incident and the effect of the resolution issued by the Bombay Government in connection therewith.

27. The *Pársi Punch* (113), a comic paper, dramatizes the *Pachumba* incident in its issue of the 6th February. Scene I is laid in the drawing-room of a Barra Sáheb (high-class European), in which the Mem Sáheb (the mistress of the house) is resting on a damask coach while Lália, one of her menial servants, being enraptured by her appearance, throws his arms round her neck and kisses her. His excuse for the act is that he was in *high spirits* and that even the Sarkár *mábáp* (parental government) do not attach much significance to it. He runs away from her after throwing at her the Government

resolution on the incident on board the S. S. *Pachumba*. Scene II is laid in the Police Court, where he is charged before the Magistrate with making an indecent assault on and outraging the modesty of Mrs. Barra Sáheb. The boy Lália makes the same defence here as he made before his mistress soon after the act, but the Magistrate refuses to accept it and sentences him to rigorous imprisonment for 6 months. The prisoner thereupon cries and observes that he is punished contrary to the resolution of Government. The paper adds that it is to be hoped that the boy Lália has more than sufficient time in 6 months to find out the secret why the European soldiers who kissed some Native female passengers on board the S. S. *Pachumba* were not punished.

Lord Reay and necessity for improving the Ratnágiri harbour.

28. The *Satyă Shodhak* (60), in its issue of the 6th February, refers to the speech of His Excellency Lord Reay delivered at Ratnágiri, and says:—His Excellency himself has spoken about the necessity of a good harbour for Ratnágiri, and consequently we have reason to hope that the want will be removed in his administration. The people had applied to His Excellency's predecessor to improve this harbour by building a quay, but nothing was done beyond the repetition of assurances. We therefore hope that Lord Reay will perpetuate the memory of his visit to Ratnágiri by improving its harbour.

Notice to Ráo Sáheb Pralhád Krishna Sháháne.

29. The *Arunodayă* (15), in its issue of the 6th February, publishes a notice in which Káshináth Gopál Deshpánde, a resident of Sinnar, calls upon Ráo Sáheb Pralhád Krishna Sháháne, late Mámlatdár of Sinnar in Násik, to tender an apology in writing within eight days from the time of the notice for the insult which Káshináth alleges to have been given to him by Mr. Sháháne in the matter of collecting subscriptions for a Hindu temple.

Closing of the Queen's Road, Bombay, against the carrying of dead bodies during certain hours.

30. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 6th February, refers to the case in which some Mahomedans were made to pay a fine of Rs. 200 for carrying a dead body to Sonápur by the Queen's Road during the prohibited hours, and observes that it is unjust to make such strict rules in the matter merely to please some Anglo-Indian ladies who happen to pass by the road, and still more unjust to punish so severely people in mourning. The paper further observes that the action of Government in this matter is not considered unjust only by Native newspapers, but even by the *Pioneer*, one of the foremost of the journals which are always opposed to Native interests.

Gambling in the city of Poona.

31. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 6th February, says that gambling prevails in parts of Poona called Bháji A'li and Rásté's Peth, and requests Government to put it down as soon as possible.

Thefts at Sirsi in Kánara and Chiplun in Ratnágiri.

32. A correspondent, writing from Sirsi, in Kánara, to the *Havyak Subodh* (137) in its issue of the 8th February, says:—Nearly 3 or 4 thefts have occurred here daily for the last month and a half. Now their number has risen to 8. Not only have the police been unable to trace a single theft, but when called upon to make an enquiry they try to prove that no theft has been committed. From this it appears that the police have some connection with the thieves. In one case, though the police had obtained a clue to the stolen property, which amounted to Rs. 3,000, they did not bring it to light. Had the Police Superintendent paid attention to this, there would not have been such mismanagement. [A correspondent, writing from Chiplun to the *Satyă Shodhak* (60) in its issue of the 6th February, also complains of thefts at that place.]

Crime in the Válva Táluka of Sátára.

33. In a communicated article, the *Aryaputră* (16), in its issue of the 6th February, complains of crime being rampant in Peth in Válva Táluka of the Sátára District on account of the negligence of the local police, and draws the attention of the authorities concerned to the matter.

34. A correspondent, writing from Hyderabad to the *Sind Sudhár* (148) in its issue of the 29th January, says:—Gambling has considerably increased in the town of Hyderabad, so much so that very few streets can be found in which it is not carried on. The gamblers are a source of annoyance and danger to residents. They commit and cause to be committed thefts, rob young children and their own wives, &c., of their ornaments, and do not seem to be afraid of the police. If Mr. Brayson, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, keeps a strict eye on the gamblers as well as the police, much good will result.

Prevalence of gambling in the town of Hyderabad, Sind, and a request to Mr. Brayson and the local police.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

35. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 6th February, says:—English historians say that the crime of bribery is comparatively of less frequent occurrence under the British rule, and this statement is true to a large extent. But it must be remembered that the salaries of public servants under the British Government are larger than under the Mogul and Marátha administrations, and that as the law on the subject of bribery lays it down that both the givers and receivers of bribes are punishable, the offences of this nature have little chance of coming to light. The latter of these two circumstances is the principal reason why few cases of corruption come to our courts. The principal departments, the officers of which take bribes, are the Judicial and Revenue. In the former the injustice done by the corrupt officer affects, in the majority of cases, only individual parties, while in the latter department a corrupt officer does injury either to Government or to a large body of the subject people. In this department the officers from the village Pátil and Taláti to the Revenue Commissioner have frequent opportunities of indulging in illegal gratification. The officers below the Commissioners, namely, the Collectors and their subordinates, if they are corrupt, will take bribes rather moderately. But if a Commissioner is disposed to misbehave in this direction, he has much scope for the exercise of his evil disposition. He is next to Government in authority and the people demanding anything from Government must have recourse to him. If in rare cases individuals apply to Government direct, they are informed that Government see no reason to interfere with the orders of the Commissioner. He is therefore virtually the king of the people. He has in his hands not only the power of transferring, appointing and dismissing Mámlatdárs and other officers and recommending men for the appointment of Deputy Collectors, but has also considerable influence in the matter of attaching and releasing iná ms, granting remissions and such other momentous questions. It is not therefore impossible for him to make money by dealing in these matters like a trader, for instance, by offering the places of Mámlatdárs, Aval Kárkuns, and Deputy Collectors for Rs. 2,000, 1,000 and 5,000 respectively, by demanding Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 3,000 for giving employment to a man's son and for transferring one to a favourite place respectively, by threatening to transfer an officer to a bad climate if he does not pay Rs. 500, and to dismiss one who has been complained against if he does not pay down Rs. 2,500, and so on. It is a different thing that there are no such corrupt Government servants, but if a high officer has ever a desire of taking bribes, can he not do so under the present law? Not to speak of injury to Government, is anybody acquainted with the harm done to poor rayats? We therefore suggest that the law on the subject of bribery should be revised.

Necessity for revising the law concerning the taking of bribes.

Part III.—*Education.*

36. In an article headed "The new educational policy," the *Subodh Patrika* (14), in its issue of the 6th February, says:—Is there a lack of carpenters, smiths and other workmen whose occupation the educated men could share? What is wanted is a development of industry by the application of capital and of science to the requirements of life, and to achieve that end we must have not only trained artizans, but educated men devoted to

Suggestions to Government regarding technical education.

practical science, as Mr. West said at the last convocation of the Bombay University. It is for this reason that we have been urging that in connection with technical education we must have professorial chairs for a lifelong and practical pursuit of scientific studies.

A proposal to allow the Bombay University to have its representative on the Board of Management of the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay.

37. The *Khambát Samáchár* (109), in its issue of the 11th February, approves of the offer made by His Excellency Lord Reay for establishing the Victoria Technical Institute in Bombay, and says:—Should some such scheme as a "Ripon Technical Branch" be created in the Victoria Technical Institute, the trustees of the Ripon Memorial Fund will not mind parting with the funds for this purpose. As to the Board of Management, we do not approve of the manner in which it is to be formed. That there should be no representative from the University, when there is to be one from the Port Trust and one from the Chamber of Commerce, appears strange, and we hope that some change will be made in the formation of this Board before it is finally settled.

Necessity for appointing a commission of enquiry into the present system of imparting education in the Bombay Presidency.

38. In an article headed "Mr. Justice West's impeachment of the Educational Department," the *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 6th February, says:—We believe the unsatisfactory state of things described by Mr. Justice West is recognized by many parents and even the teachers of the boys, but the system presses heavily on them all, and by its very weight ensures the continuance of its defects. These defects, we think, are due as much to the absence of a theory of moral discipline, alluded to by Mr. West, as to that of a well-adjusted curriculum of studies and of suitable text-books, both English and Vernacular; and no reform can be expected therein unless the evils are sifted by an open enquiry. Government seem desirous of transferring the secondary schools from their own to popular management; but we beg to put it to them whether it would not mean an absolute subversion of all education if that step were taken even in any single important instance, with the entire system charged with the evils ascribed to it by no less an authority than the careful observant Vice-Chancellor of the University? It is over thirty years since the Department of Public Instruction was created and supplanted the old Board of Education in our presidency. If at the end of that period, and with all the resources, the power, the prestige and the supervision of a State Department, our secondary schools—which are the real backbone of public education—are in the condition described by Mr. West, what can they be expected to turn out in the hands of private management composed of busy laymen? The thing is that the Education Commission of Lord Ripon should be followed by local investigations into the working of the system as it now obtains before plans are made for the future. Mere departmental conferences are of little use, because it is unreasonable to expect the officials of a department and the agents of a system to detect or point out their own shortcomings. We therefore conclude with an earnest appeal to the Government of Lord Reay to take the matter in hand without delay. The proposal of a commission of enquiry just now is perhaps not very popular, but for the purpose in hand there can be no other remedy. It need not be a very unwieldy affair. A small but compact body of educationists, Government and private, with an outsider or two, and with Mr. West at their head, might be appointed, and it might frame and publish a list of issues and examine witnesses, voluntary and invited, after the manner of the Public Service Commission. The examination need not take more than three or four weeks and the commission might report the result of the enquiry with its opinions and suggestions in the course of a month or two more, and then both Government and the public would be in a position to judge what changes were practicable and advisable. In the absence of such enquiry, we fear any change would be detrimental to the cause of education. Since the above was written we have heard, on what may be considered good authority, that a Government resolution abolishing one of the leading High Schools and confirming the fate of the two provincial Arts Colleges is about to be issued. Reliable as the information is, we hope it will prove premature, and that Government will yet abstain from abolishing a High School,

at any rate till the real position of things is ascertained by such an enquiry as the one we have suggested.

Disapproval of the reported reduction in the educational expenditure of the country.

39. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 7th February, says:—The Finance Committee is reported to have recommended a considerable reduction in the educational expenditure of the country, and, judging from the policy enunciated by His Excellency the Governor of our own presidency, the report seems unfortunately not unfounded. There is no blessing so great as that of education, and among the benefits which the people of India have acquired from the British Government none can be reckoned so valuable and beneficial next to the blessing of security of life and property. But just when the people are about to celebrate the Jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign, her representatives in India are about to change the educational policy in the name of financial pressure, fearing to touch other items of expenditure as powerful interests are concerned in their preservation. And, absurdly if not strangely, the services of a number of poor peons in the local Sheriff's office are about to be done away with. It is reported in town that Government will announce soon the fate of the Deccan College and the Surat High School by issuing their resolution on the subject. Ahmedabad is gone, Poona is going. *Sic transit gloria ! !*

Severance of Government connection from high schools and other educational institutions.

40. The *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 10th February, says:—It is much to be regretted that Government should have resolved to sever their connection with several high schools and other educational institutions in this presidency, numbering in all seventeen, at the instance of the Finance Committee. The public is surprised that the administration of Lord Reay, who is a reputed educationist, should discourage education. But it is said that His Lordship's Government has protested against the decision of the Supreme Government. If this be true, His Lordship should publish the correspondence on the subject, so that the public may be able to form a correct opinion on the question and to know whom to blame and whom to appeal to. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the 12th February expresses similar sentiments.]

The Fort Branch School in Bombay should not be abolished as recommended by Mr. Mánekji Bejanji Cooper.

41. The *Jáme Jamshed* (103), in its issue of the 9th February, says:—Government should not accept the suggestion made by Mr. Mánekji Bejanji Cooper for the abolition of the Fort Branch School in Bombay. The school is very old, and serves well to keep up the enthusiasm of private enterprise. The children of a large number of poor persons attend the institution, and that the attendance has remained steady in spite of the numerous private schools round about it is a proof that the institution has secured the confidence of the public. Private enterprise has not yet sufficiently advanced to be able to take up the work of education completely. [The *Yajdán Parast* (135) of the 6th February styles the proposal made by the head of a private high school in Bombay for the abolition of several local Government branch schools as selfish and detrimental to the cause of primary education, and remarks that such a step will, it is feared, reduce the importance of the Elphinstone High School of which they are feeders.]

Remarks on the memorial of the School-Masters' Association in connection with the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University.

42. With reference to the memorial presented to the authorities of the Bombay University by the School Masters' Association in connection with the Matriculation Examination, the same newspaper, in its issue of the 10th February, says:—The suggestions for appointing separate examiners in history and geography, and for giving one hundred marks to every paper and allowing three hours within which to write the answers, are appropriate and should be adopted. The oral examination should not be abolished, as it is the best test of a candidate's knowledge of English. Separate examiners should be appointed for examining the candidates orally and the examination should be strict and searching. The English paper should be

divided into two parts as recommended by the Association. No piece for translation should be set in connection with the paper in English, as one is given in connection with the second language of the candidate. The paraphrase of a passage in English should be compulsory, as it is a good test of the knowledge of the English language.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Sanitation of Surat.

43. With reference to Dr. Hewlett's report on the sanitary condition of Surat and the Government resolution thereon, the *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 7th February, says:—The drainage and water-works suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner for improving the sanitation are costly affairs, and the people of Surat, who already bear heavy municipal taxes, are unable to pay their cost. Though the condition of Surat is not so frightful as Dr. Hewlett has described it, the municipal commissioners ought to take such measures for the improvement of sanitation as can be taken without enhancing the municipal taxes. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (103) of the same date approves of Dr. Hewlett's report, and advises the municipality to provide for a water system and effect changes in privies as advised by the Sanitary Commissioner.]

Complaint against the municipality of Tásgaon and a suggestion to the Collector to enquire into it.

44. The *A'ryaputrá* (16), in its issue of the 6th February, says:—There is great excitement caused at Tásgaon on account of the chairman and members of the municipal committee having reduced the amount of house-tax payable by themselves. The Collector of Sátára should therefore personally enquire into the matter.

Part V.—*Native States.*

Approval of the rumoured appointment of Ráo Báhádur Bábáji Lakshman Sávant as Regent of Kolhápur.

45. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 6th February, heartily approves of the proposal to appoint Ráo Báhádur Bábáji Lakshman Sávant Regent at Kolhápur, and says that Lord Reay deserves every praise for his profound judgment and far-sight in making this selection, that Government will be doing justice if the rumour turns out to be true, and that they should take care not to appoint a Bráhman to the regency at Kolhápur. [The *Jagad-hitechchhu* (36) of the 5th February also approves of the rumoured appointment of Ráo Báhádur Sávant as Regent of Kolhápur.]

Killing of dogs in Porbandar by the order of Mr. Lely, Joint-Administrator of that State.

46. In a paragraph headed "Mr. Lely Sáheb, this is not good," the *Deshi Mitrá* (93) of the 10th February refers to the public meeting of the Hindus of Porbandar held in Bombay on the 6th instant to take measures against the killing of dogs in Porbandar by the order of Mr. Lely, Joint-Administrator, and says that the order has created much dissatisfaction, and that it is much to be regretted that Mr. Lely, who is the friend of the poor, should have issued such an order.

Complaint against the Mámlatdár of Ránáwáo, Porbandar.

47. In a paragraph headed "Notices to correspondents," the *Gujaráti* (99) of the 6th February says that a "Traveller" writes to it from Ránáwáo, Porbandar, to complain against the conduct of the Mámlatdár of that place. He says that the peons and kárkuns under him are forced to do private work for him, that he keeps two or three merchants with him at the time of public auctions and is thereby enabled to act as he pleases, that he hates the rayats, and that Mr. Lely, the Joint-Administrator of Porbandar, should attend to the complaint.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
14th February 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 12th February 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Appointments :
Approval of the appointment of Mr. Bádsháh, C.S., to the Post Master Generalship of the North-Western Provinces ... 5
Disapproval of ditto 5
Cambay enquiry : The serious charges brought against Mr. Wilson, late Collector of Kaira and Political Agent, Cambay, by Mr. Laud, Diván of Cambay, and observations thereon :
The *Mahrátta* 7
The *Native Opinion* 8
The *Subodh Patrika* 8
Forests : The grievances of the people of India with respect to — ... 9
Ill-treatment of Natives by Europeans :
Comments on the Government resolution regarding the *Pachumba* incident 9
Comments on the — 8
The *Pachumba* incident and the effect of the resolution issued by the Bombay Government in connection therewith 10
Judicial matters :
Alleged refusal of the leading European barristers in Bombay to accept the brief of Mr. Shámráo Náráyan Laud in the Cambay enquiry and a suggestion to the High Court 8
Mr. Dosábhái Frámji as a judicial officer 8
The Poona whipping case and the enhancement of the sentence of fine on Captain Hughes by the Bombay High Court ... 8
Morality of the *Puráns* : The — or books which are accepted as guides to religious truth by the Hindus 9
National Indian Congress of 1886 : Observations on the criticism of some of the London newspapers on the — 5
Police :
Closing of the Queen's Road, Bombay, against the carrying of dead bodies during certain hours 11
Crime in the Válva Táluka of Sátára 11
Gambling in the city of Poona 11
Prevalence of gambling in the town of Hyderabad, Sind, and a request to Mr. Brayson and the local — 12
Thefts at Sirsi in Kánara and Chiplún in Ratnágiri 11
Provincial contracts : Disapproval of the new — 5
Public Service : Notice to Ráo Sáheb Pralhád Krishna Sháháne ... 11
Public Service Commission :
Comments on the evidence given by some Anglo-Indians before the — 7
Comments on the evidence given by Mr. Shuttleworth before the —. 7
Comments on the evidence given by Messrs. Campbell and Shuttleworth before the — and the questions put by some of its members 6
Expectations of the Natives about the result of the — 6
The proposal to hold the examination for the Civil Service of India in England alone ridiculed... 6
Queen's Jubilee :
Government employés in the subordinate service and the Jubilee gifts to them 4
Inability of India to raise subscriptions for Jubilee memorials here and at the same time to contribute to the Imperial Institute in London :
The *Bombay Samáchár* 4
The *Subodh Patrika* 4
Suggestions to improve the condition of the Hospital Assistants and the mill hands in commemoration of the — 4
The power of municipalities to spend money on the occasion of the — 4
Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament : Comments on the — ... 4
Ratnágiri harbour : Lord Reay and necessity for improving the — ... 11
Retrenchment in expenditure : The contemplated amalgamation of the Broach Collectorate with that of Surat disapproved 9

Page.

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Law concerning the taking of bribes: Necessity for revising the — ... 12

PART III.—*Education*—

Bombay University: Remarks on the memorial of the School Masters' Association in connection with the Matriculation Examination of the — 14
Education in the Bombay Presidency: Necessity for appointing a commission of enquiry into the present system of imparting — ... 13
Reduction in the educational expenditure:
Disapproval of the reported — of the country 14
Disapproval of the abolition of the Fort Branch School in Bombay as recommended by Mr. Mánekji Bejanji Cooper 14
Severance of Government connection from high schools and other educational institutions 14
Technical education: Suggestions to Government regarding — ... 12
Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay: A proposal to allow the Bombay University to have its representative on the Board of Management of the — 13

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Surat: Sanitation of — 15
Tásgaon: Complaint against the municipality of — and a suggestion to the Collector to enquire into it 15

PART V.—*Native States*—

Kolhápur: Approval of the rumoured appointment of Ráo Báhádur Bábáji Lakshman Sávant as Regent, — 15
Porbandar:
Complaint against the Mámlatdár of Ránáwáo, — 15
Killing of dogs in — by the order of Mr. Lely, Joint-Administrator of that State 15

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 12TH FEBRUARY 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

A death caused by the vaccinator of Nandura circle in the Malkápur Táluka.

The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 7th February, writes:—We hear that a death was caused a few days ago by the vaccinator of Nandura circle in the Malkápur Táluka. The circumstances attending the event we publish below as they came to our knowledge. It appears that a *dhed* boy having been called by the vaccinator to be vaccinated, the father of the boy begged that, as the boy had then had an attack of small-pox, vaccination might not be performed. The vaccinator, as usual with his class of people, not liking such disobedience of his mandate, had the boy brought forcibly for the purpose of exercising his professional skill upon him. The father interceded, which in addition to the feelings of anger created by his disinclination to submit his poor child for vaccination, was sufficient to insult our Hazrat. This naturally brought down on the back of the father a few stripes of the rattan from the hands of the imperious Hazrat. The father for the time being forgot that he was in contact with a member of a warlike race, no doubt through the severe pain he was experiencing on account of the thrashing he had received, and abused him. This irritated our Hazrat so much that he gave such a blow to the poor man as caused immediate death. If this account be true, it is an event which speaks volumes. It is, no doubt, a sign of the gallant bravery of the Mahomedans, but it surely points out that these men are more adapted to the *Jangi Paltang* (military service), as they call it, than to the docile occupation of a civilian.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
14th February 1887.

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[CONFIDENTIAL] No. 8 OF 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 19th February 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Do.	Weekly	600
13	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
14	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	1,000
	MARA'THI			
15	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
16	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
17	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
18	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
19	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
20	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
21	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*22	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
23	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	200
*24	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolháp ur	Do.	275
*26	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	150
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
28	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	600
29	„ Dnyán Dip	Bombay	Monthly	450
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolháp ur	Weekly	297
31	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	700
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
37	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
*40	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
41	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
42	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
43	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
44	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
46	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
47	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
48	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
51	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
58	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
°64	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
66	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
67	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
68	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*69	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*70	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
71	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
*72	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
74	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*75	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
77	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
78	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
79	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
81	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
82	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
83	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
84	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*85	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
86	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
87	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	200
88	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
89	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
90	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
91	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*92	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
93	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	100
94	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
95	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
96	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
97	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
98	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
99	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
100	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
101	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
102	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
103	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Do.	Monthly	300
104	„ Gul Afshán	Do.	Do.	659
*105	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly... ...	200
106	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
107	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
108	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
109	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,027
110	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*111	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*112	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
113	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,500
°114	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	150
115	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	350
116	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
117	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
118	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
119	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
120	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
121	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
123	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
125	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
126	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
127	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
128	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
129	„ Subodh Prakásh	Nadiád	Do.	1,700
*130	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	100
*131	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
132	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
133	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
134	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
135	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*136	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
138	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
139	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
140	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*141	„ Havyak Subodhă...	Bombay	Do.	100
142	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
143	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
144	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
	URDU.			
145	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*146	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
147	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
148	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
149	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	SINDI.			
150	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	460
*151	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
152	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Sholápur Samáchár* (63), in its issue of the 15th February, praises Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress for her kind and benevolent rule over India, prays to God for her long life and prosperity, and wishes to see her rule extend over all parts of the world. All the papers of the week devote considerable space to accounts of the Jubilee celebration, and several of them publish verses in praise of Her Majesty.

The Jubilee celebration in India.

2. The *Poona Vaibhav* (52), in its issue of the 13th February, says:—Those who call Natives disloyal must have certainly been mortified to see the grand display of loyalty to the Empress of India made by the Natives. If educated Natives had not exerted themselves to make the celebration of the Jubilee a grand affair, European officers would never have been able to induce the people to celebrate the Jubilee in the manner they have begun to do. This clearly shows that educated Natives are the most loyal of all British subjects. It is our duty as subjects of Her Imperial Majesty to rejoice on this occasion and we will do it right heartily, but it is Government alone that can make us happy. Government should therefore make the following concessions on this auspicious occasion. They should (1) prevent the butchering of cows, (2) permanently settle the land revenue assessment, (3) freely admit Natives into the Indian Civil Service, (4) allow India's representatives in Parliament, (5) give equal justice to Europeans and Natives, (6) modify the Forest Act, and (7) cancel the oppressive clauses in the A'bkári Act. In short, they should act in such a way as will drive out the feeling from our mind that we are under a foreign rule.

Display of loyalty by Natives on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee and a suggestion to Government with respect to it.

3. The *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 19th February, observes:—It is very gratifying to the people of India that the English press should have appreciated and expressed satisfaction at the rejoicings held in India over the Queen's Jubilee and at the enthusiasm displayed by the Natives of all classes. The Natives, however, expect that the English press will, if it has not already done so, recommend the Home Government to confer on them, as a reward for their loyalty and in commemoration of the Jubilee, some new important political rights and privileges. The English press is very powerful, and if a large portion of it advises Government to make these concessions they are sure to be made. The people of India are much obliged to the *Pall Mall Gazette* for recommending Government to make the Indian Legislative Councils more representative in commemoration of the Jubilee. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

Concession of important political rights to the people of India recommended in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee.

4. The *Native Opinion* (10) of the 13th and the *Pratod* (55) of the 14th February request that Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress will graciously be pleased to admit four representatives of India into the British Parliament in commemoration of the Jubilee.

Admission of Indian representatives into Parliament.

5. With reference to the Jubilee honours, the *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 18th February, observes:—The old and objectionable principle observed in the bestowal of honours has not been departed from in the conferring of the Jubilee honours. A large number of the persons who have received the favour consists, as usual, of Government officers and Native Chiefs. A few of the public benefactors along with several undeserving men have been granted the Jubilee honours. The people are glad that Government have recognized the services of Messrs. Dinsháh Mánekji Petit, Rámasvámi Mudaliyár, Melvill, Mahádev Govind Ránade and Wordsworth, and Dr. Hunter, but the same cannot be said of the honour done to the Honourable Mr. Master, Mr. Peary Mohan Mukarji, Nawáb Sálar Jung and Sayad Amir Ali, whose public careers have been sadly

Remarks on the bestowal of the Jubilee honours.

disappointing. His Highness the Gáikwád of Baroda has not rendered the public such service as to deserve the Knight Grand Commandership of the Star of India bestowed upon him. Probably he has received the honour either for the grand reception he recently accorded to His Excellency the Viceroy or in accordance with the policy of Government to keep the Native Chiefs pleased. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 17th and the 18th and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82) of the 18th February express somewhat similar sentiments. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (6) and the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in their respective issues of the 16th and the 17th February, congratulate Ráo Báhádur Mahádev Govind Ránade on his being made a Companion of the Indian Empire.]

Request to His Excellency Lord Reay to maintain the present expenditure on high education as a Jubilee gift.

6. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 14th February, says:—The policy of retrenchment which the Government of Bombay intend, according to the *Bombay Gazette*, to pursue is sure to fill all thoughtful persons with alarm and anxiety. The public has scarcely yet reconciled itself to the loss of two collegiate institutions in the presidency maintained by the State. They have heard with undisguised concern the news of the intended abolition of the Surat High School. The further news that no less than seventeen high schools, which means all but one or two high schools in the whole presidency including Sind, are to meet the fate of the Surat High School and the Deccan and Gujarát Colleges has come upon us like a thunderbolt. The news, if true, is very significant of the attitude and intention of Government, and if false must be promptly contradicted by Government. There has been nothing since the enactment of the Press Gagging Act and other dark deeds of the Lytton *régime* which is so much calculated to unsettle the public mind and to shake its confidence in the generosity of the British Government as the news published by the *Gazette*. Such news is mortifying in the extreme and is singularly inopportune at a time when all loyal hearts are filled with joy for the Queen's Jubilee and when efforts are made on all sides to celebrate the occasion like a national festival. In return for these popular demonstrations, it is often asked, what Jubilee memorial Government is going to give to the people. In face of the present financial embarrassments it is useless to expect any costly memorial from Government, but an assurance that the present expenditure on high education will be maintained in its integrity will, we venture to think, be as acceptable a Jubilee-gift as any memorial in gold or silver, and no better occasion can be chosen for the purpose than the address which Lord Reay will deliver at the Town Hall on the auspicious morning of the 16th instant. Until such an assurance is given the people can scarcely be blamed for believing the information given by the *Gazette* to be true, and we entreat Lord Reay not to allow the people to leave the Town Hall with such a wrong notion.

Criticism on the Government resolution on provincial contracts.

7. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 13th February, says:—Though not much surprised, we cannot but view with dismay the recent resolution of the Government of India propounding at some length the principles on which it has determined to renew, for another term of five years, the quinquennial provincial contracts of 1881-82. Familiar as we are with the history of the decentralization of Indian finance and the numerous benefits that have resulted from it to the various provinces of the empire since 1870, we are constrained to observe that the resolution in question is calculated to retard that healthy progress which the different local administrations have been enabled to show by the exercise of thrift and by judicious management during the last fifteen years. The scheme boldly aims at securing all the advantages of a centralized system of finance, and reaping at the same time the chief benefits of decentralization which the diligence and economy of provincial Governments have brought about. That the Government of India, in its present awkward position, should have to take refuge in a scheme of finance foredoomed to failure is to us really astonishing. On the one hand it aims at the reduction of the existing allotments of revenue to provincial Governments, seeking in the same breath to pounce upon whatever additional revenue they

may be able to raise in future by improved administration and thrift; and on the other hand it attempts to hold in its grip the reins of their respective expenditure, so as to leave them practically little or no freedom of control. In other words, the resolution is calculated to resuscitate the very condition of affairs in the financial administration of the country which successive Finance Ministers, from Mr. Laing down to Mr. Massey, greatly deplored and which Lord Mayo was the first Viceroy to boldly face and terminate by the substitution of the policy now historically associated with his name. It is indeed most unfortunate that the Supreme Government, in face of the lessons taught by the condition of affairs prior to the date of the famous resolution of 1870, should now retrace its steps and deliberately resolve upon renewing the provincial contracts on a principle admittedly unsound and mischievous in practice. To seek to introduce a change, the certain effect of which will be to ultimately plunge the Indian Exchequer into more serious embarrassments than at present, is to perpetrate a grave political blunder, the consequence of which it is not difficult to foretell. It is tantamount to courting ultimate disaster by ignoring the experience of the past. It is absurd to suppose that such a system of decentralization can afford any guarantee of steadiness to Indian finance or inspire any confidence among the intelligent public. Like the cunning and selfish landlord, the Supreme Government will allow its tenants (the local administrations) to improve the lands leased to them and afford ample opportunity to nurse their management till such time that the leases terminate. When the time arrives they will be told that the whole value of their improvements will be the landlord's. This is certainly not decentralization. But the iniquity of the arrangement does not end here. There is to be a law for the provincial Governments for the disbursement and control of their respective expenditure, but none for the Government of India. Provincial expenditure is to be rigidly regulated. But there is to be no such rigid check over the Imperial expenditure, and specially military expenditure. We need not ask the question as to who shall control the controller. The Supreme Government will be at liberty, at the expense of the luckless provincial Governments, to indulge in all sorts of rash and profitless enterprises. The thrifty subordinate Governments are exhorted to save and make up their diminished receipts as best they may, but they are precluded from expending their savings on local wants and requirements. The Imperial masters will know how much or how little out of these can be allowed to them. Perhaps none at all. The provincial administrations are to accumulate money with the main object of supplying the sinews of small wars or big expeditions to the Supreme Government. What a business-like procedure, to be sure! And what an example of thrift! Verily, this *is* decentralization with a vengeance.

8. Writing on the same subject in another part of the paper, it says:—

Provincial contracts and the policy of His Excellency Lord Dufferin.

> This new policy of the Government of India must be regarded as a virtual abandonment of that scheme of financial decentralization which was inaugurated by the Government of Lord Mayo in 1870, and which was expected to lead to success in the management of funds devoted to education, sanitation, medical and local public works, and to "afford opportunity for the development of self-government, for strengthening municipal institutions and for the association of Natives and Europeans to a greater extent than heretofore in the administration of affairs." Its outcome may fairly be expected to be that the departments mentioned above will be starved or their maintenance will be thrown upon municipal and local funds and resources. In the case of one, and not the least important of them, education, signs of an advent of the catastrophe are already visible. And so not only will the provincial services be crippled, but the very name of local self-government will be associated with increased burdens and thus brought into disrepute and dislike among the masses of the people. This is certainly not watering and pruning what Lord Ripon and his predecessors have planted; and therefore we hope against hope that Lord Dufferin will yet avert such a misfortune from the country by insisting upon England bearing her fair share of the charges of the transfrontier politics of India, which are at least as Imperial and important to her as the Colonial defences of which she bears the entire cost.

9. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 13th February, says :—The power of purchasing vast stores for the Government of India which at present is vested in the India Office is a glaring instance of how power can be abused even under the best form of government. The India Office made no less than 289 lákhs worth of purchases during the first eight months of the current year. Nearly 21 lákhs of these were spent on clothing. Could not India have furnished this? Then again 3 lákhs of rupees were spent on stationery, 9½ lákhs on cotton piece-goods, 4½ lákhs on leather and leathern manufactures—all these could have been purchased in India at a lower cost or at least at the same cost. So much money spent in India itself would be sufficient encouragement to Indian manufacturers. Another advantage would be that the India Council Bills would be lessened by that amount. We should then hear less of the loss by exchange. Economy must not be practised by fits and starts. A steady and uniform system is what is wanted here to relieve the Government of India from financial embarrassments. While everyone is shedding tears over the decay of Indian industries and while Government itself confesses that it is so, is it not strange that Government should not try this simple remedy of reviving these indigenous industries? Tenders should be invited from local manufacturers for the supply of stores. Such only as are not to be obtained in India at less or equal cost should be indented for from England. But who will do this? Lord Dufferin, they say, means to effect considerable reforms. But why does he not give his attention to such matters? Lord Ripon did so and with some success. The people recognized the good intentions of Lord Ripon and praised him. When Lord Dufferin acts in the same way the people will give him the same reward. But His Lordship would like to have praise pure and simple without being asked to do something to deserve it.

Request to His Excellency Lord Dufferin to encourage Indian manufacturers by purchasing Government stores from them instead of buying them in England.

10. The *Shubh Suchak* (65), in its issue of the 11th February, points out the increase in the amount of pensions given to European officials from 1867 to 1887 and says:—The cause of such an increase is the rule whereby officers are given pension when they are fifty-five years old, with a view to give promotion to junior officers. When men in England vigorously conduct responsible duties at the age of fifty-five, is it not a kind of plunder to allow pensions to able Indian officers at that age in order to give promotion to their juniors? Is there no man in Great Britain to stop this plunder?

The fifty-five years' rule for pensions condemned.

11. The *Pandit* (148), in its issue of the 11th February, says:—The vacancy which will be shortly created in the Bombay Legislative Council by the departure of the Honourable Badrudin Tyebji to Europe for the benefit of his health should be filled up by the appointment of Mr. P. M. Mehta. Mr. Mehta's claims have been several times overlooked, and it is to be hoped that Lord Reay's Government will not fail to do him justice on the present occasion.

Mr. P. M. Mehta recommended for a seat on the Bombay Legislative Council.

12. The *Mahárashtrá Mitrá* (45), in its issue of the 10th February, refers to the Cambay enquiry and says that it is a very dirty affair. It cannot be said, remarks the paper, that Mr. Laud has concocted the charge against Mr. Wilson. There must be some truth at the bottom and Mr. Wilson does not seem to be quite innocent. The case is a nice commentary on the moral character of English Civilians, who always make too much of their morality and find fault with Natives.

Comments on the serious charge brought against Mr. Wilson, late Collector of Kaira, by Mr. Laud, Diván of Cambay.

13. In connection with the Cambay case, the *Pandit* (148), in its issue of the 11th February, says :—Whatever the result of the case may be, considering all the surrounding circumstances we think Mr. Wilson to be in the wrong. Mr. Shámráo would not hazard his lucrative post by conspiring in this way against

Mr. Wilson. This is one of the great reasons in favour of Mr. Laud. The case has created a great stir in the Native community, which is awaiting its issue with anxious concern. The same paper, in its vernacular columns, says:—This case has given rise to much comment among all classes of people in Bombay. The evidence for the prosecution has been completed and that for the defence is to be produced. With the exception of a slight difference the evidence produced by Mr. Shámráo has been uniform and it shows that his story is correct, but a satisfactory conclusion cannot be arrived at until the evidence for the defence is heard. Mr. Wilson does not deserve blame, because he appears to have been misled by others. Many subordinates in civil employ, particularly the Brálımans, the Parbhus and others, send the women of their families to the houses of European officers who have newly arrived in the country in order to secure their good graces. They thus commit sin for which they will receive severe punishment from heaven. Probably Mr. Wilson will be found to have committed a slight fault, and in that case he should be transferred to such a post as will prevent him and Mr. Shámráo meeting together in the transaction of public business. There is no doubt that Mr. Shámráo tried that the case should not come before the public, and Mr. Wilson ought to have done the same. Mr. Wilson is likely to receive every help as the Commission is composed of Europeans, but there is no doubt that Lord Reay wili do full justice in the matter. Mr. Shámráo's story, though true, is likely to be disbelieved, and even if it be proved true, Mr. Wilson is not likely to be punished in proportion to the offence committed by him. And hence it is to be hoped that the case will be settled privately. In the Civil and Military departments female influence is resorted to, but those who do it commit sin.

Sentence passed upon a European by Mr. Dosábhái Frámji for making a grievous assault on a police sepoy and a request to the Bombay High Court.

14. The *Shri Shiváji* (64), in its issue of the 11th February, refers to the case recently tried by Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in which a European was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 for making a grievous assault on a police sepoy, and observes that the sentence is inadequate and is likely to encourage bad persons to commit such offences. It requests the Bombay High Court to revise the decision given by Mr. Dosábhái and to pass such sentence as the serious nature of the offence may deserve.

Complaint against the ábkári policy of Mr. Mulock, Collector of Surat.

15. The *Rást Goftár* (121), in its issue of the 13th February, says:—We have been receiving bitter complaints from poor people, and specially the agricultural classes, against several harsh orders issued by Mr. Mulock since his appointment to the Collectorship of Surat. These complaints have now become so numerous that we think it our duty to call the attention of Government to them. Mr. Mulock is one of those Civilian officers who wish to exercise arbitrary sway over the people, and appears to be possessed, as it were, of the keys of the art of becoming unpopular. His policy seems to be to rigorously work the harsh A'bkári, Forest and Arms Acts. When Government have done away with the oppressive system of putting up to auction licenses for the sale of liquor and toddy in Bombay, Mr. Mulock has introduced it into Surat for the sale of toddy. Not only this, but after the lapse of 2 or 3 months since the auction sale of licenses for the current year he has added one more condition to the rules for holding these licenses, viz., the fixing of the minimum number of date trees to be tapped by the licensee. When Government have done away with this rule in Bombay at the suggestion of the A'bkári Commission, we fail to make out the necessity for its introduction into the Surat District. He has also compelled the toddy-drawers in the service of the licensees to obtain separate licenses for themselves and they alone are allowed to tap the trees. Moreover the licensees cannot drink the toddy drawn from the trees for them. These conditions were forcibly imposed upon the licensees after they had bought the licenses. If they had been imposed upon them from the very beginning they would not have paid so highly for the licenses. Now, are the date trees to

remain untapped during the sickness or sudden absence of the toddy-drawers? The system of compelling toddy-drawers to take out licenses introduced by Mr. Mulock into Surat does not prevail in any other part of the Bombay Presidency, and it is a matter for regret that he should have paid no attention to the petition of these poor sellers and drawers of toddy about the loss likely to be caused to them during the illness of the toddy-drawers.

Damage done by frost to the standing crops in parts of Gujarát and a request to the Bombay Government.

16. The *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 16th February, says:—The standing crops in most parts of Gujarát, particularly in the districts of Surat, Broach and Navsári, have been damaged by frost, inflicting heavy losses on the agriculturists, the poorest of whom are unable to bear them. Some of the poor agriculturists are said to be unable to raise sufficient money to pay the land assessment. Government should therefore institute an enquiry into the subject and allow more or less remission in the assessment as each individual case may require. [The *Broach Mitrá* (87) of the 16th, the *Broach Samáchár* (88) of the 17th, and the *Satyodayá* (125) of Dohad of the 10th February make a similar request to Government for the districts in which they are published.]

Exemption of the High-priest of the Bohrás from personal attendance in law courts disapproved.

17. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (76), in its issue of the 13th February, says:—The Bombay Government appears to be very favourably inclined towards the Mullánji, the High-priest of the Bohrás, whom it is pleased to exempt under the provisions of Section 641 of Act XIV. of 1882 (the Code of Civil Procedure) from personal appearance in law courts. We are quite against this exemption for two main reasons. First, this High-priest has not done, to our knowledge, any good act so as to deserve such a mark of favour. The second and the main reason for our protest is that the Mullánji has many creditors and to them he does not willingly pay a farthing in liquidation of his debt. His creditors will now find it very difficult to recover their money from him. Commissions for taking evidence will now have to be appointed, and who, we ask, will pay the costs of such commissions? The poor creditors will be ruined. We request Government to show mercy to the many creditors of the Mullánji by cancelling the exemption in question, or at least to provide that he shall appear personally in court in cases regarding his personal debt. We hope that it is not because our worthy Governor was invited by the Mullánji to his residence during His Excellency's recent visit to Surat that this exemption has been extended to him.

The erection of a strong building for a theatre opposite the Bori Bandar railway station objected to.

18. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82), in its issue of the 14th February, says:—Permission is invariably given by the Engineering department at the presidency to erect such temporary buildings on the Esplanade in Bombay as can be removed, on order issued to that effect, within twenty-four hours. Notwithstanding this rule a strong building for a theatre is being erected on the Esplanade opposite the Bori Bandar railway station. A stone foundation is laid and heavy teak timber is being used in the construction of the building. It is to be hoped that the Engineering department will compel the proprietors of the theatre in question to conform strictly to their agreement to erect a temporary building.

Encroachment upon Government ground at Harsol by the police patel of that place.

19. The *Hitechchhu* (77) of Ahmedabad publishes a news-letter from Harsol in its issue of the 17th February, in which the writer complains of the police patel of that place having gradually encroached upon public ground and of having extended his house, which was originally very small, and remarks that it is surprising that no notice should have been taken of the encroachment in question when such conduct on the part of the poor inhabitants is speedily taken notice of and that when Mr. Lákhábhái was Mámlatdár in Paránti] the police patel was compelled to remove the shed he had erected on the ground now again encroached upon.

20. The *Satyá Shodhak* (61), in its issue of the 13th February, says that the police patels at Hátkhambe and Nánaj in the Ratnágiri District have received threatening letters bearing the signature of Tántia Bhil, who is committing dacoities in the Central Provinces, similar to those received some years ago by people on that side under the signature of the notorious Vásudev Balvant Fadke, stating that the Peshwa Nána Sáheb has joined him, that they intend to visit those villages, that they should keep money ready for them, and that if they fail to do so they will be murdered. The paper adds that the letters have been forwarded by the police patels to the authorities at Ratnágiri, and that some fool must have played this mischief.

Threatening letters received by the police patels at Hátkhambe and Nánaj in the Ratnágiri District under the signature of Tántia Bhil.

21. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (86) of the 15th February, writing from Bulsár under date the 9th idem, says:—For nearly a month past dacoits have spread much terror in this part of the country. No trace has yet been found of the culprits who recently committed dacoity in the village of Kopli in the Párdi Táluka. The liquor shop of Mr. Kekobád in the village of Kharki-Madhari in the Dharampor State was plundered last week by the dacoits and much valuable property was carried away by them. The dacoits appeared at the shop of Mr. Beherámji in the Dáng on the next day, and spilt the liquor stored in casks. The authorities ought to speedily bring the dacoits to justice.

Frequent dacoities in the neighbourhood of Bulsár in the Surat District.

Part II.—*Education.*

22. The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (49), in its issue of the 14th February, refers to the address delivered by His Excellency Lord Reay at the opening of the Sind Arts College and says:—Lord Reay, we think, wants to earn praise for his educational policy. His Excellency blames the originators of the present system of education, but we are of opinion that it was suitable to those times. We praise the prudent and far-sighted men who introduced it. Had there been sweet-talking Governors at that time like Lord Reay, the East India Company would not have allowed them to continue in office even for four days.

The educational policy of His Excellency Lord Reay.

23. The *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 15th February, says:—The educational conference held in Bombay last year pointed out the great desirability of making salutary changes in the books prescribed for the Gujaráti school course, and particularly in the books used in girls' schools, but it is very disappointing to find from the notification issued last week by the local Government that no attention has been paid to the important suggestion made by it. With the exception of one or two innovations in the case of beginners, the old school course and the difficulties and perplexities of the different standards have been preserved intact.

Complaint that no changes have been made in the Gujaráti school course.

Part III.—*Municipalities.*

24. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 13th February, says:—We cannot but express disapproval of the way in which the Bombay Town Council and the Municipal Corporation have been dealing with the money of the rate-payers, even though the occasion for the prodigal waste be the Jubilee of our beloved Empress. The original grant for the Jubilee was Rs. 1,00,000, but it was subsequently raised to Rs. 1,20,000 without opposition. This inattention to the interests of the municipality is certainly unbecoming the "city fathers." Perhaps some of them did not like to sanction the additional grant of Rs. 20,000 for illuminations, but held their tongues through fear of being charged with disloyalty or lukewarmness in loyalty. We are really thankful to Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, for not making a still larger demand, for had he but made it we have no doubt it would have been sanctioned in the same blind spirit. And for this prodigality the Corporation appears much more to blame,

Disapproval of the way in which the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Town Council deal with the rate-payers' money.

standing as it does in contrast to the prudent conduct of the Bombay Government, who, instead of acceding to the recommendation of their Executive Engineer to make a grant of Rs. 80,000, cut down the amount to Rs. 30,000 only. Surely no sane person will for a moment suppose that Government have thereby exhibited disloyalty to the Empress. The people will naturally think that Government feel that the money in their coffers is their own and ought not to be wasted, while the members of the Corporation do not seem to feel such a responsibility regarding the rate-payers' money, and never think twice before spending it. There is, however, one consolation, and that is that a legal difficulty has come in the way of the Corporation making any contribution towards the Imperial Institute in London, otherwise that outlet would have been utilized by it to its utmost extent. This legal difficulty seems to have made the Corporation stop in its headlong course and take a survey of its doings in the present connection. When this difficulty about contributing to the Imperial Institute was started the "worthy city fathers" arose to the consciousness of considering their legal authority about the grant they had made for the Victoria Technical Institute in Bombay. It is no doubt better to be wise even after the event than never at all, but it shows the way in which the members of the Corporation go to work. "Fads" is the proper expression for the objects which seem at times to carry away their wise heads. Of course we shall not be glad to find that the Corporation has no authority to make this grant also. But what we are sorry for is the almost rash career into which the Corporation rushes when the goal is the expenditure of the people's money. [The *Rást Goftár* (121) takes a similar view in its issue of the 13th February.]

Suggestions to the Tatta Municipality regarding water-supply and road-lighting.

25. A correspondent, writing from Tatta to the *Muin-ul Islám* (151) in its issue of the 28th January, says:—The municipality ought to direct its attention to road-lighting and water-supply arrangements of the town, which are unsatisfactory. The lamp-posts are placed at too great a distance from one another and the water-tanks are open. The want of *pucka* wells in the town is seriously felt.

G. M. SA'THE',

Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
23rd February 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 19th February 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Abkári: Complaint against the — policy of Mr. Mulock, Collector of Surat. 8
Cambay enquiry: Comments on the serious charge brought against Mr. Wilson, late Collector of Kaira, by Mr. Laud, Diván of Cambay:
The *Máhárashtrá Mitrá* 7
The *Pandit* 7
Crops: Damage done by frost to the standing — in Gujarát and a request to the Bombay Government 9
Encroachment upon Government ground at Harsol: Complaint against the — by the police patel of that place 9
Exemption of the High-priest of the Bohrás from personal attendance in law courts: Disapproval of the — 9
Judicial matters: Sentence passed upon a European by Mr. Dosábhái Frámji for making a grievous assault on a police sepoy and a request to the Bombay High Court 8
Legislative Council, Bombay: Mr. P. M. Mehta recommended for a seat on the — 7
Pensions: The fifty-five years' rule for — condemned 7
Police:
Frequent dacoities in the neighbourhood of Bulsár in the Surat District 10
Threatening letters received by the — patels at Hátkhambe and Nánaj in the Ratnágiri District under the signature of Tántia Bhil ... 10
Provincial contracts:
Criticism on the Government resolution on — 5
The — and the policy of His Excellency Lord Dufferin... ... 6
Public honours: Remarks on the bestowal of the Jubilee honours ... 4
Queen's Jubilee:
Admission of India's representatives into Parliament in commemoration of the — 4
Concession of important political rights to the people of India recommended in commemoration of the — 4
Display of loyalty by Natives on the occasion of the — and a suggestion to Government with respect to it 4
Request to His Excellency Lord Reay to maintain the present expenditure on high education as a Jubilee gift 5
The Jubilee celebration in India 4
Stores: Request to His Excellency Lord Dufferin to encourage Indian manufacturers by purchasing Government — from them instead of buying them in England 7
Theatres: The erection of a strong building for a theatre opposite the Bori Bandar railway station objected to 9

PART II.—*Education*—

Educational policy of His Excellency Lord Reay: Comments on the — ... 10
School-books: Complaint that no changes have been made in the Gujaráti school-course 10

PART III.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay: Disapproval of the way in which the — Municipal Corporation and the Town Council deal with the rate-payers' money ... 10
Tatta: Suggestions to the — Municipality regarding water-supply and road-lighting 11

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 26th February 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Do.	Weekly	600
13	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
14	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	1,000
	MARA'THI			
15	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*16	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
17	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
18	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
19	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
20	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
21	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*22	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
23	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	200
*24	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
*26	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	150
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
28	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	600
29	„ Dnyán Dip	Do.	Monthly	450
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
31	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	700
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
37	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
*40	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
41	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
42	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
43	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
44	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

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INDIA OFFICE
28 MAR 87

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
46	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
47	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
48	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
*50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	100
51	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
58	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
*64	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
66	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
67	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
68	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*69	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*70	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
71	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
*72	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
74	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*75	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
77	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
78	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
79	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
81	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
82	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
83	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
84	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
*85	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
86	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
87	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	200
88	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
89	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
90	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
91	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*92	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
93	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	100
94	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
95	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
96	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
97	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
98	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
99	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
100	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	984
101	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
102	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
103	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
104	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	659
*105	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
106	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
107	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
108	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	125
109	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,027
110	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*111	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*112	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
113	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,500
*114	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	150
115	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	350
116	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
117	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
118	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
119	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
120	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
121	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
123	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
125	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	31
126	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
127	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
128	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	620
129	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,700
*130	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	100
*131	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
132	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
133	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
134	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
135	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*136	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
138	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
139	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
140	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*141	„ Havyak Subodhă...	Bombay	Do.	100
142	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
143	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
144	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
	URDU.			
145	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*146	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
147	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
148	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
149	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	SINDI.			
150	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	460
*151	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
152	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

A comic Jubilee telegram to Her Majesty the Queen.

The *Hindu Punch* (34), a comic paper, in its issue of the 24th February, publishes in the form of a Jubilee telegram to Her Majesty the Queen a summary of the stock complaints of the press, such as the poverty of India, the administrations of Governors-General and Governors like Dalhousie, Lytton, Dufferin, Temple, Duff, &c., and their unpopular measures like the annexation of Native States, the passing of the Press Gagging Act, the annexation of Burmah, the ration rates sanctioned for the famine-stricken people by Sir Richard Temple, the imposition of the Income and other taxes, the discouragement of education, and the conduct of Anglo-Indians and European planters towards the men and women of India.

His Excellency Lord Reay's Jubilee speech and the redemption of the pledges given in Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858.

2. With reference to Lord Reay's Jubilee speech in the Town Hall at Bombay, the *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 21st February, remarks that in its opinion many of the pledges given in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 yet remain to be redeemed, and that if they had been redeemed, as His Excellency says they have been, the state of India would have been twice as good as it is now.

The Queen's Jubilee in India and regret at Government having failed to make substantial concessions to the people in commemoration thereof.

3. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 20th February, says:—The Jubilee holidays are over. People seem to have instinctively felt, without altogether confessing it to themselves, how rare the occasion was and how few people of the present generation would be spared to witness another Jubilee of the reign of a Kaiser-i-Hind. Under this dim consciousness and prompted by innate loyalty, Her Majesty's Indian subjects have observed the Jubilee in a right royal style. And as one result the surface of the country has been dotted over by works of beneficence and utility—Victoria schools, colleges, canals, bridges, hospitals, and hundreds of other aids to human happiness, with the Divine blessing resting on them all and on her whose queenly and motherly virtues have called them into existence. The Jubilee day was also signalized by the feeding and clothing of the poor, a custom peculiar to the East, and by alleviating the sorrows of unoffending sufferers. Altogether, India has observed the Jubilee of the reign of her beloved Queen-Empress in a manner which we scarcely expect to characterize the celebration of it in England and the Colonies. The only regret is that Government fell woefully short of reaching the Indian ideal of their duty on such an occasion. [The *Gujaráti* (102) of the 20th and the *Hitechchhu* (77) of Ahmedabad of the 24th February take the same view. The *Bombay Samáchár* (86) of the 23rd February says that the loyalty of the Natives as displayed on the Jubilee occasion should be recognized by conferring on them new rights and privileges, reducing the heavy burden of taxation and repealing rigorous and vexatious enactments. The *Pársi Punch* (117) of the 20th February contains a cartoon representing a Jew carrying a number of flags and medals on his person. The letter-press is as follows:—A Jubilee enigma. Why is the Jubilee like a *Jew* and his *belly?* Because it is ready "*to take*" but unwilling "*to give.*" The papers of the week devote considerable space to accounts of the Jubilee celebration in different parts of India, and unanimously desire that Government should make some substantial concessions to the people in commemoration of the auspicious event and in recognition of the deep loyalty displayed by them.]

The generosity of the Mahárája of Vizianagram on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee and the concessions expected by the Natives from their rulers.

4. The *Yajdán Parast* (139), in its issue of the 20th February, says that the remission of the arrears of land revenue for three years to the amount of Rs. 3,92,425 granted by the Mahárája of Vizianagram to the ryots in his State in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee is very creditable to a zamindár like him, and that it shows what the Natives expect from their rulers on grand political occasions.

His Excellency Lord Reay's Jubilee speech and the omission of the mention of the Pársis therefrom considered a mistake on His Excellency's part.

5. In an article headed "The Governor and the Pársis," the *Rást Goftár* (121) of the 20th February expresses regret at the omission of the mention of the Pársis as a loyal nation along with the Canadians, the Australians, the Hindus and the Mahomedans named in His Excellency Lord Reay's Jubilee speech, thinks that the omission is intentional as the Pársis do not form a large nation, and observes that though their population is limited they are like a big nation not only in Bombay but all over India. Bombay is very much indebted, remarks the paper, to the Pársis, and the authors of its glories upon which His Excellency the Governor dwelt with great pride in his speech are the Pársis. They are the originators of all movements, social, religious, educational and political, in this city. The celebration of the Jubilee in Bombay is an instance in point. Among the Natives, the Pársis have contributed the largest amount towards the Jubilee fund. They have been the foremost in the Jubilee rejoicings, display of enthusiasm, illuminations, and the attendance at the large gathering at the Town Hall. By this omission in a historical ceremony His Excellency has ignored, as it were, their existence and their loyalty. The worthy Governor did not mean it. But he ought to have remembered this loyal and grateful nation, no matter how small. His Excellency has committed a mistake in not referring to it in his speech.

Remarks in connection with the bestowal of the Indian titles in commemoration of the Queen-Empress' Jubilee.

6. In alluding to the Indian titles bestowed upon a large number of Native gentlemen in commemoration of the Queen-Empress' Jubilee, the *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 21st February, says:—The great liberality shown in the bestowal of the Jubilee honours has largely increased the number of title-holders and has depreciated the value of public honours. A new title has been instituted for such Hindus and Mahomedans as are distinguished for their Oriental learning, but an invidious caste distinction has been made in the establishment of this order. While the titles of Mahámahopádhyáya and Shams-al-ulama have been instituted for the Hindus and the Mahomedans respectively, no similar honours have been created for the Pársis, the Jews and other Oriental people, among whom it cannot be said that there are no learned men. The arrangement for the bestowal of a *khillut* on a learned person is not appropriate; pecuniary aid to men of this class would be proper as they are almost invariably poor. There was no need for instituting the new "Order of British India" for rewarding the services rendered in connection with the Afghan frontiers. Those who performed these services and men of Oriental learning could have been rewarded with some of the titles that were already in existence. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the same date expresses similar sentiments, observing that as usual the Bengal Presidency has received the largest number of the titles, followed by the Panjab, the North-West Provinces, Bombay and Madras in the order mentioned.]

The Jubilee honours.

7. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 20th February, says:—We beg heartily to congratulate the Honourable Mahádev Govind Ránade, Mr. W. Wordsworth and Shet Dinsháh Mánekji Petit, the two former on receiving the decoration of "C. I. E." and the latter on being knighted. No worthier recipients of these honours could have been selected by Government. We congratulate His Highness the Gáikwád of Baroda upon the enviable distinction which Government have worthily conferred upon him. He is undoubtedly a model prince, and we hope that God will bless His Highness with long life and augmented prosperity. By the bye, we may also congratulate Professor Wordsworth upon the honour with which he is worthily, though after a long time, invested. He certainly deserves much more honour than has been accorded to him. But what worthier honour could there be than the noble sentiments of the people about him? [The bestowal of a knighthood on Mr. Dinsháhji Mánekji Petit has given much satisfaction to the Native press. The *Rást Goftár* (121) of the 20th February feels disappointed at the omission of the names of Messrs. Dosábhái

Frámji, C.S.I., Dádábhái Navroji, Phirojsháh M. Mehta, Griffiths and Stevenson, and specially Khán Báhádur Mancherji Kávasji Marzbán, from the Jubilee Honours Gazette, which, it says, is otherwise satisfactory. The *Yajdán Parast* (139) and the *Gujaráti* (102) of the 20th February add to the above list of omissions the names of Messrs. West, Nánábhái Haridás and Badrudin Tyebji.]

8. The *Kannadá Suvarte* (142), in its issue of the 18th February, says :— The whole of India would have rejoiced to see the names of the Honourable Dádábhái Navroji and Bábu Lál Mohan Ghose inserted in the list of Jubilee honours.

Messrs. Dádábhái Navroji, Hari Ráoji Chiplunkar and Khán Sáheb Dorábji of Poona recommended for a title.

9. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 20th February, says : —We should have liked to see in the list of Jubilee honours the name of Mr. Hari Ráoji Chiplunkar. He has taken part in every public movement and has done his best to promote the cause of education. Any deserving institution, which has made a demand on his purse, has not had to go away without a substantial donation. He is one of those Marátha gentlemen—we regret that their number is small—who are endeavouring to spend their money most judiciously in the furtherance of the cause of education and who are singularly free from caste prejudices. The latest instance of his liberality is setting apart a sum of Rs. 3,000 for a scholarship in connection with the proposed Technical School at Poona. We hope to see both Mr. Dádábhái Navroji and Mr. Hari Ráoji Chiplunkar rewarded with titles at the next distribution which will take place in June. The *Poona Vaibhav* (52), in its issue of the 20th February, makes special mention of Mr. Hari Ráoji Chiplunkar and Khán Sáheb Dorábji for their personal exertions and pecuniary sacrifices in the celebration of the Jubilee at Poona, and says that the public will feel itself honoured if Government be pleased to confer titles on men like them.

Request to Government to confer titles on some of the prominent Tálukdárs of Gujarát in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee.

10. In referring to the procession of the Tálukdárs of Gujarát at Ahmedabad on the Jubilee day and the part taken by them in the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, the *Nyáyadarshak* (116) of the 21st February requests Government to confer titles on some of them in recognition of their deep loyalty, and says that Mr. Pestonji Jehángir, Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát, and Mr. Reid, the Collector of Ahmedabad, should recommend Government to bestow titles on the Koth, A'mod, Gánf and other Darbárs, as none of the Gujarát Tálukdárs has yet been favoured with a title. It adds that such a favour will gladden the hearts of the entire population of Gujarát.

A protest against not furnishing the local Native daily press with a copy of the Government resolution about the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in Bombay.

11. The *Jáme Jamshed* (106), in its issue of the 22nd February, says :—It is much to be regretted that the Government resolution recording the loyal enthusiasm displayed by the people of Bombay in the celebration of the Queen-Empress' Jubilee should not have been furnished to the vernacular dailies at the time it was sent to the local English dailies for publication. It is highly desirable that the Native public should know as early as possible the opinion entertained by Government about the popular enthusism in the celebration of the Jubilee, and the daily vernacular press is the best medium through which to accomplish that object. On many occasions before this Government have shown similar indifference towards the vernacular press, and protests were made against this conduct but to no purpose. It is however to be hoped that no cause will be given in future for a similar complaint.

12. The *Sanmárgá Dipika* (12) and the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 21st February find fault with the management of the children's *fête* given in Bombay in connection with the Jubilee celebration, and state that many Hindu children had to go home without getting any sweets. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the same date, makes a similar complaint about the management of the children's Jubilee *fête* in Poona, and says that many children were crushed in the crowds and had injuries done to their arms and legs.]

Mismanagement at the children's Jubilee *fête* in Bombay.

13. The *Dnyánodayá* (7), in its issue of the 24th February, says:—Sixteen thousand children were gathered together on the occasion of the children's *fête* in Bombay, and it was an imposing sight to see so many girls and boys of various nationalities assembled together in one place. Some papers have reported that everything passed off without a single hitch. Such, however, is not the opinion of many. Although abundant provision seems to have been made for all, there were those who received far more than was necessary, while others went away without anything. This was largely owing to a change in the original plans, which proposed leaving all the arrangements for each school to its managers. Had this been done all would have been looked after, and had there been a failure at any one point it would have been impossible for the sufferers to have complained of the general managers. The arrangements as carried out seemed to have been made for the special benefit of favoured schools and parties. Such an exhibition of selfishness we have never before had the misfortune of seeing. A liberal Hindu gentleman has given Rs. 3,000 to be used in making Jubilee medals for children. It is to be hoped that this plan may be more successfully carried out, and that every child who is entitled to a medal will receive one.

14. In alluding to the satisfaction expressed in the Government notification of the 20th instant in connection with the arrangements made for the Jubilee school feast, the *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 22nd idem, observes:—Certainly better arrangements could have been made for the protection of the children from the burning sun. The school-boys of several institutions in Girgaon had to walk to the Fort as no tram-cars could be had, and suffered much from the sun. Arrangements for the feast as good as those made for European children were not made for Native children, and the entertainment provided for the latter was quite inadequate to the trouble to which they were put. The police arrangements for the occasion were also defective. [The *Rást Goftár* (121) of the 20th and the *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 21st February express somewhat similar sentiments. The *Jáme* adds that Colonel Portman deserves no blame in the matter, for he did all he could.]

15. While speaking of the Jubilee illuminations in Bombay, the *Subodh Patrika* (14), in its issue of the 20th February, expresses regret that the building of the Elphinstone High School should have been left unilluminated, says that the High School building looked like a house in mourning and that all spectators were disagreeably surprised to see it in a neglected state, and hopes that the popular belief regarding the intention of Government about educational institutions will prove false and that the celebration of the Jubilee will not be associated with discouragement of education by Government.

The absence of illuminations in the building of the Elphinstone High School on the Jubilee night.

16. With reference to the praise bestowed by Government in their notification of the 20th instant on the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, for the police arrangements made on the occasion of the celebration of the Queen-Empress' Jubilee, the *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 22nd idem, observes:—The arrangements made by the police on the Jubilee day caused much inconvenience to the public. The carriages of Natives living at Dhobitaláv were not allowed to be driven direct to the Fort, but were made to go by the Bhendibazár back roads till they could join the main road at the Grant Medical College. The carriages of Europeans were not, however, subjected to any restraint and were allowed to pass by any

The arrangements made by the police of Bombay on the illumination night for the carriage traffic disapproved.

road their occupants chose. In short, the police arrangements for the carriage traffic were of such a nature as to cause considerable inconvenience to the Native public, and it is to be hoped that Government will not permit their repetition on a future occasion.

Publication of the report of the Finance Committee prayed for.

17. The *Satyá Shodhak* (61), in its issue of the 20th February, says:—If the recommendations of the Finance Committee for reduction in public expenditure are carried out by Government without placing them before the public for their information and criticism, what is the use of the valuable time and labour spent by the people and several public associations in making suggestions in the matter? It would be partial not to allow the public bodies to judge for themselves how far their suggestions have been accepted by the Committee and to express their free opinion on the recommendations of the Finance Committee before they are finally sanctioned by Government. We think Government should give as much information to the people as possible in this matter, as the people have every right to ask for it. If Government intend to do good to the people and if the Finance Committee was appointed for the very purpose, why has the report of the Finance Committee yet been held back from them? It seems that the report contains some suggestions which are sure to call forth strong criticism from the press and the public bodies, and Government seem to be afraid of it as it would hinder a little the carrying out of those suggestions. From influential Anglo-Indian papers like the *Times of India* we learn that the Finance Committee has recommended the abolition of the Deccan College and 17 High Schools in the Bombay Presidency. If Government carry out this suggestion and effect reduction in the Educational Department we think they will commit a serious and disgraceful blunder.

Comments on the serious charge brought against Mr. Wilson, late Collector of Kaira, by Mr. Laud, Diván of Cambay.

18. Referring to the Cambay enquiry, the *Shri Shiváji* (64), in its issue of the 18th February, says:—Though the result of the enquiry is not yet declared, people have already formed their opinion about it. The Government resolution on the *Pachumba* scandal is fresh in the minds of the people and they are quite sure that the same reasoning will be used in this case and the accused will be pronounced not guilty. Even though it be proved that Mr. Wilson did ask Mr. Shámráo to send his daughter to his bungalow, it is the latter who will be called a fool on the ground that as both of them were friends Mr. Wilson must have asked Mr. Shámráo to send his daughter to his bungalow with the intention of giving her an honourable reception.

A grievous assault by two European soldiers on a Native on the road between Hadapsar and Poona, and comments thereon.

19. The *Suryodayá* (66), in its issue of the 21st February, says:—Two soldiers met a Native grocer on the road between Hadapsar and Poona and demanded his blanket. On his refusing to give it they assaulted him with their sticks and broke one of his arms. The injured man went to Poona and got his wounds dressed by Dr. Vishrám Rámji. A search was made for the soldiers, but without any effect. Such men will never come to their senses unless they are severely beaten on the spot at the very moment. If they treat a man in this way they will never let go any opportunity of outraging a woman, if they meet one in a lonely place. This is a very serious matter and will one day result in something disastrous. These pranks bespeak the approaching ruin of the British Government.

The liberal gift of Sir Dinsháh Mánekji Petit for opening either a female medical college or for enlarging the Sir Jamsetji Hospital.

20. With reference to Sir Dinsháh Mánekji Petit's offer to Government to give Rs. 1,25,000 to be used either in establishing a medical college in connection with the Cama Hospital or in the enlargement and improvement of the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital, the *Bombay Samáchár* (86) of the 22nd February recommends that the munificent gift should be used to provide a female medical college, as it is urgently needed to carry out the praiseworthy scheme of female medical aid to Native women devised by the Countess of Dufferin. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 23rd February, on the other hand, disallows any such

need, as, it says, there is not a sufficient number of young Native ladies properly educated in English who would be benefited by an attendance at the proposed medical college. The *Jáme* therefore recommends that an English High School for Pársi ladies should be opened with the fund liberally placed by Sir Dinsháh at the disposal of Government.]

Request to the Bombay Government to allow Dr. Boyd, Acting Ophthalmic Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, to continue in his present post.

21. A correspondent, signing himself "James," writes to the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (109) of the 20th February in praise of Dr. Boyd, Acting Ophthalmic Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, and adds that his return to his former duties which will soon take place will cause a great loss to the city and that it is the duty of the citizens and the students of the Grant Medical College to submit a petition to Government asking for his confirmation in his present post.

A collision in the Alibág harbour.

22. The *Jáme Jamshed* (106), in its issue of the 25th February, says :—A sad accident occurred in the Alibág harbour on the 22nd instant. The ferry steamer *Krishna* belonging to Messrs. Shepherd & Co. collided with a boat containing some passengers, when two of them were drowned, two received serious injuries and three were missing. It is complained that the captain of the steam ferry, who is a Mahomedan, did not render expeditious help to the passengers who were thrown into the sea, by lowering the steamer's boats, the survivors being rescued by some country boats which were hard by. The collision took place at 10 in the morning. It is also complained that accidents frequently occur in this harbour through the carelessness of the sailors of the ferry steamers.

Complaint against the chief constable of Válva in Sátára.

23. The *Pratod* (55), in its issue of the 21st February, publishes a letter signed by one Mahammad valad Fattu, in which he complains about the partial, dilatory and oppressive conduct of the Válva chief constable towards him in connection with petitions referred to the chief constable about the difference of the correspondent with his wife in property matters and the theft of the crops on his land under dispute by certain friends of his wife.

Part II.—*Education*.

The abolition of the Deccan College and public opinion about it.

24. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 20th February, says :—Whatever the state of things in Bengal may be, for Bombay we can say that no private Native body is in a position to take entire charge of such an institution as the Deccan College. If time be allowed and facilities offered the Deccan Education Society may undertake such a responsibility; but even then it would do so with great unwillingness. The Society has expressed its unwillingness to take upon itself such a heavy burden. Government should therefore think twice before settling the question of the transfer finally. When once the arrangement is entered into there will be no backing out. Government must therefore see, before it takes any definite action in the matter, that what it contemplates is absolutely necessary in the interests of higher education itself. As yet only vague rumours have reached the people, who have had to depend upon conjecture for accounting for the action of Government. We therefore urge Government to publish for general information the grounds of its action and invite criticism upon it. To go against the current of public opinion would not be a safe step to take. Lord Reay has hitherto showed a scrupulous regard for public opinion, and we are certain that in this matter he will not perversely ignore the hostile criticism that has appeared in the majority of the Native papers. Let His Lordship clearly show what it is that leads him to take what the public regards as a retrograde step. Let him prove that the transfer of the Deccan College to a private body is the most economical arrangement under the present straitened circumstances of the Indian Exchequer. The more the light thrown upon the proposed transaction the better will it be for all parties concerned, the Government, the Deccan Education Society, and the public.

Want of information about the views of Government has given rise to wild rumours and vague surmises, which have filled the public with consternation. There is room enough, according to the view of the public, for Government and private colleges to exist together. It is for Government to prove that it is not so.

A rumour about the intended transfer of eighteen English schools in the Bombay Presidency to private educational bodies and the inexpediency of the proposed measure.

25. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 21st February, refers to the rumoured intention of the Bombay Government to withdraw assistance from eighteen high and 1st grade schools in the presidency, and observes :—It is very surprising that the Home Government is quite heedless of the great indiscretion which is being committed in the administration of India in connection with the education of the masses. Government are said to desire to withhold their support from educational institutions for two reasons, namely, that retrenchment is to be effected in public expenditure, and, secondly, that people are in a position to undertake their own education. These reasons are fallacious and should not be acted upon. The principal cause of the popularity of the British rule in India is the encouragement which has been given under it to popular education, and it is foolish and discreditable to make retrenchments in the expenditure on education which is already inadequate ; secondly, it is absurd to judge of all private schools in the presidency from the state of the New English School at Poona. The large number of candidates from private schools who failed to pass in the last Matriculation Examination clearly shows the inefficiency of private schools and their inability to conduct the work of education independently of Government. Some people suspect that the object of Government is to discourage the spread of education in India, as it is believed to have made the people unruly and disloyal. If there is truth in this suspicion the fears of Government are unfounded. Education has, on the contrary, made our people modest and loyal, as will be seen from the recent celebration of the Jubilee. The entire public is deeply concerned at the educational policy which Government are said to intend pursuing. We think that the Government of some future Viceroy will have occasion to repent of Lord Dufferin's policy, as the Government of Lord Canning has had to do of the career of Lord Dalhousie. Lord Dufferin seems to have made up his mind in the matter and it is useless to address him, but we warn the Home Government against the policy of Lord Dufferin in order that its evil consequences may not prove detrimental to British interests hereafter. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in referring, in its issue of the 21st February, to the Jubilee speech of Lord Reay and the progress which India has made during the half century of Her Imperial Majesty's reign, disapproves of the rumoured departure in the educational policy of Government and states that for all the advance the people have made in education they are not able to do without Government support in the work of public instruction. It thinks that the efficiency of the High School at Poona is gradually diminishing in comparison with the private schools in that city, and that it may, without much inconvenience, be handed over to the Deccan Education Society.]

The Poona High School should not be abolished.

26. With reference to the report in one of the vernacular newspapers of Poona that the Poona High School is to be closed, the *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 25th February, says :—The Poona paper approves of the intended closing of the Poona High School on the grounds that this institution costs more than the other schools of the same grade in that city, and that it has been of late passing at the Matriculation Examination less students than it passed in previous years. These reasons, if true, prove that the management of the school has deteriorated and needs revision. They are not good grounds for closing the institution. The educational needs of the people have been growing of late and the number of educational institutions ought to be multiplied to supply those needs. The resolution of Government to discontinue the State management of the Deccan College has already injuriously affected the educational interests of the Deccan, and the injury need not be aggravated by the abolition of the Poona High School.

27. Referring to the Government resolution on the abolition of the City School at Ahmednagar, the *Jagadádarsh* (36), in its issue of the 20th February, says:—Who is Mr. Smith to suggest to Government the abolition of the school and what connection has he with it? Why are Government going to act upon his suggestion to the inconvenience of 33 thousand inhabitants of Ahmednagar? In other places Government are compelling the municipalities to take over charge of local schools, and we do not understand their motive in not transferring the City School to municipal control even when the local municipality has voluntarily offered to manage it. Government are perfectly aware that mission schools are not established with the object of spreading education, but that their secret and principal object is to spread Christianity, and so no mention has been made of these schools in the Government resolution. As for the other private school our opinion is that it is quite useless and has no prospects of improvement even for the next forty years. The fate of the City School seems to be sealed as its head-master has been ordered by the Divisional Inspector not to admit any more fresh boys to the school, and with it that of the High School too as the former is a feeder to the latter. From this it seems, though it is not clearly stated in the Government resolution, that Government intend that our boys should attend the local mission schools. As the real object of mission schools is the spread of Christian religion our people are unwilling to send their boys to those schools. Under these circumstances we request Government to transfer the City School to municipal control.

Disapproval of the future abolition of the City School at Ahmednagar and a request for its transfer to the local municipality.

28. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (19), in its issue of the 21st February, deprecates the rumoured intention of Government to abolish the High Schools, says that if the intention be carried out Lord Reay will lose the reputation which he has gained for his zeal in the cause of education and the people will believe that Government intend one thing and do another, and recommends that the Belgaum High School may be spared, as it is in a flourishing condition and as the private schools in that town are in an indifferent state.

Disapproval of the rumoured abolition of the Belgaum High School.

Part III.—*Municipalities.*

29. The *Pársi Punch* (117) of the 20th February contains a cartoon representing Sir Frank Souter with a basket full of rupees, annas and pies along with a flag over his head. The letter-press runs as follows:—A Jubilee measure of Loyalty. Formula:—Loyalty + Economy (or Poverty) = Disloyalty ∴ Economy (or Poverty) : Disloyalty :: Extravagance (or Wealth) : Jubilee Rewards. [Sir Frank Souter was sorry that the proposal made by Colonel Portman to enhance the Jubilee grant had been met with an amendment moved by a Pársi gentleman and seconded by the son of another gentleman who was now enjoying one of the highest honours in Her Majesty's gift. He was astonished at the course they had taken.]

Remarks made by Sir Frank Souter at a recent meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation about the conduct of two of its Native members who disapproved of an increase in the grant for illuminations in Bombay on the Jubilee day ridiculed.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

30. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 20th February, says:—The other presidencies and provinces have acquitted themselves equally well in celebrating the Jubilee. But the palm seems to have been carried off by the Native States of India. Native Princes have vied with one another in celebrating the Jubilee on Oriental principles. As an instance we may point to Pálanpur, a large territory with a very limited and inelastic revenue, the Mahomedan ruler of which, besides founding a Victoria Jubilee Institute, feeding and clothing the poor, illuminating the town and organizing a fair with its costly accompaniments of fire-works, &c., abolished at one stroke the transit duties all over his State, thus incurring a loss of something like 30,000 rupees

Celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in Native States.

a year. The removal of this odious impost will eventually benefit the people far and near, but whenever this benefit is perceived the recipients of it will bless the Queen's Jubilee for it more than anything else.

The intention of the Jám of Navánagar to commemorate the Queen's Jubilee with borrowed capital disapproved.

31. In the columns of "Fresh intelligence," the *Gujaráti* (102) of the 20th February states that the Jámnagar State is deeply sinking in debt under its present ruler, that its debt amounts to about 30 lákhs of rupees, 20 lákhs out of that sum being advanced by Seth Shankarji of Jámnagar, that the Jám intends to spend about one lákh of rupees in Rájkot in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee, that his original creditors are said to have refused to advance him more money, that a Bhátia merchant of Bombay, Thákar Mulji Jetha, has agreed to lend 3 lákhs of rupees to him, that none but the Jám would thus show off his pomp by running into debt, and that Government ought to give him some advice in the matter.

The Jubilee Darbár at Sholápur and the Rája of Akalkot.

32. The *Kalpataru* (39), in its issue of the 20th February, remarks that many people were sorry to see that in the Jubilee Darbár at Sholápur the Rája of Akalkot was seated on the left-hand side of the Collector instead of, as usual, on the right-hand side, and requests that Government will take notice of the slight shown to the Rája.

G. M. SA'THE',

Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
3rd March 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 26th February 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Cambay enquiry: Comments on the charge brought against Mr. Wilson, late Collector of Kaira, by Mr. Laud, Diván of Cambay ... 8
Coasting steamers: The recent collision in the Alibág harbour ... 9
Donations: The liberal gift of Sir Dinsháh Mánekji Petit for opening either a female medical college or for enlarging the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái Hospital 8
Finance Committee: Publication of the report of the — prayed for ... 8
Ill-treatment of Natives by Europeans: A grievous assault by two European soldiers on a Native on the road between Hadapsar and Poona and comments thereon 8
Police:
Complaint against the chief constable of Válva in Sátára ... 9
The arrangements made by the Bombay — on the Jubilee illumination night for the carriage traffic disapproved 7
Public honours:
Messrs. Dádábhái Navroji, Hari Ráoji Chiplunkar and Khán Sáheb Dorábji of Poona recommended for a title 6
Remarks on the bestowal of the Jubilee honours:
The *Bombay Samáchár* 5
The *Din Bandhu*... 5
The *Kannadá Suvarte* 6
Request to Government to confer titles on some of the prominent Tálukdárs of Gujarát in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee. 6
Public Service: Request to the Bombay Government to allow Dr. Boyd, Ophthalmic Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, to continue in his present post. 9
Queen's Jubilee:
A comic Jubilee telegram to Her Majesty the Queen 4
His Excellency Lord Reay's Jubilee speech and the omission of the mention of the Pársis therefrom considered a mistake on His Excellency's part 5
Mismanagement at the children's Jubilee *fête* in Bombay:
The *Bombay Samáchár* 7
The *Dnyánodayá*... 7
The *Sanmárgá Dipika* 7
His Excellency Lord Reay's Jubilee speech and the redemption of the pledges given in Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858 ... 4
The — in India and regret at Government having failed to make substantial concessions to the people in commemoration thereof. 4
The generosity of the Mahárája of Vizianagram on the occasion of the — and the concessions expected by the Natives from their rulers 4
The absence of illuminations in the building of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, on the Jubilee night 7
Vernacular Press: A protest against not furnishing the local Native daily papers with a copy of the Government resolution about the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in Bombay 6

PART II.—*Education*—

Deccan College: The abolition of the — and public opinion about it ... 9
Reduction in the educational expenditure:
Disapproval of the abolition of the Poona High School ... 10
Disapproval of the future abolition of the City School at Ahmednagar and a request for its transfer to the local municipality ... 11
Disapproval of the rumoured abolition of the Belgaum High School 11
A rumour about the intended transfer of eighteen English schools in the Bombay Presidency to private educational bodies and the inexpediency of the proposed measure 10

Page.

PART III.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay: Remarks made by Sir Frank Souter at a recent meeting of the — Municipal Corporation about the conduct of two of its Native members who disapproved of an increase in the grant for illuminations in Bombay on the Jubilee day ridiculed 11

PART IV.—*Native States*—

Akalkot: The Jubilee Darbár at Sholápur and the Rája of — ... 12
Native States: The celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in — ... 11
Navánagar: The intention of the Jám of — to commemorate the Queen's Jubilee with borrowed capital disapproved 12

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26TH FEBRUARY 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 21st February, says:—We beg to bring to the notice of the Amráoti authorities a very serious grievance from that quarter. Some mischievous people of notorious character have, we hear, begun to trade in hides procured by illegal means. Cows and buffaloes of poor people are secretly poisoned for the purpose and their hides cheaply bought from the Mángs and Mahárs. Nearly 50 animals have fallen victims to the rapacity of these rascals and many poor families have been deprived of their means of subsistence. We hope the authorities concerned will take up the matter and stop the illegal trade.

Request to the authorities at Amráoti to stop the trade of hides procured by illegal means.

G. M. SA'THE',

Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
3rd March 1887.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 5th March 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Do.	Weekly	600
13	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
14	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	1,000
	MARA'THI			
15	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
16	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do	100
17	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
18	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
19	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
20	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
21	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*22	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	160
23	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	200
*24	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
28	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	600
29	„ Dnyán Dip	Do.	Monthly	450
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
31	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	700
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
37	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
*40	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
41	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
42	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
43	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia...	Do.	125
44	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly... ...	265

1 Frequently admits English articles.

2 Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Mahárásh̃tră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
46	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
47	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
48	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
51	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
58	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
*64	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
66	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
67	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
68	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*69	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*70	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
71	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
*72	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
74	„ Vritiasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*75	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
77	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
78	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
79	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
81	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
82	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
83	„ Aryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	334
84	„ Aryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	500
85	„ Arya Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
86	Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
87	„ Broach Mitra	Broach	Weekly	539
88	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
89	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
90	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
91	„ Chakraváh	Dohad	Weekly	70
*92	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
93	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	100
94	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
95	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
96	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
97	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratna	Surat	Do.	300
98	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
99	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
100	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
101	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
102	„ Gujaráti	Do	Weekly	1,536
103	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
104	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	659
*105	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	209
106	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
107	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patra	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
108	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
109	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,027
110	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*111	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*112	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
113	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
*114	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	150
115	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
116	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
117	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
118	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
119	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
120	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
121	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
123	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
125	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
126	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	327
127	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
128	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
129	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
*130	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	100
*131	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
132	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
133	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
134	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
135	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*136	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
138	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
139	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
140	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*141	„ Havyak Subodhă...	Bombay	Do.	100
142	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
143	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
144	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
	URDU.			
145	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*146	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
147	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
148	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
149	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	SINDI.			
150	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	460
*151	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
152	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The Jubilee celebrations in India.

1. The *Kesari* (42), in its issue of the 1st March, says that though the Jubilee rejoicings in India were sincere, they would have been more hearty and enthusiastic if Lord Ripon had been the Viceroy of India until the Jubilee day, that the Home Government committed a mistake in not having kept His Lordship in office till then, that though titles were bestowed and a little money spent in illuminations and releasing civil prisoners Government did not do anything substantial or of public utility in commemoration of the Jubilee, and that if on the real Jubilee day in June Government abolish some important tax or effect improvement in the Indian Legislative Councils by placing them on a representative basis they will be blessed by the people and much real loyalty will be shown towards them again in June.

A proposal to have a complete record of the Jubilee events in India in the form of a book to be presented to Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the 20th of June next.

2. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 27th February, says :—The reports and descriptions of the Jubilee celebrations in India have occupied no small share of space in the Indian press of the week, Native and European, and the extent and character of the celebrations fairly entitle them to be termed national. The Local Government, in their official *Gazette*, record only what fell under the eye of His Excellency the Governor in Bombay, though they do not fail to express their belief that elsewhere too the event was observed in a similar spirit. A formal and authoritative shape, however, ought to be given to all the efforts and benefactions which have been set on foot to perpetuate the memory of the Jubilee—whether in the form of endowments, construction of public works or remissions of imposts, both in Native States and in British territory. The record need not be prolix; it should briefly set forth the names of the donors, individuals or corporations, the nature of the objects endowed and the amounts of money invested, or of the taxation remitted in furtherance of those objects. The volume might be officially published by Government and presented to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the 20th June next, the true date of the Jubilee to be celebrated in England. And on that day may we not yet expect India to be given some national boon by England in accordance with the original significance of the Jubilee observance? Her Majesty and the British nation will then have both received and given; and it behoves the statesmen who guide the affairs of the empire to see if they cannot enable and advise the Queen-Empress to act that appropriate part as its head.

Expectations of the people of India in connection with the Jubilee gifts and the answer Government might give them.

3. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 26th February, says :—We can fancy Government slyly turning round upon the people of India, who are growing somewhat clamorous for some Jubilee gifts, and giving them a lecture in this strain : Now, you people of India have a constitutional disability for learning the supreme virtue of unselfishness. You say you are very loyal, and have celebrated the Queen's Jubilee very enthusiastically. We do not deny that. We, Viceroys and Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors, have proclaimed from Town Halls and house-tops that you are profoundly loyal. Is not that sufficient payment for your loyal demonstrations? If you want more, look at the list of the Jubilee honours. You will say that officials get the most of it. We reply, the officials serve you best. But you are still unsatisfied. You want political rights. Now, now, you are too unreasonable, you are too anxious to get out of your political pinafores. Can't you learn a little unselfishness from our own example? We have just gone to Burma and are pacifying the country. Can you measure our unselfishness? At the sacrifice of men, money and other resources we have brought peace and prosperity to the Burmese people, so long suffering under the oppression of Theebaw. What repayment do we expect? Nothing, save the satisfaction of having done our duty. You have been very loyal to the Queen-Empress and the British rule. What repayment can you expect? Nothing. Is not loyalty its own reward?

Forcible levy of contributions by Government servants.

4. The *Satyá Shodhak* (61) of the 27th February hears from various quarters that much oppression was exercised in the North-West Provinces in collecting subscriptions for the celebration of the Jubilee, each man in the village being compelled to pay two annas, and in cases in which subscription was not paid willingly it being extorted from them by subjecting them to punishment, refers to the outcry raised by the *Indian Union* about compulsory collection of subscriptions in the town of Allahabad, and remarks that high officers being interested in the Jubilee and other public subscriptions of the present day their subordinates bring their influence to bear upon unwilling and poor people and forcibly extort from them sums of money they are unwilling or unable to pay, and that as this kind of oppression is likely to create disaffection among the people it is proper that the matter should receive timely consideration from Government. [The *Shri Shiváji* (64), in its issue of the 25th February, makes similar remarks regarding the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and the fund for the Imperial Institute in England, and says that if high officers in India wish that their subordinates should receive no gifts from the people, they should keep their own conduct clear and make an example of it for the guida ce of those under them, and that as levying contributions even for technical schools is a kind of oppression it should never be resorted to.]

Remarks on His Excellency the Viceroy's Jubilee speech.

5. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 28th February, says:—Not the least important part of the solemn ceremonial of the Jubilee day are the speeches of the various high officers who presided on the occasion. The speeches will be eagerly read all over the country, and will be remembered long after the sensation of the hour has passed away. Among the speeches the one which will attract most attention is, of course, that of the Viceroy. That speech will take the first rank among the many historical speeches that were delivered on Wednesday the 16th February, whether for the eminence of the individual from whom it proceeded or for its intrinsic merits. It is beyond comparison the finest speech of the whole lot, and if we may venture to say so, it is the finest of all the speeches which Lord Dufferin himself has delivered since his arrival in India. For eloquence, for broad sympathies, and appropriate sentiments the speech could not be surpassed. His Excellency takes not only a survey of the past but a peep into the future, and it is in this peep into the future that His Excellency discloses a feeling of sympathy with the people, an enlightened appreciation of the conditions of Government in this country, and an attitude altogether so friendly to Native interests that it will not fail to be received with the utmost re-assurance and gratification. The speech of His Excellency seems to mean no conventional greeting: it is not in the usual formal style of benediction all round. Coming from a cautious Viceroy, and one not yet known to be quite overflowing with excessive sympathies, it seems to betoken the dawn of a new era of constitutional government in India and conveys as good a promise as the deliberate words of a Viceroy uttered on a solemn State occasion can make it. We know that the question of representative Legislative Councils has long been a subject of thought and enquiry with the Viceroy. In private conversation in Bombay His Excellency is known to have given expression to views of similar import. But their utterance on an occasion like the Jubilee invests them with a peculiar significance, and marks an expression of deliberate opinion. We are not inclined to be disappointed with the speech as some of our Calcutta contemporaries seem to be. Earnestly as we wished that the Jubilee-day should be the occasion for an announcement of some Imperial favour, the bestowal of some right or privilege, we expected no such announcement, and we feel no disappointment at its absence. The last touch of kindness as conveyed in the words "our Indian fellow-subjects and brothers" is the best assurance of the Viceroy's good will to our people, and touches a chord that will vibrate through every Native heart.

6. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 27th February, observes:—The thanks of the Indian communities are due to His Excellency Lord Dufferin for the soothing message of modification in the constitution of our Legislative

Councils; but how many such promises yet remain to be realised? The eligibility of the natives of this country for higher posts in the public services was proclaimed by an Act of Parliament as far back as 1833, and its purpose was more effectually confirmed, nay emphasized, later on when the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to them, and yet what do we find? The Civil Service is still as close a preserve for Europeans as it could possibly be, and the same may equally be said of the uncovenanted and other services. Our Magna Charta of 1858 puts the sons of the soil on almost the same level with Her Majesty's European British subjects, but the fulfilment of the promises is deferred even to this day, and the result is that official promises have failed to beget that amount of confidence among the people which they ought otherwise to beget. We have no desire to cast a shadow of doubt upon the Viceregal half-suppressed and half-inanimate announcement, but once the announcement has passed the stage of practical activity, it is just possible that many an official spoke may be put into it and the boon may still be withheld from us for ever. If Lord Dufferin had at all under his consideration a scheme for a modification of our Councils he could have well afforded to announce it on the Jubilee-day, because in doing so he could have associated the change with Her Majesty's Jubilee and thus given it the weight of Royal sanction. It is on this score, we say, that the modification, if at all to be made, ought to have been announced on the 16th February. It is in June next that the Jubilee is to be celebrated in England, and the plan of the proposed change, we hope, will be matured by that time so that Her Majesty may have the pleasure of declaring it in person. Such a message of grace would convince the Indian people all the more strongly of the amount of genuine love Her Majesty bears to them and make the change a monument of her love and regard for them. "Suspense in news is torture," and we hope His Excellency the Viceroy will take the earliest opportunity of removing the thick veil of uncertainty in which the contemplated change seems to be enveloped for the present.

7. The *Subodh Patrika* (14), in its issue of the 27th February, says:—The Viceroy's speech in reply to the addresses of congratulation tendered to him for transmission to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the Jubilee-day at Calcutta is an important deliverance, impressive, terse and eloquent, yet sober and earnest. It is not a mere rose-coloured description or exaggeration, but while vividly pointing out that much has been effected in the past by Government it as clearly indicates that a great deal yet remains to be done both by it and by the people. Moreover, we are glad to think it holds out a promise of some boon from the former, but fails not to remind the latter of their own responsibilities and share of work. His Excellency's speech is of course the noble Proclamation of 1858 paraphrased, and it has its importance as such; and Lord Dufferin in styling the Indian people his 'fellow-subjects and brothers' was clearly inspired by the spirit of that Royal declaration. We may therefore fairly hope that the second half of His Lordship's rule over India will witness a better realization of that spirit and advance the country by a real, though small, step towards that brilliant future of which the eloquent peroration of the Jubilee speech presents such a vivid picture.

Remarks on His Excellency Lord Reay's Jubilee speech.

8. Referring to Lord Reay's speech on the Jubilee-day in the Town Hall at Bombay, the *Suryodaya* (66), in its issue of the 28th February, remarks that His Excellency's statement that the condition of the agriculturists in India is better at present than it was fifty years ago is incorrect, that it is now on the contrary worse, as will be evidenced by the operation of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act and the difficulties which are experienced by the people of the Konkan in general and the Várlis and the Kolis in particular in earning their food and keeping themselves from cold. As regards the marketable value of land and the facilities of trade, the paper adds that fifty years ago the people were not in need of so much money as now, as there were few taxes and as land assessment was paid in kind, and that therefore there was no occasion for them to sell their land. [The *Shri Shiráji* (64) of the 25th February expresses similar sentiments. The *Vrittasár* (74), in its issue of the 28th February, adds that under Native rule the people of India were happier, as in years of drought remissions of land revenue were granted to them and as the government was not bent upon

plundering their country and carrying the plunder to England, that the rulers of those times were more solicitous for the happiness of their subjects and did not rule from a mercantile point of view, that Native rulers made large gifts to their subjects while the present rulers are miserly in their expenditure for the Natives, as will be seen from the contrast which the sacrifices made by His Highness the Holkar in favour of his subjects in the name of the Jubilee bear to the small expenditure incurred by British Government in connection with the same festivities.]

Approval of the two new titles created for Oriental scholars.

9. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 27th February, says:—We were agreeably surprised to hear that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India was pleased to institute a new title for the learned men of India. Previously there was no title specially reserved for those who had distinguished themselves by Oriental learning. The services rendered by Oriental scholars of the old type to Oriental learning and the high esteem in which they were held by the people stood in a glaring contrast to others rewarded with honorific titles. This inconsistency will be now removed. There will now be no longer any class of Her Majesty's subjects without recognition of the eminence of its leading men on the part of the British Government. Hindu learned men will have a chance of being officially recognized as Mahámahopádhyáyas, while the Mahomedans will be pleased when they get the Shams-ul-ulama-ship. We thank the Government of Lord Dufferin for this concession. [A few Gujaráti papers of the week express regret at the omission of the Pársis from the enjoyment of the newly-created titles for Oriental scholars and wish for the due recognition of learning amongst them by Government.]

Comments on the Jubilee honours bestowed by the Government of India.

10. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 28th February, says:—The supplementary list of Jubilee honours is more copious than the first, but is not more discriminate. We know too little of many of the individuals selected to comment in detail, but we cannot help remarking that those who are really worthy of the honour cannot feel much flattered when they find themselves in company with such people as hospital assistants. The new titles of Mahámahopádhyáya and Shams-ul-ulama will, indeed, be excellent memorials of the Jubilee. The Mahámahopádhyáyas are to rank next below the titular Rájas and the Shams-ul-ulamas below the Nawábs. We are surprised that the Government of India found no Mahomedan gentleman in Bombay worthy of the honour of Shams-ul-ulama, when Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Panjáb and Madras each gets recognition. The omission is perhaps unintentional, but such an omission on such an occasion will give needless offence to our Mahomedan brethren, as an unfortunate omission of the mention of the Pársis in Lord Reay's speech has given offence to that esteemed community. The new Mahámahopádhyáyas are to be congratulated upon the recognition of their learning by Government—an honour which must be as acceptable as it is rare. We are specially glad of the honour conferred upon our revered Rájárám Shástri Bodas of the Elphinstone College and Bápu Deva Shástri, C. I. E., of Benares. The omission of the name of Mr. Bhimáchárya, a learned Shástri of Bombay, is, however, unaccountable. If possible, he and other deserving men of learning should now be granted the title of Mahámahopádhyáya.

Comments on the manner in which the Jubilee honours were distributed.

11. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 27th February, says:—Though few of the names that have been formally honoured by the Government of India on the occasion of the Jubilee can be said to be positively unworthy of the honour, we cannot help emphasizing our former remark that the higher distinctions have been almost monopolized by the official class. We have nothing to say individually against, but a good deal for, Messrs. Elliot, Crosthwaite, Erskine, Hogg, Quinton, Cappel, Croft, Plowden and others. Nor have we a right to question the merits of the other Europeans simply because we are not acquainted with them. But the fact that so many of the recipients of these Jubilee honours are officials is in itself painfully significant. It shows an ignoble spirit in the ranks of a service which

ought to be above every adventitious aid of fame or emolument. If the honours have been thrust upon these gentlemen, then it is the Government which is to blame. Official honours, except for rare and undisputed service, are a great evil, and they foster a mean ambition. As an English friend, himself one of the distinguished recipients of the Jubilee favours, said to us the other day, the appetite for these decorations is increasing in the Anglo-Indian community, and soon, as in France, an official will consider himself disgraced if he cannot sport a badge or a bit of blue ribbon. On non-officials too these decorations have had more or less of a demoralizing effect. They set before the public a very poor ideal of loyalty and public spirit. Altogether, if we cannot be as wise as the Americans in this respect, let us at least see that officials are honoured for services other than paid for from the public funds. For non-officials Mr. Telang suggests a good plan, namely, that the merits of the favoured individuals be duly set forth in the official *Gazette* or otherwise. If adopted, this plan might at least put the dispensers of patronage in the first instance on their guard, though of course *their* standard of fitness will seldom tally with the standard fixed by public opinion.

12. In an article headed "Jubilee Honours—Another side," the *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 26th February, says:—Sir Alfred Lyall comes in for a K.C.I.E., and why? For no other reason that the outside world knows of except that he is a Lieutenant-Governor, and, may be, a good Lieutenant-Governor. Was not Sir Charles Aitchison at least quite as good a Lieutenant-Governor as his neighbour of the North-West Provinces? Or will he have to wait until the Public Service Commission winds up its affairs like the Finance Committee, the president of which defunct body has been dubbed a K.C.S.I.? It is very hard that poor Sir Rivers Thompson, who is reported to be making wonderful efforts to obtain a few addresses to carry in his pocket to England, should have been left out shivering in the cold of the month of February. He is so near the end of his time, too! Was there nothing to give Lord Reay? Here at any rate is a dignitary whom the people are as anxious to decorate as the State may be. Why was no distinction conferred upon the new Governor of Madras, who may be regarded as a Jubilee-year Governor, and who has won considerable popularity immediately after his arrival? Why was the name of the Mahárája of Kashmere omitted from the list of the Grand Commanders? Is this neglect to be taken as an indication of the favour in which the Mahárája is held by the Foreign Office? True that he has not been very long on the *gádi*, but there would have been no harm done if a prince of his rank had been honoured a little early. The young Mahárája Holkar has already given the lie to his former detractors by his enlightened administration. The Viceroy did not honour the Mahárája of Jeypore with a visit, but we have heard nothing against him. Of course it is impossible to decorate all the deserving princes of India simultaneously, but on an occasion like the Jubilee it would have been gracious and politically wise (if the politicals can bear a suggestion from outside) to distribute these easy and not very precious gifts more largely among the princes of India, so as to enable them to have a permanent memory of the Jubilee year. It has struck us that the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal and the Police Commissioner of Calcutta have been both knighted on the only ground, at least so the public thinks, that they have filled these offices. But were there no morsels left for the Bombay and Madras Directors of Public Instruction, not a brace of the C.I.E.-ship, not even the thundering titles of Mahámahopádhyáya and Shams-ul-ulama? These two titles are brand new, created to commemorate the Jubilee. For one thing we should have been glad if these titles had not been created at all. For another, we could have wished that Government had waited for a month and a half and introduced these titles on the 1st of April instead of on the 16th of February. What charm can these titles have when conferred by a *Mlencha* and *Káfar* Government? Do not the English alphabetical titles take out the shine of these Oriental names? There is probably no other man in India whose name is so much detested as that of Rája Siva Prasád, C.S.I., and the title of Rája has been bestowed upon him as a hereditary distinction. This is perhaps the first time that an Inspector of Schools has had his services so rewarded. It would seem as if no honour was too great for him after his notorious opposition

to the Ilbert Bill. Nawáb Abdul Latif becomes Nawáb Bahádur, probably to console him for his having been thrust out so unceremoniously from the Prime Ministership of Bhopál, and also for his services in dissuading his friends from joining the National Congress of India. Sir Maxwell Melvill well deserves the honour bestowed upon him, but are not the claims of Mr. Justice West quite as great? His service to the Egyptian Government and his valuable services in the High Court of Bombay and as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University have brought him no reward. Is it because of his warm and consistent admiration of Lord Ripon and his Indian policy? As there is every probability that the Omission List of honours will grow longer every year, we may issue a brief list of our own, at the same time expressing a hope that Government may never be persuaded to decorate these gentlemen. To use the phraseology of the Public Service Commission, how would Government regard a list of honours like the one following?:—To be Knights Commanders of the Star of India: Dádábhái Navroji and Lálmohan Ghose. To be Companions: K. T. Telang; D. E. Wácha; Subramaniya Iyer; W. C. Bannerji; M. Ghose, and several others. The list, it may be seen, may be made quite as long as the Government list, but the question is whether all these gentlemen would consent to be honoured along with Rája Siva Prasád, Nawáb Abdul Majid and others. On the 1st of April, let us anticipate, two new titles will be created, to be severally called Mahábhekabhakshaka (a great toad-eater) and Abl-ai-Maruf (a well-known imbecile). Rája Siva Prasád, Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nyáyaratna and a host of others fully deserve the first honour, and as to those who are deserving of the second title, there is a legion of them.

Mr. A'damji Pirbhái of Bombay recommended for a title.

13. The *Satyá Mitrá* (123) of the 27th February expresses regret at the omission of such an industrious, meek, honest and loyal community as that of the Bohrás from the list of public honours, dwells on the generosity and good deeds of Mr. A'damji Pirbhái, a Government contractor, and the respect in which he is held by the Native public, and requests the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay to grant a title to him on the occasion of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee on the 20th June next.

Mismanagement at the children's Jubilee feast in Bombay.

14. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 28th February, says:—We have heard very great dissatisfaction expressed with the manner in which the Hindu children were treated at the children's feast given recently in honour of the Queen's Jubilee. Several of those who were present on the spot assure us that nothing could be more discreditable to the management. While European and Pársi children had ample attendance and were provided with ice-cream, soda, cakes and *fruit* in addition, the number of servants attending on the Hindu boys was miserably small, *fruit* which they were not prohibited by the rules of their religion from eating was not at all provided for them, and many returned in sheer disgust without having got anything to eat. Nay, they had to squat in the sun!! We did not give expression to this feeling of dissatisfaction last week, for we felt that before saying anything on the subject it was our duty to assure ourselves that the version given us of the affair was true. We have heard a European gentleman present on the spot bear testimony in support of that version. Indeed, we are told he was so indignant with the treatment accorded to the Hindus that he then and there protested to some gentlemen. Everyone we have come across thinks in fact the whole affair, so far as the Hindu children were concerned, was discreditably managed. We think we are bound after all this to say that the children's feast was a scandalous business, whoever was responsible for it.

15. The *Subodh Patrika* (14), in its issue of the 27th February, says:—The Hindus are no doubt a transcendental people and unmindful of the material world, but it is rather hard that their school-boys should be obliged to disregard the latter before they are able to appreciate the world at its proper worth. Yet this is what they were subjected to at the children's *fête* in Bombay held in honour of the Jubilee celebration. In the first place, they had nothing but dirty gunny cloth to sit on, while the non-Hindus were accommodated with benches, chairs and tables. The quarters assigned to them appear to have

been crowded and hot; and consequently there was confusion and discomfort. Many boys, it is said, were obliged to avail themselves of the railway as a means of conveyance and some had to walk on foot, and what is harder still to understand, many even did not get any sweets and had to rest content with the promise that they would be sent to them to their own schools, by and by! A friend who attended the *fête* on duty says he is still suffering from the worry of that day's work, and Mr. Hume of the American Mission, who took his own school there, had to be taken to the nearest doctor as he fainted and began to vomit. The following details speak for themselves:—(1) The boys, especially the Hindu boys, had to stand out in the sun. The *mandap* was too small to accommodate so large a number and the covering too flimsy to keep off the scorching heat of the noon-day sun. (2) The arrangements of seats was very bad. Even some of the Pársi and Mahomedan boys had to stand, while the Hindu boys and girls were asked to squat on the ground, which was covered only here and there with tattered mats and ragged gunny. Surely benches should have been provided for all. (3) The arrangement (if it can be called so) for the distribution of the sweets was extremely confusing. Special men ought to have been appointed to distribute them in their own divisions. Such a course would have avoided the great confusion that took place and the consequent trouble to the managers. (4) The country sweets were very inferior, being made for the most part in cocoa-nut oil. Several boys vomited on the very spot and many more must have suffered for days at home. (5) The European children fared the best. To them it was a *fête* in the proper sense of the word. Theirs was a royal feast, and a regular train of butlers and others was waiting to attend upon them, who did not number over *a few hundreds*. The Hindu boys were left uncared for and unnoticed. Many a spirited son of rich parents left the place in disgust long before the time for distributing the sweets. (6) The boys had not gone there to ask *alms*; they were there not as beggars, but as juvenile *guests*, who had every right to be treated with attention and care, if not respect. (7) Hundreds of children went home fagged and jaded without receiving anything. The accounts in the English dailies are very glowing, but in fact they can be true only as regards the care bestowed on European boys. *Twelve annas* per boy was the allotted sum. One cannot think that even one-fourth of this can have been expended. If such was the treatment of the Native school-boys, what must have been the fate of the blind and disabled poor at the *fête* given to them? And who is responsible for this mismanagement and what is his explanation?

16. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (8?), in its issue of the 3rd March, says:—On the occasion of the Jubilee school-feast at Bombay the school children were made to walk in the burning sun and to sit in the open air with the hot sun on their heads for hours together. The children were very thirsty and called for a drink, but no water could be had, and the distribution of sweets was so badly managed that some of them were not served at all. Some of these children are still lying on the bed of sickness on account of their exposure to the sun. The *Indu Prakásh* states that the Pársi children fared better than the Hindu children, but the assertion is wrong, since both of them were treated alike and have had to suffer much inconvenience. Several Pársi children are still sick in consequence of their neglect on that occasion.

A shameful Russian scandal about the intention of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to marry Alexander, ex-Prince of Bulgaria, denounced.

17. The *Yajdán Parast* (13?) of the 27th February characterizes as exceedingly hateful, shocking and wicked the scandal which some of the Russian papers have given currency to, viz., that Her Majesty the Queen is willing of marry Alexander, ex-Prince of Bulgaria, denounces with great contempt the conduct of the parties who started it, and observes that they further say that Prince Alexander is to be the future Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief of India. The Russian press has, remarks the paper, found it convenient to start such shameful rumours owing to England having manifested friendly feelings for Prince Alexander, but it is desirable that the Home papers should not quote and give importance to them. The same paper, in another part, takes the press of England to task for giving currency to false rumours about the Czar of Russia having become mad, his having committed a murder and his fearful oppression, &c., for which the Russian press seems to

have retaliated by publishing the mean scandal about Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and adds that this is no justification for the Russian press to behave in the way it has done in the matter.

Rumoured delay in the submission of the report of the Public Service Commission disapproved.

18. The *Deshi Mitrá* (95) of the 3rd March disapproves of the rumoured postponement of the drawing up of the report of the Public Service Commission till after the return of Sir Charles Turner, one of its members, from England after the expiry of his leave for six months, and sarcastically remarks that the report will be ready within a year or two after his arrival and that the people need not be impatient about it.

Disapproval of the sanctioned increase in the Native army.

19. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 28th February, says:—We understand that sanction has been given for the raising of five more regiments for the Native army. With a cry of retrenchment on all sides, so loud that it has begun to trench upon education, this increase of military expenditure in a time of peace strikes us as a strange exhibition of Imperial policy. We do not know if the new expenditure is in addition to the two millions sanctioned last year. If it is, we cannot but look upon this new development of military policy as a contemptuous disregard of public opinion. Assuming it is not, we see no particular reason why, if the sanction was delayed for two years, Government found the present time most opportune for carrying it out.

Sentence passed by a court-martial on the European soldier who killed a Native at Rájkot.

20. With reference to the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment passed by a European general court-martial on private George Allen, who was charged with having murdered at Rájkot one Essa Taeb, the *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 2nd March, observes:—Whatever may be the considerations and whatever the legal enactments for and on the authority of which the sentence may have been passed, it is not sufficient to restore confidence among the Native public. The sentence ought to have been exemplary. Several European privates are very mischievous and at times do not scruple to annoy poor villagers. Instances of such wrongful conduct have frequently occurred, but the culprits have not been so punished as to deter their companions from doing similar mischief. The punishment inflicted on the guilty is generally light, and consequently does not produce the desired effect. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has confirmed the sentence, being apparently ignorant of the mischievous conduct of European soldiers. It is, however, to be hoped that His Royal Highness will adopt effective measures to root out the evil. [The *Satyavakta* (124) of the 5th March takes a similar view.]

Government House party to several officers, Native and European, of the Bombay Secretariat approved.

21. With reference to the Government House party on the 26th February last, the *Rást Goftár* (121), in its issue of the 27th February, says:—This is the first occasion on which a Governor and his consort have invited Native and European Assistant Secretaries and Superintendents to dinner with the laudable object of forming their acquaintance and thus encouraging them in their work. [Several Maráthi papers of this week also approve of the action of Lord Reay in this matter.]

Disapproval of the decision of Mr. Cook in the matter of the Christian converts at Waduth.

22. A correspondent, writing from Waduth to the *Vártáhar* (70) in its issue of the 27th February, after having read the Government resolution in the S. S. *Pachumba* case, sees no reason to be surprised at the decision given by Mr. Cook, First Assistant Collector of Sátára, in the case of the Christian converts at Waduth, and says that while the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign is being celebrated, the people of India are as it were burning with pain on account of a kind Governor like Lord Reay considering it to be no offence that British soldiers should kiss Native ladies and on account of converts to Christianity treating the people and their sacred places contemptuously.

23. A correspondent, writing from Shahdádpur to the *Sind Sudhár* (152) in its issue of the 12th February, says:—Since the introduction of a revised settlement in 1879-80, or about 8 years ago, into the Shahdádpur Táluka of the Hyderabad District, the zamindárs have endured great hardship. Owing to high rates of assessment and fallows the zamindárs of the táluka sustain loss every year. The most important thing to notice is that all lands have become exhausted, and that the authorized number of fallows (viz., 3 years to one year of cultivation) prove insufficient. These lands can hardly be brought under cultivation within 5 or 6 years. Assessments have not been fixed with due regard to the quality of the land. But the greatest piece of oppression is that the number of Tapedárs and Kotars has been increased. Formerly there were only 6 Tapedárs and 6 Kotars in the whole of the Shahdádpur Táluka. At present there are 20 Tapedárs, 3 Supervising Tapedárs and 23 Kotars. Just imagine what amount of hardship must this increase in the number of officials inflict on the zamindárs. Where is the necessity for so many Tapedárs? Formerly when there were only 6 Tapedárs the work was done as well as at present. The subject-population derive no advantage from there being a large number of Tapedárs and Kotars. On the contrary, they are oppressed. Government would do well either to exempt the zamindárs from the operation of the fallow rules or allow 5 or 6 fallows. If this is not done, many respectable zamindárs will be reduced to poverty. The European officers of former times cared much for the cultivation of the land and treated the zamindárs with courtesy and kindness, while the officers of the present day have no consideration for the zamindárs. The condition of the original zamindárs of the Kalhoras times is deplorable. Government ought to feel pity for them and mitigate their hardships.

Hardships of the zamindárs in Sind.

24. The *Yajdán Parast* (139), in its issue of the 27th February, refers to the contemplated appointment of Mr. C. B. Pritchard, A'bkári Commissioner, Bombay, to the Commissionership in Sind in place of Mr. Erskine who shortly retires from service, and says that the entire population of Bombay is glad to part with Mr. Pritchard and wish that they may have nothing whatever to do with him in future, that the ábkári rigour during his tenure of office has maddened, as it were, the people, that the British public would never have put up with the oppressive policy pursued by Mr. Pritchard in Bombay, and that it is very creditable to the loyalty, powers of endurance and patience of the Bombay public that it has hitherto quietly suffered this oppression and allowed him to continue in his post for years together. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (109) and the *Broach Mitrá* (87) take a similar view in their respective issues of the 27th February and the 2nd March, the latter adding that Mr. Pritchard's name has become so odious to the public that it will never like to see him reappointed to the post of A'bkári Commissioner.]

Nomination of Mr. Pritchard to the Commissionership in Sind approved as the Bombay public will thereby be relieved of oppression in ábkári matters.

25. The *Satyá Shodhak* (61) of the 27th February is surprised to see that the Bombay High Court has declined to transfer the case of Pátankar, an Inámdár in Panvel, from Mr. Drew to a Magistrate in some other district, that the case is ordered to be tried by the same Magistrate who some days ago sentenced to imprisonment four or five persons like Pátankar after a summary trial, whose mind has been prejudiced against Pátankar on account of his having been interviewed by ábkári contractors and whose evidence the accused Pátankar considers it necessary to produce in his behalf. The paper considers this decision of the High Court to be after the fashion of magisterial decisions and not to have been arrived at after due deliberation, and adds that Government officers are guilty of sinful conduct in trying to bring into trouble leaders of temperance leagues, and that Government, who are in reality the protectors of public morality and who ought always to be on the look-out to improve public conduct, appear to have been misled by the greed of money into encouraging the vice of drinking.

Disapproval of the decision of the Bombay High Court with reference to the application of one Mr. Pátankar for the transfer of his case from Mr. Drew to some other Magistrate.

26. With reference to the proposed reduction in the pay of the Bombay Pilots, the *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 3rd March says:—The Port Trustees have been doing their work very satisfactorily. The port dues have been reduced and various conveniences made for the trade without reducing the port income. The budget for the coming official year shows a balance of more than two lákhs of rupees. In the interests of the trade the Port Trust has reduced the pilotage fees by 25 per cent., and the reduction will diminish the remuneration of the Pilot Establishment by 12½ per cent. The pilots receive at present liberal pay and the gradually increasing prosperity of the port makes it more than probable that they will not have long to suffer an appreciable loss from the proposed reduction in the pilotage fees. The Port Trust has to provide many more useful works, and its past discreet administration makes it almost certain that it will not fail to reimburse the pilots for any pecuniary loss they might suffer, if it sees that injustice is done to these hard-working and deserving servants.

Proposed reduction in the remuneration of the Bombay Pilots approved.

27. The *Satyá Sadan* (60), in its issue of the 26th February, while writing on the collision which took place on Monday the 21st idem in the Alibág harbour between the *Krishna*, a steamer belonging to Messrs. Shepherd and Company, and a country craft carrying passengers towards the steamer, complains of the carelessness, impudence and inefficiency of the captain of the steamer and describes how he wilfully omitted to take the needful precautions to prevent the collision and the consequent loss of life, and hopes that the captain will meet with due punishment and that thereby the impression of the public that Government do not care for the safety of passengers by steamers will be removed by serious notice being taken of the conduct of defaulting captains.

A collision in the Alibág harbour and the conduct of the captain of Messrs. Shepherd and Company's steamer *Krishna*.

28. Writing about the prosecution by the local police under section 292 of the Indian Penal Code of the proprietor and the printer of the *Sind Sudhár* newspaper for publishing an advertisement alleged to be obscene and "relating to some pills prepared by Mr. Sylvester, a physician of considerable experience and in the enjoyment of a considerable practice in Karáchi, as a cure for sexual debility" and their acquittal by the City Magistrate of Karáchi, the *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 2nd March, takes the police to task for their action in the matter. It says:—The *Sind Sudhár* is the most representative newspaper in the province in so far as it reaches the largest sections of the society and ventilates the grievances of the largest number of people. It is the oldest and probably the only vernacular newspaper which belongs to no party. It freely and fearlessly criticises all erring officials, brings to light all instances of highhandedness and oppression, and is thoroughly independent. Naturally it is not in the good books of officials accustomed to the sickening adulation of other vernacular papers, and we know for certain that the active interest manifested by certain officials in this case was simply surprising. In the Bombay Secretariat the *Sind Sudhár* is known as a very violent paper, thanks to the Sindhi Translator. We are perfectly satisfied that the paper is honest to the marrow of its bones. The editor, a Sindhi gentleman, is a graduate of the Calcutta University. He is one of the most honest, unassuming and high-principled men we have in the whole province. The *Sudhár* has often brought to light the dark doings of the police and consistently exposed instances of oppression and failure of duty brought to its notice. The police would therefore be but too glad to get it into trouble if they could. It is difficult to conceive a more frivolous charge, and no magistrate, with any knowledge of the law, could have impeached the publication as an obscene one. No case could have been weaker than that of the prosecution. The case was entrusted to the Assistant Superintendent of Police, who has no knowledge of the law and who made a very poor show in the witness-box. He seemed to have a very hazy idea of what should be regarded as obscene within the meaning of the law. The police had ample time before them, and yet they were not able to secure legal assistance

Comments on the conduct of the Karáchi police in the matter of the prosecution of the *Sind Sudhár* newspaper for publishing an advertisement alleged to be obscene and relating to some pills as a cure for sexual debility and on the conduct of Dr. Bainbridge, Civil Surgeon, Karáchi, towards his patients.

or to bring forward a number of witnesses to depose that the advertisement was obscene. They produced only one witness, hard of hearing, who did not know what to say and who could not be induced to give any definite opinion. On the evidence of this man and the knowledge of law possessed by the Assistant Superintendent of Police the prosecution supposed that they would obtain a conviction. In Bombay or in Calcutta the police would never have dreamt of bringing forward such an utterly untenable and groundless charge. It is only in a place like Karáchi, where the audacity of the police is equalled only by their ignorance, that a case of this nature could have been instituted. It is of great importance to learn the name of the person who first discovered that the advertisement was obscene. The Assistant Superintendent of Police does not know Sindhi, and he naturally declined to divulge the source of his information. Mr. Sylvester, in the witness-box, said he first received information from Dr. Bainbridge, the Civil Surgeon of Karáchi, about the advertisement being obscene. Was it in his capacity as a physician, or was it as an amateur defender of public morality, that Dr. Bainbridge asked Mr. Sylvester to withdraw the advertisement? And where did he get his information? The primary duty of a Civil Surgeon is to be a little civil to the patients who go for medical assistance to the Civil Hospital. How is it, may we be permitted to ask, that the present Civil Surgeon is so much disliked by the people, many of whom prefer to suffer or to seek assistance elsewhere rather than go to the hospital established by Government for their relief? Again, how did the Civil Surgeon come to interfere with the advertisement of another medical practitioner? We beg to call the attention of the Bombay Government to the particulars of this case. The illegal seizure of the unsold copies of the *Sind Sudhár* of the 8th January containing the advertisement in question, with the annoyance and trouble to which the proprietor and the printer have been subjected without any cause, will be matter for a suit in a court of law.

Part II.—*Education.*

Reduction on the present educational expenditure disapproved.

29. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 28th February, says:—Retrenchment of expenditure is a very desirable and a very necessary reform, and we have been among the first to advocate its necessity. But the reform must be applied to overgrown departments, and to those which might be reduced without loss of efficiency. To reduce the Educational Department, which is already underfed and which is in a manner the parent of all other departments and the source of all social, moral and material progress of the people, and which conserves the most vital interests of the Government itself, is like killing the goose that lays golden eggs. The political, social and moral bearings of the department are too well-known to require specification. We propose to confine ourselves to-day to the economic aspects of the question, and show how utterly insignificant will be the gain to Government compared to the loss by its proposed withdrawal from higher education. The paper then gives the amounts of fee collections, endowments and provincial grants to different colleges and high schools, shows that their transfer to private bodies will not be very advantageous as Government will necessarily have to give grants-in-aid, and says:—Unless Government denies all countenance to higher education it will not be any better financially by merely withdrawing from direct management. The impropriety of withdrawal becomes all the more manifest when the political effects of the step are considered. If Government withdraws, there is no Native private agency which can adequately supply its place. There may be a few mushroom growths, but education is not a subject which should be experimented upon. The dearest interests of the people and the Government are dependent upon the progress of culture, and the withdrawal of Government from higher education is sure to stop that progress. The Education Commission, after an elaborate enquiry only four years ago, came to the conclusion that the time had not then arrived when Government could withdraw from higher education, and things have not much improved since then. The only agency which can replace Government with any chance of permanence is the missionaries, but the same eminent authority, we mean the Commission, has ruled that it would be impolitic for Government to avail itself of the good offices of that agency. Even if Government did not knowingly mean to encourage

missionary enterprise, their very act of withdrawal means either abolition of so many institutions, or handing them over to missionary organizations, and in the latter event the people, arguing from final causes, will not fail to conclude, as they in fact seem to have done in the case of the Ahmednagar High School, that the withdrawal of Government is an act of wilful encouragement to missionary enterprise. We are willing to admit that all honour is due to the missionaries for their benevolent and self-sacrificing efforts in the cause of education, but we think it is no disparagement of them to say that unaided by the example of Government institutions they will not be safe and efficient guides of secular culture.

His Excellency the Governor thanked for contradicting the rumour that seventeen high schools of the presidency were to be abolished.

30. The *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 1st March, says:—Lord Reay deserves hearty thanks for assuring the leading members of the Native community that the rumour about the abolition by Government of seventeen high schools in this presidency was false and unfounded. The assurance will effectually remove the fears that had convulsed the Native society for some time past, and had it been given long before this, many ugly rumours to which it had given rise would not have appeared at all. It is to be hoped that even the two high schools mentioned by His Lordship will not be abolished, as the educational wants of the people have not yet been duly supplied. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the 1st, the *Hitechchhu* (77) of Ahmedabad of the 3rd and the *Satyavakta* (124) of the 4th March express similar sentiments.]

A review of the report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, for the year 1885-86.

31. Writing on the report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1885-86, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 27th February, says:—Mr. Chatfield comes to the rescue of Mr. S. V. Patvardhan, who, as it is well-known, was attacked by Mr. Lee-Warner in various parts of his report. Mr. Patvardhan, says he, was no stranger to the Southern Division, and so far as departmental officers are concerned, the first impetus to the movement in favour of primary education in the Southern Division was given by Mr. Patvardhan, and he has exhibited his usual energy during the year under report. It is very satisfactory to find the head of the Department speaking in approving terms of the work of a Native Educational Inspector appointed particularly at his own recommendation in place of a European gentleman. We are glad the experiment has proved so successful, and we have every hope that as vacancies occur Government will, with the advice of Mr. Chatfield, fill them up with competent Native gentlemen, and thus effect a good deal of saving in the Inspectional charges. We have no doubt that our hopes will be fully realized if only Mr. Chatfield continues to direct the affairs of the Department for 7 or 8 years more. Mr. Chatfield seems willing to extend the principle of a fixed grant system to higher secondary education as the difficulty of examining schools and calculating grants by results is increasing year by year, and we shall not be dissatisfied if a system be found to meet the wishes of Government and at the same time not affect the interests of aided high schools. Towards the end is given the curriculum proposed by the Senate of the University for what is called the University School Final Examination. We have already noticed the scheme, and we expected that by the beginning of this year at least Government would be in a position to declare its views on it. If the scheme be approved by Government many changes will have to be made in the present course of instruction, and we therefore request Government to be pleased to publish their views on the proposed scheme as early as possible.

Disapproval of the Bombay University resolution charging the candidates a fee of eight annas for communicating the marks in an examination.

32. While writing about the resolution of the Bombay University for the payment of a fee of eight annas for information about the number of marks a candidate obtains in an examination, the *Havyak Subodh* (141), in its issue of the 1st March, says:—The charge of a further fee for information about the marks is unjust. We do not think that the University has any authority or any right to pass such a resolution. The

fee is a trifle, but as a matter of principle it is wrong to levy it. The candidates pay, some weeks before the examinations are held, fees varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 for appearing at a public test, and we do not understand how they can be further made to pay a fee for information regarding how they have passed or failed. When they are once admitted to these examinations they become in every way entitled to know the marks. The present practice of keeping them ignorant is a wrong, and a further fee would be an additional wrong. [The *Yajdán Parast* (139) of the 27th February says that the University authorities have erred in not complying with the request of the Undergraduates' Association to publish the marks obtained by candidates for Matriculation, takes them to task for not stating their reasons for so doing, and advises the Association to ask the University authorities to publish their reasons for charging a fee of 8 annas for giving this information and the way in which they spend the fee of Rs. 10 levied from candidates appearing for the Matriculation Examination.]

The New Maráthi School, Poona, recommended for a grant-in-aid.

33. The *Shri Shiváji* (64), in its issue of the 25th February, speaks highly of the New Maráthi School at Poona and recommends Government to aid it by a pecuniary grant in proportion to the number of students attending it.

Part III.—*Municipalities.*

Suggestions to the Bombay Town Council regarding the application of the employés of the municipality of Bombay for some concessions to them in honour of the Queen's Jubilee.

34. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 27th February, says:—The members of our Town Council have once more an opportunity of acting a gracefully liberal part. The employés of the municipality have petitioned the Municipal Commissioner to say that, in order to perpetuate the remembrance of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress's reign, a month's salary may be presented to them or some other alternative advantage extended. The Commissioner has referred the petition to the Town Council for disposal, and a contemporary urges in support of the prayer that the rate-payers and their representatives should, on such an occasion, be liberal towards their servants, on whom the brunt of the preparations for the Jubilee has fallen. Now, this argument about the work is all moonshine, and as for the rest the Town Council and the Corporation, as representing the rate-payers, have proved liberal enough at the expense of the latter in sanctioning an expenditure of Rs. 1,20,000 out of the rates. The rate-payers, moreover, have spent privately and voluntarily on the celebration, and it is hardly decent to plead that on such an occasion the burden of a largess to the employés should fall on them, as if the occasion had brought them an accession of material gain. The members of the Town Council themselves, however, can set a very graceful example of liberality, public spirit and loyalty by surrendering their honorarium for the Jubilee year for the benefit of the employés. Such surrender was suggested by a member of the Municipal Corporation at the meeting for considering the enhancement of the grant of one lákh of rupees by twenty thousand; and even one member of the Town Council itself proposed it on another occasion, but it was not seriously entertained. Now that the opportunity for such exhibition of public spirit and liberality on their own part, as they have too readily shown as representatives of the rate-payers, has once more recurred through this application of the municipal employés, we should be glad to see it duly availed of.

35. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 27th February, says:—That is a very novel application which has been made by the employés of the Bombay Municipality for one month's pay as a special grant in honour of the Jubilee or at least to be allowed to count one year's service towards pension! We are surprised to see that the application is supported by the *Times of India*. Before deciding the question it would be instructive to enquire why the municipal funds should be thus further victimised and why the municipal servants alone should be the gainers. It would be more reasonable to ask the Imperial Government to distribute money grants among the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Our opinion is that this application is the result of the impres-

sion which has taken ground in the minds of the people that the municipal fathers are not very careful of the public money of which they are merely the trustees. They have themselves to blame if the people mean to take advantage of their readiness to pay away money for which every rate-payer has to work at least a day more. In order to give our readers an idea of how much the pay of the municipal employés for one day, one month and one year amounts to, we shall quote the figures from the *Advocate of India* :—One day's pay Rs. 8,000 ; one month's pay Rs. 2,40,000; and one year's pay Rs. 28,80,000. These figures will show how wild the proposal is!

Comments on the conduct of some of the municipal commissioners in Poona at a recent general meeting of the commissioners.

36. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 3rd March, says:—A special general meeting of the Poona Municipality was held on the evening of Monday last to consider what arrangements should be made to fill up the vacancy in the secretaryship caused by the resignation of Ráo Sáheb Narso Rámchandra Godbolé. There were three suggestions before the meeting, which, we must observe in passing, was attended by 28 out of the 30 commissioners. The first suggestion was moved by Ráo Sáheb Venkatráo Rámchandra. Considerable discussion followed. Some of the leading members of the present managing committee spoke in favour of this proposal. When put to the vote, it was found that while eleven members supported it, fifteen were against it. By the time this division was announced, it was nearly 6-30 o'clock and accordingly it was suggested that the meeting should be adjourned. The majority, however, being opposed to an adjournment, the business was proceeded with. At this stage, however, ten commissioners abruptly left their seats and walked out of the hall without even asking the formal permission of the President. As those who remained behind still constituted a quorum, the business was proceeded with. Mr. Námjoshi, however, requested the President to record in the proceedings the fact that so many commissioners abruptly left the meeting. The names of the ten commissioners who thus left the meeting are as follows:—(1) Mr. Mahádev M. Kunte, *(2) Ráo Bahádur Khanderáo V. Ráste, (3) Mr. Framji D. Gháswála, (4) Mr. Pándurang B. Bahulikar, *(5) Mr. Ganpatráo V. Sánglikar, (6) Mr. Krishnáji B. Phátak, (7) Mr. Káshináth G. Nátu, (8) Mr. Moreshwar N. Bhat, (9) Mr. Zainool Abeddin, and *(10) Mr. Káshináth P. Gádgil. The names marked thus (*) are those of nominated members, the rest being of those elected by the people. After the excitement caused by the abrupt withdrawal of these ten gentlemen had subsided, the second suggestion was duly moved and seconded. It was unanimously passed by the members present, firstly so far as the principle underlying it was concerned, and secondly so far as the individual selection according to that principle was concerned. Thus the vexed question of appointing a successor to Ráo Sáheb Narso Rámchandra Godbolé has been finally settled, so far as the municipality is concerned; and it remains to be seen whether Government complies with the request thus preferred. Finally we deem it our duty to briefly notice the incident relating to the abrupt withdrawal. We cannot help regarding the conduct of these ten gentlemen as in the highest degree reprehensible. Among those who so left were Mr. Kunte, the chairman of the managing committee, and most of his colleagues on that committee; and the suggestion they had made for filling up the vacancy had not been even discussed before they left. Mr. Kunte at any rate ought to have set a good example to his colleagues on the committee; but he did not only not do this but, on the contrary, allowed himself to be blindly led by the nose by his more impulsive colleagues. We have no doubt that on sober reflection he will regret the step he allowed himself to take. In the name of common sense it is to be hoped that there will be no such foolish demonstrations in future.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

Complaint of the people of Keval in Bhor territory against the Mámlatdár and Munsif of Sudhágar.

37. One Vithal Bábáji Kotnis on behalf of the rayats of Keval, táluka Sudhágar in Bhor territory, requests in the *Mahárâshtrâ Mitrâ* (45) of the 3rd March the Mámlatdár and the Munsif of that táluka that as the order of the Political Agent, No. 49, dated the 14th January 1887, in the matter of the people of Dahigáv is made

applicable also to the village of Keval, they (the Mámlatdár and the Munsif) should return the quantities of rice in the husks attached by them, and says that the villagers of Keval are willing to pay the balance of Government revenue due from them, that the Mámlatdár and Munsif are trying to unjustly harrass the people on account of the obstinacy of the Khot, and that if they do not show cause why they should not desist from their oppressive conduct within eight days all the people will leave their village and personally appeal to the Political Agent for relief.

Complaint that plunder is on the increase in the Dharampor State.

38. In a news-letter from Dharampor the *Rást Goftár* (121) of the 27th February gives particulars of the plunder committed by Bhil highwaymen in the house of Kekobád Limjibhái in Khadkimadhuri on the evening of the 1st February and says that no trace has yet been found of them. Last year, says the paper, the houses of Behrámji Pestanji of Mángha and of the liquor-seller of Oramba subject to Surgáne were also plundered but no clue has yet been found by the police. The distillery in the village of Málunji subject to Dharampor was also visited on the 2nd February and the *dárogha* (superintendent) and others were severely beaten and their cash and other property were taken away. Owing to this state of things the Pársis and other merchants who were staying in lonely places have been much terrified and are sending away their wives and children to their respective homes.

No salute of guns fired at Ahmedabad on the occasion of the recent visit of the Rája of Nándod to that town.

39. In its local columns, the *Praja Mat* (119) of the 26th February says that though previous information was given about the visit of the Rája of Nándod to Ahmedabad, no salute of guns was fired in his honour on the occasion of his arrival in that town on the 23rd February, and that the Rája appeared to be sorry for this neglect.

Praises of His Highness the Thákor of Morvi.

40. The *Hitechchhu* (77) of Ahmedabad of the 3rd March praises the Thakor of Morvi for the various reforms introduced by him into his State and the interest he takes in the spread of education in it, he having sent two Hindus to England at his own expense to complete their studies, and remarks that the Baroda, Bhávnagar, Navánagar and Junágad States ought to follow a similar course. It adds that Native Princes ought now to encourage technical education, as there are plenty of doctors and barristers in the country. [The *Gujaráti* (102) of the 27th February expresses similar sentiments.]

A satisfactory act of the Jám of Navánagar.

41. The *Káside Mumbai* (110) of the 28th February is glad to find that the Jám of Navánagar has complied with the request of the Hindus of Khambháliya and thus put an end to their complaints of ill-treatment by the Mahomedans of that place. It adds that the abolition by the Jám of the tax on the manufacture of gold and silver ornaments which was levied for more than one hundred years and on the beating of drums has very much pleased the people of Khambháliya.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
11th March 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 5th March 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

A shameful Russian scandal about the intention of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to marry Alexander, ex-Prince of Bulgaria: Denunciation of— 10

Annoyance caused by the Native converts to Christianity to the Hindus at Waduth, Sátára: Disapproval of the decision of Mr. Cook in the matter of the — 11

Appointments: Nomination of Mr. Pritchard to the Commissionership in Sind approved as the Bombay public will thereby be relieved of oppression in ábkári matters 12

Bombay Port Trust: Proposed reduction in the remuneration of the Bombay Pilots by the — approved 13

Coasting steamers: A collision in the Alibág harbour and the conduct of the captain of Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamer *Krishna* ... 13

Government House party: Approval of the — to several officers, Native and European, of the Bombay Secretariat 11

Judicial matters: Disapproval of the decision of the Bombay High Court in the matter of the application of one Mr. Pátankar for the transfer of his case from Mr. Drew to some other Magistrate 12

Military matters:

Disapproval of the sanctioned increase in the Native army ... 11

Sentence passed by a court-martial on the European soldier who killed a Native at Rájkot 11

Police: Comments on the conduct of the Karáchi — in the matter of the prosecution of the *Sind Sudhár* newspaper for publishing an advertisement alleged to be obscene and relating to some pills as a cure for sexual debility and on the conduct of Dr. Bainbridge, Civil Surgeon, Karáchi, towards his patients 13

Public honours:

Approval of the two new titles created for Oriental scholars ... 7

Comments on the Jubilee honours bestowed by the Government of India:

The *Indian Spectator* 7
The *Indu Prakásh* 7
The *Sind Times* 8

Mr. A'damji Pirbhái of Bombay recommended for a title ... 9

Public Service Commission: Disapproval of the rumoured delay in the submission of the report of the — 11

Queen's Jubilee:

A proposal to have a complete record of the Jubilee events in India in the form of a book to be presented to Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the 20th of June next 4

Expectations of the people of India in connection with the Jubilee gifts and the answer Government might give them 4

Forcible levy of contributions by Government servants ... 5

Mismanagement at the children's Jubilee *fête* in Bombay:

The *Akhbáre Sodágar* 10
The *Indu Prakásh* 9
The *Subodh Patrika* 9

Remarks on His Excellency the Viceroy's Jubilee speech:

The *Indu Prakásh* 5
The *Native Opinion* 5
The *Subodh Patrika* 6

Remarks on His Excellency Lord Reay's Jubilee speech ... 6

The Jubilee celebrations in India 4

Zamindárs in Sind: Request to Government to mitigate the hardships of the — 12

PART II.—*Education*—

Bombay University: Disapproval of the resolution of the — charging the candidates a fee of eight annas for communicating the marks in an examination 15

New Maráthi School, Poona: Recommendation for giving a grant-in-aid to the — 16

Page.

PART II.—*Education*—continued.

Reduction in the educational expenditure:
Disapproval of the — 14
His Excellency the Governor thanked for contradicting the rumour that seventeen high schools in the Bombay Presidency were to be abolished 15
Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, for 1885-86: A review of the — 15

PART III.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay: Suggestions to the — Town Council regarding the application of the employés of the municipality for some concessions to them in honour of the Queen's Jubilee:
The *Indian Spectator* 16
The *Mahrátta* 16
Poona: Comments on the conduct of some of the municipal commissioners in — at a recent general meeting of the commissioners 17

PART IV.—*Native States*—

Bhor: Complaint of the people of Keval in — territory against the Mámlatdár and Munsif of Sudhágar 17
Dharampor: Complaint that plunder is on the increase in the — State ... 18
Morvi: Praises of His Highness the Thákor of — 18
Navánagar: A satisfactory act of the Jám of — 18
Rájpipla: No salute of guns fired at Ahmedabad on the occasion of the recent visit of the Rája of — to that town 18

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 12th March 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Sanmárga Dipika	Do.	Weekly	600
13	„ Shetakaryáncha Kaivári	Do.	Do.	900
14	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	1,000
	MARA'THI			
15	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
16	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
17	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
18	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
19	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
20	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
21	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*22	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
23	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	200
*24	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
28	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	600
29	„ Dnyán Dip	Do.	Monthly	450
30	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
31	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
32	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
33	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	700
34	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
35	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
36	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
37	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
38	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
39	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
*40	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
41	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
42	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
43	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
44	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	265

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
46	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
47	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
48	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
49	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
50	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
51	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
52	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
53	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
54	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
55	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*56	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*57	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
58	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
59	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
60	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
61	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*62	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
63	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
*64	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
65	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
66	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
67	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
68	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*69	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*70	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
71	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
*72	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
73	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
74	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*75	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
77	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
78	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
79	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
81	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
82	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
83	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
84	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
85	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
86	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
87	„ Broach Mitra	Broach	Weekly	539
88	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
89	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
90	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	700
91	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*92	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
93	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	100
94	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
95	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
96	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
97	„ Dharma Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
98	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
99	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
100	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
101	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
102	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
103	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
104	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	659
*105	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly... ...	200
106	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
107	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
108	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
109	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,027
110	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*111	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*112	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
113	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
114	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
115	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
116	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
117	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
118	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
119	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
120	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
121	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
123	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
125	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
126	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
127	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
128	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
129	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
*130	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	100
*131	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
132	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
133	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
134	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
135	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*136	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
138	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
139	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
140	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*141	„ Havyak Subodhă...	Bombay	Do.	100
142	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
143	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
144	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
	URDU.			
145	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*146	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
147	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
148	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
149	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	SINDI.			
150	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	460
*151	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
152	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—ă.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Expectations of the people of India in connection with the Jubilee-gifts in June next.

1. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 7th March, says:—Some of our contemporaries are now urging the Government of Lord Dufferin to confer some boon on the country at large in commemoration of the Jubilee. They say the celebration of the Jubilee in India ought to have been associated with the concession of representative institutions to the country, and request the Viceroy not to lose the opportunity at the celebration in England in June next. It is doubtless a noticeable feature of the Jubilee celebrations in India that while the Native States have remitted taxes, the Paramount Power has not done anything of the kind which its subjects might remember as an event worth recording and being grateful for. On the occasion of the celebration in England it is to be hoped the Viceroy will be able to get Her Majesty's Government to do what on this occasion he could not get them to do. The Indian Legislative Councils may suitably be expanded without sacrificing their efficiency. Their development must be gradual and sudden changes are certainly to be deprecated. But a step in advance may well be taken in June next. [The *Baroda Vatsal* (149) of the 6th March learns that Her Majesty Queen Victoria has written to the Viceroy asking him to submit a statement showing the names of persons who spent money on the Jubilee celebration and of those who did not so spend it, and says:—What must be the reason of this? Many people think that those who have spent nothing on the Jubilee celebration will incur Her Majesty's displeasure and will be considered disloyal and that those who have squandered their money will secure royal favour. But we think otherwise, because if Her Majesty had been satisfied at the expenditure we incurred we should have had conferred upon us some of the gifts we prayed for, and as nothing of the kind has taken place it appears that Her Majesty is not pleased with the way in which we spent our money. Not only this, but, on the contrary, there is a likelihood of an impression being made that we are very rich, that our clamours about our poverty are not to be trusted, and that we can well bear some additional tax.]

Comments on His Excellency the Viceroy's Jubilee speech and the necessity for making some substantial gift to India.

2. Referring to His Excellency Lord Dufferin's Jubilee speech, the *Shri Shiváji* (64), in its issue of the 4th March, observes:—However pure and honest English statesmen may be in their private life, they are not necessarily so in their public policy. So long as they are assured of success by a policy of duplicity and subtlety they do not wish to give themselves unnecessary trouble by following an honest course. So far as practicable they go on giving empty promises. The same was the case with the Viceroy's Jubilee speech. His Lordship took much credit to himself for the state of peace throughout the country, but he is wrong in relying too much on this state. No doubt, on the faith of the promises in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 the people have hitherto been quiet, but they have now begun to feel disappointed, and if Government do not change their conduct soon the occurrence of some undesirable phenomenon sooner or later is inevitable. Government may be fancying themselves secure on account of the disarming of the people, but if the people are so disposed they will make no difficulty in arming themselves again. We heartily desire that no such critical catastrophe may occur, but the fulfilment of the desire rests with Government officials. We do not think that people will any longer remain satisfied with hollow assurances. They must have some real benefit. They have learnt the value of sweet promises and high-sounding titles. Lord Dufferin is a public speaker of acknowledged ability, and having passed most of his life as an ambassador in foreign courts he will yield to none in the art of oratory. His lucid and eloquent speech on the occasion of the Jubilee will be of no practical use, though it be in consonance with British policy. It is therefore desirable that he should think of substantially benefiting the public rather than attempting to please it by hollow speeches.

3. The *Sind Sudhár* (152), it its issue of the 19th February, says:—In former times, when a prince or ruler was pleased with any of his servants or officials, he used to confer dignity upon him with a dress of honour. In the present age, the civilised governments bestow honorary titles instead of dresses. On the 1st of January and on the Queen's birthday of every year, the British Government, like other civilised governments, confer titles of honour on deserving subjects and officials. Accordingly on the 1st of January 1887 honorary titles were bestowed on several gentlemen for meritorious service. Again, on the Jubilee day similar honours have been heaped on many. Sind, however, has very seldom participated in such favours, for Sind has been treated as an illegitimate child of Bombay. But in Lord Reay's time the claims of this province are being duly recognised. As an instance, we may mention with joy that on the Jubilee-day the title of C.S.I. was conferred on Mr. Erskine, Commissioner in Sind. Mr. Erskine leaves Sind for good within a short time. He has endeared himself to the subject-population by his justice and equity. He is a hardworking and God-fearing officer. It is true that under his administration heavy assessments have been imposed on lands, but at the same time it can be safely asserted that the enhancement of the rates of assessment did not originate from a desire on the part of Mr. Erskine to oppress the zamindárs. Measures have been taken to commemorate the name of Mr. Erskine in the town of Karáchi. But the people of Sind will always remember him with gratitude if, before his departure, he takes steps to remove the hardship inflicted on zamindárs by high rates of assessment.

Recognition of the claims of Sind in conferring honorary titles by Lord Reay's Government and praises of Mr. Erskine, Commissioner in Sind.

4. In a news-letter from Karáchi the *Satyavakta* (124) of the 11th March says that it was expected that some well-known gentlemen of Karáchi, such as the Honourable Dayárám Jethmal, Miya Hasan Alli and others, would be granted some title on the Jubilee-day in honour of the auspicious event, but it is to be regretted that this expectation was not fulfilled. [Two correspondents, writing to the *Rást Goftár* (121) of the 6th March, express regret at the omission of Messrs. Pestanji Jehángir, Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát, and Kávasji Dinsháh Adenvála from the list of Jubilee honours.]

The Jubilee honours' list and omissions from it.

5. The *Shri Shiváji* (64), in its issue of the 4th March, expresses an opinion that Mr. Rám Shástri A'pte of Poona is not worthy of the title of Mahámahopádhyáya bestowed upon him by the Government of India, and recommends the Shástri to part with it in favour of some more deserving man of learning.

Disapproval of the bestowal of the title of Mahámahopádhyáya on Mr. Rám Shástri A'pte of Poona.

6. The same newspaper says that it has received a letter from a correspondent at Trimbak, the purport of which is as follows:—Great oppression was practised by Ráo Sáheb Rámchandra Krishna Vinze, Acting Mámlatdár of Násik, in collecting money for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. The Mámlatdár, accompanied by four or five peons, went personally from house to house to collect money. When he went to the house of a Bhikshuk (a Bráhman priest) he was told by the women in the house that the head of the family was out. Thereupon Ráo Sáheb Vinze lost his temper and said, "What have I to do with the head of the family? You pay the subscription, or the money will be raised by selling your pots by auction." In this way he frightened the women. In another case the Ráo Sáheb instigated a third party to bring a false charge against a Bhikshuk who had refused to pay the Jubilee subscription. The case was heard by the Ráo Sáheb at 11 P.M. and the person who had refused to pay the subscription was in retaliation fined Rs. 18.

Alleged oppression by Ráo Sáheb Rámchandra Krishna Vinze, Acting Mámlatdár of Násik, in collecting money for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee.

7. A correspondent, writing from Allahabad to the *Pratod* (55) in its issue of the 28th February, complains of the Government officials of that place having compelled poor labourers to contribute two-thirds of their daily wages towards the Jubilee illuminations, and asks if it is not a matter for surprise that almost none of the residences of Europeans should have been illuminated while the bazár was refulgent with Jubilee lights.

Alleged oppression by Government officials at Allahabad in collecting money for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee.

8. In a news-letter from Karáchi the *Satyavakta* (124) of the 11th March says that while *mandaps*, couches and tables were provided for the use of Pársi and European children by the local municipality on the occasion of the school-children's *fête* on the Jubilee-day, no such arrangement for dinner was made by it for Hindu and Mahomedan children, and that several gentlemen were grieved to find the latter not receiving their due share of sweets and shelter from the sun.

The school-children's *fête* at Karáchi in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee and the mismanagement by the local municipality.

9. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 6th March, says :—A good deal is being said about some of the convicts released on the Jubilee-day having been already reconvicted for theft. And public opinion is up in arms at the weakness of Government in setting such men free. Does it strike public opinion to ask whether the convicts returned to their evil ways out of sheer wantonness of spirit, or whether they were seized by the police, who object to "suspicious" characters going about, in order to lighten their own work, or, what is more likely, whether the poor wretches committed a fresh offence under pressure of necessity? Society cannot put up with petty thefts, though she opens her arms readily to big fashionable thieves who fatten upon the substance of the poor. What provision have Government and the public made for those poor men who come out of jail with starvation and disgrace staring them in the face? We think we badly want a Prisoners' Aid Society, such as the one in London. Convicts are, after all, men, and we believe there are more scoundrels outside the jail than inside.

The wretched condition of the convicts released on the Jubilee-day and a necessity for having a Prisoners' Aid Society.

10. The *Pratod* (55), in its issue of the 28th February, compares England with America and says that while America is rich and easy at heart on account of her freedom from meddlesomeness with the affairs of other countries, England, on account of her policy of interference with other nations and her desire to add to her territories by hook or by crook, is always troubled by her consciousness of guilt and is obliged to maintain large armies and pay heavy subsidies to ensure the safety of her unjust possessions, and that while all the Americans are in a state of competence, British subjects in England, Ireland, India and other dependencies are struggling hard to keep body and soul together under the weight of oppressive taxation necessitated by costly wars and national indebtedness.

Comparison between America and England.

11. Under the heading "Sir Englishman of India, Kt.," Nurmahál contributes a sarcastic sketch of the Englishman in India to the *Gujaráti* (102) of the 6th March. In this sketch the writer says :—Sir Angrej Báhádur, Kt., is created by God to enjoy authority in India. The chief principles of the education he has received are that Natives are not good men and that he should first kick and then talk to them. He thinks it honourable to abuse, harass or offend the Natives. He learns by rote the religious precept that Natives are not good men and it is not therefore surprising that he should detest them. If a Native were in the position of the Englishman, he would not act differently from the latter. The Englishman is an emperor in India and is more powerful than the Czar. He shows himself off more in the military than in the civil department. If he cannot use his authority against the Natives he can use it nowhere, for even his dear wife will not bear it. She will divorce him with ease and find another husband. Natives should put up with his abuses and ill-treatment, for they are even inferior to the dogs which he carries about with him. These dog-worshippers are

• The Englishman in India.

enemies of man, otherwise they would not be hostile towards India. Though the Englishman hates the Natives, he likes their country. Natives have no right to tell him to walk away, for he has not forgotten the teaching of Lord Byron that one should hate his neighbour but should love his neighbour's youthful wife. He is nobody in England, but in India he drives in a carriage and pair, whips the coachman, calls the Natives asses and dogs, will some day rupture their spleen and some day assault their wives, for which he has a special order and right. The writer says that when in England he saw Colonel Anderson with his dog buying vegetables and Sir Richard Temple dosing in Cambridge, he was in doubt whether these were the Sir Angrej Báhádurs, Kts., of India or some other people. He then remarks that the climate of India is very bad, for it makes the gall-bladder of the Angrej Báhádur very hot and completely changes him after his arrival here. A future birth may alone change him. The teaching at Simla or over the entrance at Westminster is different. India should only pray to God that the Englishman might improve in a future birth and be polite, for there is no other remedy.

Disapproval of the migration of the Government of India to the hills.

12. The *Havyak Subodh* (114), in its issue of the 8th March, says:—Of the numerous ways in which the Government of India has become the most costly constitution, the migration to the hills every year and stopping there for a long period is one. Last year a thorough and complete agitation against this migration was raised by all communities,—European and Native alike,—and Calcutta particularly sent forth the strongest protest against this official luxury, and it was hoped then that even though these migrations might not totally cease, yet there would be brought about a diminution in the enormous expenditure attendant upon them. It was also hoped that the Finance Committee would help in some way or other to restrain this extravagance. But all these hopes have faded away, and we learn that on the 16th instant the Viceroy will leave Calcutta for the hills, just as His Excellency used to do before. There is also no intimation that there will be any reduction in the expenditure on this excursion, and therefore for the present at least the Indian public must put up with this official luxury. It has been fully condemned and conclusively proved to be an expenditure for which there is no warrant. We simply note that it is utterly wrong to spend a part of public revenues for the luxury of Government officials, not only because the public does not consent to it, but because it protests against it.

Evidence given by Messrs. Monteath, Cotton, Beveridge and Bims before the Public Service Commission.

13. In writing on the evidence given by Messrs. Monteath, Cotton, Beveridge and Bims before the Public Service Commission, the *Gujaráti* (102) of the 6th March disapproves of the evidence given by Mr. Bims, Administrator of Burdwan, and says:—Mr. Bims has in his evidence reviled the Natives in many respects and has pronounced them quite unfit for the Civil Service. Messrs. Cotton and Beveridge have, on the other hand, expressed themselves so much in favour of the Natives that it is difficult to say who is a real European, Mr. Bims or Messrs. Beveridge and Cotton. But the evidence of Mr. Monteath, Private Secretary to His Excellency Lord Reay, is the most important. Mr. Monteath is the only Civilian of this Presidency who has given evidence in favour of holding the Civil Service Examination in India simultaneously with that in England. He deserves praise for this. Mr. Monteath's views can justly be regarded as those of His Excellency Lord Reay. He is intimately connected with His Excellency and hence great weight is attached to his opinion. Of course His Excellency cannot give a definite opinion on that subject, but Mr. Monteath's views can be considered as a reflex of those of His Excellency. If all Europeans held a similar opinion the wide gulf that at present separates the European and Native communities would soon be removed. The Natives only wish that for the safety of the empire no officer of the type of Mr. Bims would remain in India.

The decision of the 'Bombay Government in the Cambay case heartily approved.

14. The *Jáme Jamshed* (106), in its issue of the 12th March, says:—The resolution of the Bombay Government on the enquiry into the allegations of misbehaviour made by Mr. Shámráo N. Laud against Mr. Wilson has given great satisfaction to the people, since it has upheld the

sacredness of British justice. Those who had carefully read the proceedings of the enquiry had already arrived at the conclusion that, however censurable certain acts of Mr. Laud were, he had not concocted the charges brought by him against Mr. Wilson. It is to be regretted that a Civilian of Mr. Wilson's standing who has nearly attained the grade of a Collector should have been placed in the position in which he now finds himself; but it was necessary for the honour of the service to which he belongs that severe notice should be taken of his conduct. It is, however, to be hoped that, seeing the loss of reputation suffered by Mr. Wilson as the result of the trial and the shock he has met with in his official career, the Secretary of State, with whom rests the final disposal of the case, will not be more severe to him than compelling him to retire from the service on a pension. Several advantages have accrued from the decision of the Bombay Government in the case; it has reasserted once more the sacredness of British justice, that in the eyes of Government its high officials and its Native subjects are equal, that the authorities are ever anxious to preserve scrupulously the high name of the Civil Service, and that the members of that service have more respect for justice than a leaning towards their brother officers, whom they will not try to shield against the course of justice. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council and the Commissioners, Messrs. Naylor and Moore, deserve the hearty thanks of the public for creditably discharging the sorrowful duty they have had to perform. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (86) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82) of the same date also express complete satisfaction with the decision, and convey the thanks of the public to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council and the Commissioners.]

Satisfaction at the holding of a public inquiry into the Cambay case.

15. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 9th March, says:—We cannot sufficiently admire the courage of the Bombay Government in ordering a public inquiry into the Cambay case. Whatever its result, its moral effect will be well felt in the service and throughout the Presidency. The humiliation, the exposure, and the fierce light of publicity can never fail in their effects. Justice, fair and fearless, has been the guiding principle of Lord Reay's Government, and official wrong-doers have more than once felt the weight of the smiting hand.

Retrenchment in expenditure and a recommendation to abolish the Sind Revenue Survey Department.

16. The same newspaper says:—Government do not seem to have yet made up their mind that the Sind Revenue Survey Department should have finished its part of the work years ago, and it is now high time that the work should be taken from the hands of this department and made over to the District Collectors. If left to itself the survey settlement will be prolonged till the end of time. While the shears of the Finance Committee have been applied freely to a number of peons, a magistrate and even a Commissioner, a whole department has been left untouched, although its abolition would have not only not interfered with the efficiency of the administration, but would have been felt as a great relief by the land-owning and land-cultivating classes. If sufficiently searching inquiries had been made it would have been found that the Sind revenue and survey settlement was introduced only temporarily and it was calculated that the work would be completed in the course of a very few years. Expected to complete the work in 5 years, this department has been in existence for 27 years and bids fair to become a permanent institution.

Sir W. Wedderburn, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

17. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 7th March, says:—The public will be really sorry to learn that Sir William Wedderburn retires from the public service on the 6th of May next. His departure will cause a great loss to our countrymen, who have benefited hitherto by his active sympathy and support. We are aware that Sir William will not be idle though far away from us, and that wherever he be his sympathy for India will be unabated. But we cannot help saying that the country will be losing in him a valuable and trusted adviser, who has rendered himself entitled to our most grateful esteem not only by the sympathy he has shown us but also by the unity of aim with which, without caring for his own private interests or for

the smiles or frowns of others, he has tried to do what he conceived to be his duty to India. The worth of such men is not perhaps appreciated by all in ordinary times. But there are occasions when a gentleman who thoroughly enjoys the confidence of the Natives may render invaluable help.

18. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 6th March, says:—Sir W. Wedderburn's connection with the service of India ceases on 1st April 1887. We do not know if Sir William will ever be called upon to give the Secretary of State for India the benefit of his experience. In fact, to judge by the obvious principle upon which appointments to the India Office are made, it seems improbable. But Sir William may enter Parliament and then he will have a chance of serving India as he never did serve before. The example of his brother Sir David is before him. We hope to see him one day advocating the cause of our country with all the eloquence which belongs to deep convictions. In India and in the service of Government, particularly in the Secretariat, Sir W. Wedderburn was a round man in a square hole. He had to do things which went sorely against the grain of his feelings. But he is a servant and must do them. Now that he is to be free from official trammels we expect to see him employing his independence in the furtherance of the Liberal cause at home and abroad. We are loth to part with him. But whatever our unwillingness, he must go to shine in a better and a higher sphere.

19. The same newspaper says:—Sir W. Wedderburn's place will be given to Mr. Naylor, the Legal Remembrancer. Mr. Naylor will make an efficient and strict Secretary to Government. He has acquired a reputation for impartiality—a quality which the Secretaries to Government stand most in need of.

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Naylor as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

20. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 6th March, says:—We are glad to learn that the Honourable Máhádev Govind Ránade, M.A., LL.B., has been appointed Legal Remembrancer to the local Government; and in expressing our thanks to Lord Reay for this judicious selection, we express our sorrow at the contemplated retirement of Sir W. Wedderburn, in whom we shall lose a friend of our country and of the cause of our progress. [The *Subodh Patrika* (14), in its issue of the 6th March, says:—The Native community will be as sorry to learn that Sir W. Wedderburn is going to retire as glad to know that the Honourable Mr. Ránade is to get the post of Legal Remembrancer to Government now held by Mr. Naylor, who succeeds Sir William as Chief Secretary to Government. The last appointment, too, is as happy as the rest of Lord Reay's nominations have hitherto been. The *Satyavakta* (124) of the 11th March adds that this is the first time that a Native gentleman has been appointed Legal Remembrancer to Government, and that this appointment clearly shows Lord Reay's high appreciation of the merits of educated Natives. The *Yajdán Parast* (139) of the 6th March remarks that the rumoured appointments of Messrs. Naylor and Ránade will do credit to the good administration of Lord Reay, and that His Excellency deserves many thanks for Mr. Ránade's appointment. Many papers of the week, both Maráthi and Gujaráti, approve of the reported intention of Government to appoint the Honourable Mr. Naylor Chief Secretary to Government and the Honourable M. G. Ránade Legal Remembrancer, and thank Lord Reay for his liberal views.]

Retirement of Sir W. Wedderburn and the appointment of the Honourable M. G. Ránade as Legal Remembrancer to Government.

21. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (76), in its issue of the 6th March, gives a portrait and account of the life and services of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji Karáka, C.S.I., Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and observes that it is said that he will very likely be appointed to the post of Diván in some Native State after his retirement from Government service. The paper hopes that Government will in recognition of his long and faithful services confer upon him a large jághir or make some other substantial gift on his retirement from public service.

Recommendation to Government for granting a jághir or some other substantial reward to Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, when he retires from service.

Popularity of Dr. Kirtikar and expression of a hope that he will be given a *pukka* appointment in the Grant Medical College.

22. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 6th March, says:—The *Bombay Government Gazette* announces that Dr. W. K. Hatch, Second Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, has been allowed an extension of furlough for six months. This extension allows Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar a further stay in our midst for another six months. Already popular amongst the community to which he belongs, he has endeared himself to the people both as a medical man and as a citizen. In his own profession he is said to be popular, and as a member of the Grant College professorial staff he is liked and respected. We hope that Dr. Kirtikar will be given a *pukka* appointment on the staff of the Grant Medical College.

House accommodation in Bombay and suggestions to Government and the committee appointed by them in the matter.

23. The same newspaper says:—It is reported that the committee appointed by Government to consider the question of house accommodation in Bombay is to be asked to consider whether it would not be useful or profitable to use the strip of land along the Back Bay and certain portions of the Esplanade as building sites. Those who have their business in the Fort may bring their influence to bear upon the committee with a view that Government may be induced to allot the whole or part of the strip towards the above object. Though the question has yet to be decided either way, it will not be forgotten by the committee or the local Government that in according sanction to the wishes of those who are desirous of raising a new city on the strip of land referred to above, they would be only rendering Bombay a city without the lungs. To business-men this scheme may appear desirable, but as the health and physical comforts of the population are concerned in the matter, the seashore from Church Gate to Chaupáti ought not to be sold away. We hope in dealing with this pressing question the view above expressed will receive due consideration both at the hands of the committee and Government.

24. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 6th March, says:—Now that the question of house accommodation has been taken in hand, we trust the inquiry will be so extended as to include the housing of the poor. This is all the more necessary for Government to do, as our public bodies are engrossed with imperial politics and our municipality taken up with fashionable works, realizing the American idea of everything "big." To the casual visitor Bombay presents an exterior fair enough; but judging from the neglect of the lanes and by-lanes of the Native town, and the costly scientific fads paraded in the public streets, this "first city in India" may well be likened to a whitened sepulchre. Under the circumstances, it is the first duty of Government to see if *the people* get for their money such accommodation as conduces to decency and health. Freedom of contract is an excellent principle, but it loses a good deal of its charm where the parties are unequally matched. We think it is almost as necessary to make the present accommodation for the people tolerable as it is to extend it. [Some of the Gujaráti papers of the week take a similar view and add that the air-lungs of the people should not be encroached upon.]

25. With reference to the appointment of a committee to consider and report upon the question of increased house accommodation for the inhabitants of Bombay, the *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 12th March, says:—The Backbay foreshore and certain parts of the Esplanade which are now used by the public as promenades should not be encroached upon for building purposes, and separate localities should not be assigned to Europeans and Natives, reserving for the former quarters more airy and healthy than those assigned to the latter. It seems from the resolution appointing the committee that the object of Government is that vacant plots of Government ground should be sold for building purposes, that Bombay should be extended and that roads and other conveniences should be made with that aim. This object is really praiseworthy as, if it is carried out without giving the public cause to complain against it, it will remove a crying want of the people of Bombay. It is a well-known fact

that Government have of late been asking exorbitant prices for plots of ground offered by them for sale, and making conditions with the purchasers for erecting ornamental buildings of certain stories. These terms and conditions largely increase the cost of the houses to be built and deter many persons from accepting them, apparently for the reason that costly buildings do not pay a sufficient return in the shape of rent, and capitalists desirous of investing in buildings are put to a great inconvenience. It is desirable, therefore, that Government should be very considerate in fixing prices of plots of ground and in making conditions about the erection of buildings. There is no absolute scarcity of houses in Bombay, but their rents are very high. What Bombay really suffers from is the want of cheap residences, and due efforts ought to be made to supply it. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (106) of the same date observes that Dr. Blaney, who has paid particular attention to the subject of providing healthy residences for the working classes, should be appointed on the committee, and makes the following suggestions:—That the foreshores of the island and vacant pieces of ground in the heart of the city should not be devoted to building purposes as they are in their present condition indispensable for the due conservancy of public health; that small plain cottages should be built on the locality known as the Marine Lines and in the vicinity of the railway lines; that all idea of reclamations from the sea should be given up; that the utilization of waste lands in the outskirts of the city should be attended to; and that lastly the erection of healthy residences for the mill-hands in the close neighbourhood of the mills or at convenient distances from them should be taken in hand.]

26. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 9th March, says:—The soldier who was charged with murdering a Native in Káthiáwár has been found guilty of man-slaughter and sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. Extenuating circumstances were mentioned and the accused pleaded that he did not intend to murder the deceased. Cases of this nature are becoming so frequent, and the civil and military authorities so apathetic, that it will not be till some fearful crime is committed that their eyes will be opened. By the simple device of forbidding ball cartridges to men leaving barracks, a score or two of murders and double murders and suicides could be easily prevented every year.

Comments on the sentence passed on the European soldier who killed a Native in Káthiáwár.

27. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 6th March, says:—Almost every time that a European soldier is tried by a court-martial for the murder of a Native, he is let off on easy terms under the specious excuse of having committed homicide not amounting to murder. Every such trial is watched keenly by the Native public, and every partial award keenly resented. Just now we notice a strong feeling of resentment in Native circles on account of the murderer of a Mahomedan at Rájkot getting only two years' imprisonment. It would be well to have a full report of the trial sent to the newspapers, so that people might see it was not because of his white skin that the murderer was spared. We say this without the slightest prejudice, but appearances are very much against courts-martial in which military and civil, and European and Native, interests come into collision.

Disapproval of the sentence passed on a European soldier charged with murdering a Native at Rájkot and a suggestion to publish a full report of the trial in newspapers.

28. With reference to the decision given by Mr. Ryan, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in the case of the riot between some Hindu fishermen and some Mahomedans at Lower Colába on the 18th ultimo, the *Chandra Prakásh* (93), in its issue of the 7th March, says:—The decision verifies the proverb that the weaker party goes to the wall. The fishermen passed in procession, beating tom-toms, at a time when no prayers were being said in the mosque, as required by the terms of the licence issued to them by the Commissioner of Police. Though the Mahomedans informed Mr. Holdway, the Police Inspector, of the intention of the fishermen to pass by the mosque beating tom-toms, the Inspector did not ask the fishermen to forego their intention of beating tom-toms. Thus

His Excellency Lord Reay requested to call for the papers connected with the case of the riot between some Hindu fishermen and some Mahomedans at Lower Colába, Bombay, and decided by Mr. Ryan, Third Presidency Magistrate.

the police were to blame in issuing the licence and in not attending to the representations made by the Mahomedans. The Magistrate only passed over these errors by reprimanding the police and fined the poor fishermen who had acted according to the terms of their licence. His Excellency the Governor ought to pay attention to the matter and call for the papers connected with it.

Comments on the decision of the High Court of Bombay in the case of *Dádáji* v. *Rakhmábái*.

29. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 6th March, says:—The High Court of Bombay, working under Letters Patent from Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, holds a tournament of chivalry, and these Christian umpires rule that a mere woman can have no right to consult her heart or, may be, her honour. Caste enforces on Rakhmábái, a Hindu girl, a marriage to which she was as much a party as any of the Judges of the High Court. And the Judges countenance this outrage,—in fact, offer to serve as constables and jailors. What could they do? Poor men! Such is supposed to be the law of the Hindus. And what could the British Government do? Poor Government! Their mission is to perpetuate inequalities. So Rakhmábái must either go to jail or live under the protection of her so-called husband's protectors.

30. With reference to the decision of the Bombay High Court in the suit brought by Dádáji Bhikáji against his wife Rakhmábái for the restitution of conjugal rights, the *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 7th March, says:—The local English dailies and a few Natives disapprove of the decision which goes in favour of the plaintiff, approve of Rakhmábái's resolution to go to prison rather than go and live with her husband, and recommend an alteration in the law upon the subject; but a very large portion of the Native public has expressed its approval of the decision given by the High Court. [Almost all the papers of the week approve of the decision given by the Honourable Mr. Justice Farran in this case.]

Disapproval of the course adopted by the Bank of Bombay and the Paper Currency Office at Karáchi in dealing with rupees weighing less than the standard weight.

31. A correspondent, writing from Karáchi to the *Sind Times* (4) in its issue of the 9th March, says:—Last year I pointed out in your journal that rupees weighing less than the standard weight were in circulation. It is not known what measures Government then adopted. The number of such rupees, however, has since increased. Last week the Bank of Bombay and the Paper Currency Office commenced, on the sudden order of Government, to cut such rupees, and more than a thousand rupees were thus cut. The merchants consequently were compelled to avoid, as far as possible, dealing in rupees with the Banks. In England, when such coins are presented, the Bank of England cuts them and demands the difference, and the owner is thereby only a partial loser; but the course adopted here is quite different. The cut pieces returned are of no use, unless they are melted and the silver even then realizes only a few annas in the bazár. What is the object of Government in issuing such a strict order? Do they desire that currency notes should circulate more freely?

Grievances of the zamindárs in Sind.

32. A correspondent, writing to the *Sind Sudhár* (152) in its issue of the 19th February, says:—We the zamindárs have two grievances to complain of, which Government will be good enough to redress:—First, that lands brought under cultivation within the forest limits are measured by Tapedárs, and it is left to them to charge assessment at high or low rates. This should not be the case. Officers should institute strict inquiries into all complaints of injustice. Another thing which should be inquired into is whether the jamádárs and peons of the Forest Department receive any remuneration from Government or not, or must the helpless zamindárs be oppressed? An inquiry into the above complaints will, it is hoped, acquaint the high officers with the real state of things.

33. The *Broach Mitrá* (87), in its issue of the 9th March, says that Government have allowed a grace of 15 days for the payment of the land revenue assessment by the ryots in the Broach District owing to the damage caused to the crops by the recent frost. The paper expresses regret at this resolution and remarks that this is no grace, that the ryots who with great difficulty maintain themselves and their families will very likely have now to starve, that it is not a sign of nobility to be hard-hearted towards the poor, that there is none but Government to help them, and that when Government become merciless they are sure to be ruined. [The *Broach Samáchár* (88) of the 10th March also considers the grace to be trifling, and adds that Government should be more kind towards those ryots the crops in whose fields have been completely destroyed.]

Damage done by frost to the crops in the Broach District and the action of the Bombay Government in collecting the land revenue.

34. The *Shubh Suchak* (65), in its issue of the 4th March, says:—The Forest Department of Government has been the cause of much hardship to the people. It is simply created with the desire of increasing Government revenue at the expense of the public. The cutting of trees in Government forests by the people is strictly forbidden, and fuel has consequently become very dear, so much so that if Government do not open depôts where fuel may be sold to the public at moderate prices, the cost of cooking one's food will be as much as the price of the food itself. A fuel depôt is very urgently required at Sátára. The inhabitants of the village of Medha buy their fuel at a distance of ten miles at the Government depôt at Mahábaleshvar, which has been opened for the convenience of Europeans. At Medha there are no Europeans and therefore the want of a fuel depôt at that place is not likely to be complained against.

Scarcity of fuel and the necessity for the establishment of a Government fuel depôt in Sátára.

35. In its local columns the *Gujarát Mitrá* (76) of the 6th March says that the resolution issued by His Excellency Lord Reay that convicts should not be made to work on public roads has much pleased the people. It states that Lord Reay did not like the sight of the convicts working on the public roads when he visited Surat a few months ago.

Satisfaction at the resolution issued by the Bombay Government against making convicts work on public roads.

36. The *Pandhari Vaibhav* (57), in its issue of the 6th March, says that there are many gamblers in the city of Pandharpur and that they rob many pilgrims during the fair, and requests Government to apply the Gambling Act to that city.

Request to Government to apply the Gambling Act to Pandharpur.

37. The *Ahmedabad Times* (81), in its issue of the 8th March, complains of the ill-treatment by the local police of the persons who had gathered to witness the proceedings of the municipal commissioners at a general meeting held on the 3rd instant, and says that the public was at first prevented by the police from entering the hall where the meeting was held. The people were, observes the paper, afterwards allowed to go in, but when coming out they were caned and jostled by the police. An old man fell down on his back in the middle of the door. The police caned some persons even after they had left the hall, the result being that several turbans were knocked off the heads of their wearers and much annoyance was caused. Chief Constable Husenkhán is said to have taken a leading part in the affair. It is to be hoped that the authorities concerned will enquire into it and take proper measures to prevent the recurrence of such a thing in future. [The *Hitechchhu* (77) of Ahmedabad of the 10th March is grieved at the ill-treatment of the people by the police, and says that the police officers should see that their subordinates do not misbehave themselves.]

Complaint against the Ahmedabad police.

38. The *A'ryaputrá* (16), in its issue of the 6th March, complains of the frequent occurrence of crime in the village of Peth in the Válva Táluka of the Sátára District since the transfer of its police gate to Islámpur and the inefficient

Frequency of crime in the village of Peth in Sátára.

supervision of the police authorities, and suggests to the Police Superintendent of the district the necessity for the establishment of a police gate again with a view to restore confidence among the people about the safety of person and property. [The *Pratod* (55) of the 7th March also complains of frequent crime in Válva Táluka, and says that on account of laxity in police supervision encouragement has been afforded to the commission of offences, as will be seen from the fact that though during the last month seven or eight fires took place in Boregaum and eight thefts at Ashta during the last year, none of the offenders has been traced.]

Robberies at Karáchi and the local police.

39. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 5th March, says:—The activity and vigilance of the Karáchi police are wonderful. On the Bandar Road, the most frequented street in the city, there have been 3 robberies, the last one early in the evening, and the police have been placidly sucking their thumbs. The daring attempt of some burglars to commit a robbery in the house of the District Judge of Karáchi may give an idea of the excellent work done by the police.

The necessity for establishing a sub-post office at Bijápur.

40. The *Rámdás* (57), in its issue of the 5th March, says that it is very necessary to locate a sub-post office near Jumma Musjid in the town of Bijápur as the head post office is at a distance of more than a mile from the town and people are consequently put to much inconvenience.

Death of Dr. A'nandibái Joshi deeply regretted by the Natives.

41. The Native papers deeply regret the untimely death at Poona on the 14th instant of Dr. A'nandibái Joshi, the first Native female who left India to learn the healing art, and the loss thereby caused to this country. Mr. Joshi is also spoken of in good terms for the sacrifices he made for the education of his deceased wife.

Part II.—*Education.*

A suggestion to the Bombay Government to appoint a representative committee to effect the proposed reduction in the educational expenditure.

42. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 7th March, says:—It is now inevitable that as a result of the pressure put upon the Bombay Government by the Government of India the former must effect the reduction of expenditure in the Educational Department in the directions indicated by the latter. This is so far inevitable, and we do not think any useful or profitable purpose can be served by further discussing the policy of reduction. But there are two things which in giving effect to the policy of reduction should not be lost sight of. The first thing is that the proposed reduction being the result of financial pressure, Government is bound to give effect to it in such a manner that a return to the normal condition of things should be possible as soon as the financial pressure gives way, as it must at no very distant date, to financially prosperous times. The second thing is that in giving effect to the proposed reduction Government is bound to see that neither the permanency nor the efficiency of the institutions proposed to be operated on is sacrificed at the altar of economy, and that when the normal financial condition is restored the said institutions shall share the prosperity also. How best all this can be ensured is a problem which requires a forethought and deliberation which a mere departmental bureau will not be able to bestow. We think, therefore, that a small committee consisting of the representatives of the various interests affected should be forthwith appointed for the purpose of devising a scheme which, while it will secure the required financial relief, will at the same time offer to the public all the requisite guarantees of the character mentioned above. We have no doubt whatever that if a committee like the one we have suggested be appointed it will be able to suggest a *modus operandi* which will be acceptable to all parties alike. We hope that the same spirit that actuated Lord Reay to grant to the leaders of Native public opinion the interview of Sunday week will induce His Excellency to comply with the request herein respectfully submitted for his favourable consideration.

Such a procedure will enable His Excellency to disarm all hostile criticism of the new departure in the educational policy, and will moreover ensure harmonious and cordial co-operation of the public in any scheme that the wisdom of such a committee carefully constituted may devise.

The Government of Bombay and reduction in educational expenditure.

43. While writing on the reduction of expenditure in the Educational Department, the *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 6th March, says:—Under the new relations with the Government of India, the local Government is obliged to reduce its educational grant by a large amount; but so judiciously has it adjusted the reduction that the loss will be scarcely felt, except in two cases; and even this loss will be less perceptible, as it is to tell more upon new institutions than upon the existing ones. Under these circumstances, the wonder to us is that the Educational Department suffers to so limited an extent. Let us rest here and be thankful. It might have been otherwise under a purely Anglo-Indian Government. Let us hope that as soon as it is in a position to do so, Government will reconsider the question of grants; for, with a smaller pecuniary contribution from it, and with the withdrawal of active official guidance, the committees of management will have a very hard time of it indeed. But we have confidence in the public spirit of Poona and Ahmedabad. Let the citizens put forth a supreme effort to make the two colleges self-supporting. If they enlist the co-operation of the aristocracy of the Deccan and of Gujarát and Káthiáwár, they will be soon free from pecuniary troubles. For the rest they must put their shoulders to the wheel. It sounds somewhat like a confession of weakness to say that they are unable to take over the management; it is certainly not consistent with the cries we so often hear of official caprice and jobbery. How long are we to put up with these and remain under the tutelage of Government? Surely, the time has come to make a beginning with practical self-government. If our public men are true to themselves and to the country, if the different sections work in harmony with such assistance as a sympathetic Government and the University authorities can give, it is ten to one that these private institutions will do better than those under purely official management. We have every faith in the men who are to be entrusted with the management. And if they only work in harmony, we are prepared even to risk a partial failure in the beginning rather than to be always tied to the apron-strings of the *mábáp sarkár*. India has suffered enough already from having everything done *for* her and nothing *by* or even *through* her. [The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 7th March and several other papers of the week say that it is very reassuring that the report as to the abolition of 17 high schools in this presidency is unfounded.]

The Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay.

44. With reference to the recent Government resolution in connection with the Victoria Technical Institute, the *Jáme Jamshed* (106), in its issue of the 11th March, says:—If Government make known at once what sort of education is proposed to be imparted in this institution, what are the conditions on which students will be admitted into it, and whether any school-fees will be charged, the public will be encouraged to extend liberal pecuniary help to it. The public also desires that the Victoria Technical Institute should not be allowed to interfere with the present administration of the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art, Bombay, and that an able and efficient Principal should be selected for it. [The *Yajdán Parast* (139) and the *Pársi Punch* (117) of the 6th March say that the Institute should not be started on the lines of the Sir J. J. School of Art, which is in a wretched condition, or its management entrusted to Mr. Griffiths, as the rumours regarding these contemplated arrangements have already disappointed the public. It should be placed on such a footing as will be worthy of the first city in India.]

Mr. Justice West on moral instruction in Bombay and the necessity for the removal of misunderstanding on the subject.

45. The *Jaganmitrá* (38), in its issue of the 7th March, observes that the opinion expressed by Mr. Justice West in his evidence before the Public Service Commission regarding moral instruction in educational institutions in the Bombay Presidency is incorrect, and that it is desirable that the educational authorities should remove the misunderstanding of the public on the subject by a declaration of their opinion on the matter.

Part III.—*Municipalities.*

The resolution passed at a recent meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation calling upon the Municipal Commissioner to produce the entire correspondence with Government about the reduction of the consolidated rate upheld.

46. With reference to the adoption by a large majority of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation of the motion brought forward by Captain Selby to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner should be requested to produce the entire correspondence between himself and the Government regarding the reduction of the consolidated rate, the *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 9th March, says:—The Corporation deserves credit for having shown the courage of its opinion and will have a further occasion to make a similar exhibition. The very honour of the Corporation is at stake. Should the Commissioner persist in his resolution not to produce the entire correspondence, the Corporation will have to pass a resolution calling upon him to resign office in order to uphold its own honour. There is, however, only one way to get out of this dilemma. If the Municipal Commissioner says that it will not be beneficial to the Corporation that those papers should be published, the Corporation should withdraw its resolution. The Corporation should, however, take such steps as will compel the Commissioner to produce in future any correspondence that it may call upon him to publish. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (106) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82) of the same date express similar sentiments. The *Satyavakta* (124) of the 11th March says that the Municipal Commissioner has insulted the Corporation, and that if he be allowed to triumph, local self-government and the position enjoyed by the Corporation will suffer.]

The Ahmedabad Municipality and the construction of new water-works.

47. The *Hitechchhu* (77) of Ahmedabad of the 10th March strongly disapproves of the resolution passed at the last general meeting of the municipal commissioners for constructing new water-works for the town, and observes that the people are poor and unable to bear further taxation. Moreover they neither want, says the paper, more water, nor do they think that the construction of sewerage-works will benefit them. The resolution passed by a majority of the commissioners at the meeting through the influence exercised by Ráo Báhádur Ranchodlál, the Municipal President, is opposed to the wishes of the people, whose petition to the commissioners in the matter has been completely disregarded. Ráo Báhádur Ranchodlál's *khatpat* and the unsuspecting disposition of Mr. Reid, the Collector, are the chief reasons of the public having lost all confidence in Mr. Ranchodlál. One of the commissioners has openly stated that some of his colleagues were recommended by Mr. Reid to vote in favour of the proposal for the construction of water-works. Though they may not have changed their minds, it is not surprising that the people should, after the result arrived at by the meeting, think that their minds were prejudiced. The Government of His Excellency Lord Reay ought, for the sake of preserving local self-government and public confidence, to cancel the proceedings of the meeting and should decline to sanction the loan for water-works when the municipality applies for it. In accordance with the Government resolution an engineer from Calcutta should be asked to prepare estimates for the work in accordance with Sir T. Hope's memorandum on the subject. The same paper in another part says that it has heard that the people of Ahmedabad are going to petition the Bombay Government on the matter and to send a telegram to His Excellency Lord Reay in order that Government may not come to a final decision before the receipt of the petition. They are also going to state in it the fact of Mr. Reid having invited several commissioners to his bungalow to persuade them on the subject. The paper regrets that Mr. Reid should have thus incurred ignominy by doing a thing which was beyond his powers. In another paragraph the *Hitechchhu* disapproves of the conduct of Dr. Robb in asking Ráo Báhádur Bechardás to sit down while he was addressing the general meeting of the commissioners on the ground that others should have time to speak, and desires that Government should make an example of such overbearing men. [The Ahmedabad papers of the week also disapprove of the resolution adopted at the last general meeting of the municipality for the construction of the water-works.]

48. The *Nyáyadarshak* (116) of the 7th March disapproves of the conduct of Dr. Robb, Mr. Gibb and the local European engineer in angrily leaving the last general meeting of the municipal commissioners of Ahmedabad immediately after it was resolved by a majority of votes that the petition presented by the people against the construction of new waterworks be read. It says that such conduct is an insult to the members present and to the public. The people regarded it as occasioned by the failure of these gentlemen to secure their object. Dr. Robb and Mr. Gibb, however, returned half an hour afterwards to the meeting after the Rev. Mr. Taylor, a commissioner, had sent them a note. This was looked upon by the people as done with a view to secure votes. The paper waits for an explanation from these two gentlemen before further commenting on the incident.

The last general meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality and the conduct of some of the European commissioners in leaving the meeting abruptly disapproved.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

49. Under the heading of "notices to correspondents" the *Gujaráti* (102) of the 6th March states that a resident of Khambháliya writes to it to say that the Hindus of Khambháliya, who recently petitioned Government against the Jám of Navánagar, have been threatened with imprisonment if they do not come to terms within a short time.

The Hindus of Khambháliya and the Jám of Navánagar.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
17th March 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 12th March 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

America and England : Comparison between — 6

Appointments :

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Naylor as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay 9

Retirement of the Honourable Sir W. Wedderburn and the appointment of the Honourable M. G. Ránade as Legal Remembrancer to Government 9

Cambay enquiry :

Satisfaction at the holding of a public enquiry into the Cambay case. 8

The decision of the Bombay Government in the Cambay case heartily approved 7

Crops : Damage done by frost to the — in the Broach District and the action of the Bombay Government in collecting the land revenue ... 13

Death of Dr. A'nandibái Joshi : Expression of deep regret at the — by the Natives 14

Forests : Scarcity of fuel and the necessity for the establishment of a Government fuel depôt in Sátára 13

Gambling Act : Request to Government to apply the — to Pandharpur... 13

House accommodation in Bombay : Suggestions to Government and the committee appointed by them in the matter of the —

The *Bombay Samáchár* 10

The *Indian Spectator* 10

The *Native Opinion* 10

Jails : Satisfaction at the resolution issued by the Bombay Government against making convicts work on public roads 13

Judicial matters :

Comments on the decision of the High Court of Bombay in the case of *Dádáji* v. *Rakhmábái* :

The *Bombay Samáchár* 12

The *Indian Spectator* 12

His Excellency Lord Reay requested to call for the papers connected with the case of the riot between some Hindu fishermen and some Mahomedans at Lower Colába, Bombay, and decided by Mr. Ryan, Third Presidency Magistrate 11

Migration to the hills : Disapproval of the Government of India's — ... 7

Military matters :

Comments on the sentence passed on the European soldier who killed a Native in Káthiáwár 11

Disapproval of the sentence passed on a European soldier charged with murdering a Native at Rájkot, and a suggestion to publish a full report of the trial in newspapers 11

Police :

Complaint against the Ahmedabad — 13

Frequency of crime in the village of Peth in Sátára 13

Robberies at Karáchi and the local — 14

Postal matters : The necessity for establishing a subordinate post office at Bijápur 14

Public honours :

Disapproval of the title of Mahámahopádhyáya bestowed upon Mr. Rám Shástri A'pte of Poona 5

Recognition of the claims of Sind in conferring honorary titles by Lord Reay's Government and praises of Mr. Erskine, Commissioner in Sind 5

The Jubilee honours' list and omissions from it 5

Public Service :

Popularity of Dr. Kirtikar and expression of a hope that he will be given a *pukka* appointment in the Grant Medical College ... 10

Recommendation to Government for granting a jághir or some other substantial reward to Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, when he retires from service ... 9

Retirement of Sir W. Wedderburn, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay :

Th[illegible]*du Prakásh* 8

Th[illegible]*átta* 9

Public Service C[illegible]ce given by Messrs. Monteath, Co[illegible] — 7

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Queen's Jubilee:
Alleged oppression by Ráo Sáheb Rámchandra Krishna Vinze, Acting Mámlatdár of Násik, in collecting money for the celebration of the — 5
Alleged oppression by Government officials at Allahabad in collecting money for the celebration of the — 6
Comments on His Excellency the Viceroy's Jubilee speech and the necessity for making some substantial gift to India ... 4
Expectations of the people of India in connection with the Jubilee-gifts in June next 4
The school-children's *fête* at Karáchi in commemoration of the — and the mismanagement by the local municipality 6
The wretched condition of the convicts released on the Jubilee-day and a necessity for having a Prisoners' Aid Society ... 6
Retrenchment in expenditure: The — and a recommendation to abolish the Sind Revenue Survey Department 8
Rupees weighing less than the standard weight: Disapproval of the course adopted by the Bank of Bombay and the Paper Currency Office at Karáchi in dealing with — 12
The Englishman in India: A sketch of — 6
Zamindárs in Sind: Grievances of the — 12

PART II.—*Education*—

Moral instruction in educational institutions in the Bombay Presidency:
Mr. Justice West on — and the necessity for the removal of misunderstanding on the subject 15
Reduction in the educational expenditure:
A suggestion to the Bombay Government to appoint a representative committee to effect the proposed — 14
The Government of Bombay and — 15
Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay: Suggestions to Government in connection with the— 15

PART III.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad:
The — Municipality and the construction of new water-works ... 16
The last general meeting of the — Municipality and the conduct of some of the European commissioners in leaving the meeting abruptly disapproved 17
Bombay: The resolution passed at a recent meeting of the — Municipal Corporation calling upon the Municipal Commissioner to produce the entire correspondence with Government about the reduction of the consolidated rate upheld 16

PART IV.—*Native States*—

Navánagar: The Hindus of Khambháliya and the Jám of — ... 17

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 12TH MARCH 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	,, Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	,, Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	,, Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	,, Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 7th March, says that the summer vacation for Berár Courts should be for six weeks from 20th April to 5th June.

Summer vacation for Berár Courts.

2. The same newspaper says :—The local Government should pay attention to the manner in which the appointments in the Revenue and Judicial Departments in Berár are made. Those who have not passed the examinations qualifying for the posts of Extra Assistants and Tahsildárs should not, according to the standing rule, be appointed to these posts. It would be well if the local Government were to inquire why this rule is not enforced. Who is responsible for the evil consequences resulting to the ryots from the appointment of unqualified persons to such high posts? It is the misfortune of this province that the local Government does not pay attention to a matter on which the well-being of the ryots so much depends.

Complaint regarding the appointment of unqualified persons to the post of Extra Assistants and Tahsildárs in the Revenue and Judicial Departments in Berár.

3. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 5th March, says :—It is rumoured that Mr. Ajodhya Parshad will be made Superintendent of the Commissioner's office when Mr. Stacey retires. We do not know what truth there is in this rumour. But it is not likely that Mr. Ajodhya Parshad, who has prospects of being appointed to the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner, will like to go on the same pay to the Commissioner's office. There is no reason why the claims of Mr. Jones, the Superintendent of the Judicial Commissioner's office, should be set aside. He is a deserving officer of Government and holds very good certificates. He has received no promotion for many years.

Claims of Mr. Jones to the Superintendentship of the Commissioner's office.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
17th March 1887.

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CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 12 of 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 19th March 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	...mbay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Do.	Weekly	600
13	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	1,000
	MARA'THI			
14	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*15	„ Aryaputrá	Tásgaon	Do.	100
16	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
17	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
18	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
19	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
20	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*21	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
22	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	200
*23	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
24	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
25	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
27	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	600
28	„ Dnyán Dip	Do.	Monthly	450
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
30	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
32	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	700
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
36	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
*39	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
40	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies Issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Mahárásht̃rā Mitrā	Sátára...	Weekly	25
45	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	12
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	1
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	35
48	„ Nyáyā Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	17
49	„ Pandhari Mitrā	Pandharpur	Do.	20
50	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	16
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,25
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	16
53	„ Prabodh Ratnā	Bársi	Do.	35
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	40
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	26
*56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	26
57	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	35
58	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	66
59	„ Satyā Sadan	Do.	Weekly	46
60	„ Satyā Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	27
*61	„ Satyā Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	16
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	35
*63	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	26
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	25
65	„ Suryodayā...	Thána	Do.	30
66	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	26
67	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	16
*68	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	20
*69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	30
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	1
*71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	20
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	5
73	„ Vritiasár	Wái	Weekly	3
*74	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	19
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
75	The Gujarát Mitrā	Surat	Weekly	6
76	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	3
77	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	6
78	„ Suryā Prakásh	Do.	Do.	2
	GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	-
80	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	3
81	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,5
82	„ Á'ryā Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	3
83	„ Á'ryā Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	32
84	„ Á'ryā Prakásh	Do.	Do.	31
85	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,3
86	„ Broach Mitrā	Broach	Weekly	3
87	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	6
88	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	3
99	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	7
90	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	7
*91	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	-
92	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	1
93	„ Datardun	Bombay	Do.	5
94	„ Deshi Mitrā	Surat	Do.	1
95	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	3
96	„ Dharma Sadbodh Ratna	Surat	Do.	2
97	„ Dnyánodayā	Broach	Do.	3
98	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	4
99	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	3
100	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	
101	„ Gujaráti	Do	Weekly	1,2
102	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	
103	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	2
*104	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnā	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patra	Nadiád	Monthly	1
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	
108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1
*110	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	
*111	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	1
112	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	
113	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	
114	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	
116	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	
117	„ Prajáhit Patrā	Nadiád	Do.	4
118	„ Praja Matā	Ahmedabad	Do.	

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
119	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
120	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
121	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
122	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
123	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
124	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
125	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
126	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
127	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
128	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
129	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	100
130	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
131	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
132	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
133	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
134	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
135	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
136	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
137	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
138	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
139	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*140	„ Havyak Subodhă...	Bombay	Do.	100
141	„ Kannadá Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
143	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
	URDU.			
144	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
145	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
146	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
147	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
148	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	SINDI.			
149	The Máawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	460
*150	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
151	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ा) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. In criticizing a pamphlet entitled "Is India becoming poorer or richer?" by Mr. Murdoch of Madras, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 13th March, says:—Should the just process of weighing the benefits and injuries of British rule to India be impartially followed, not only Mr. Murdoch but stronger optimists will shrink from their self-imposed work of studiously blinding honest and responsible statesmen and begin to admire us for the exemplary patience we have shown towards our rulers. For the hundredth time, and for the information and enlightenment of Mr. Murdoch, we set forth the other side of the account here—repeating for easy reference the benefits also. The advantages are as follows:—(1) War has been replaced by peace. (2) Crime has been repressed. (3) Agriculture has been promoted by the greatest irrigation works in the world. (4) Annual produce increased. (5) Network of roads and railways. (6) Commerce has developed. (7) India has been enriched with buildings. (8) India absorbs one-fourth of the gold and one-third of the silver produced throughout the whole world. The disadvantages are the following:—(1) We have now to fight the wars of England and present peace costs more than former wars. English wars which we fight bring no return to us. (2) Civil justice has grown very dear and therefore least available. (3) Profits of agriculture eaten up by Home charges. (4) Growth of population encouraged; additional produce exported to meet increasing demands of costly Government. (5) A network of roads and railways has increased the national debt and brought India to the brink of insolvency. (6) Native industries have been killed. (7) Institutes are being raised in England from Indian moneys; foreign planters are let loose upon us. (8) England stunts the growth of national intelligence; drains this country of its treasures of learning. There are besides these items on the other side,—small items too numerous to mention,—items which make the sum and swell the account against England. As the balance struck on this account, we have a fourth of our population going to bed every night with a meal. Let Mr. Murdoch scratch his brains and find out a reply. He thinks of combating an opinion; but he has to crack the hard nut of fact. Let him if he can. We shall soon return to the other parts of his pamphlet.

The benefits of British rule to India contrasted with the injuries done by it.

2. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 13th March, says:—Twenty years ago, when there were few newspapers and fewer public bodies in India, it was a general complaint among the Anglo-Indian officials and in English newspapers that there was no such thing as public opinion in India, that if there was any there were no facilities for gauging it, and the result was that when Government, Provincial, Supreme or Home, wanted to introduce any measure with the object of securing the interests of the people, it was at a loss to know whether the measure would be acceptable to the people. The last 20 years have changed all this; newspapers and other exponents of public opinion can now be counted by hundreds in every presidency, and almost every town of importance has its public association to inform Government of the grievances and the wants of the people, and to instruct the latter as regards their duties, rights and privileges. Every Bill brought before the Provincial and Supreme Legislative Councils is intelligently and dispassionately discussed, its merits and demerits pointed out, and amendments suggested. The number of newspapers and periodicals conducted in English and the Indian vernaculars is daily increasing and along with the number the quality has also improved. The complaint that there is no public opinion in India has now assumed a new form. Anglo-Indian bureaucrats and their organs do admit that there is some public opinion; but they have now resorted to other tactics. They say that the public associations and newspapers represent the opinions of their members and editors respectively, and not the views of the people at large, any more than they do of the people of Newfoundland. The masses, they say, are steeped in deep ignorance and they are quite content with the present state of things. One of these official organs has for the last four or five years never lost an opportunity of asserting that the educated Natives form only a fringe of the Indian people, that they are divided

Public opinion in India and the educated classes.

among themselves, and that therefore that which goes by the name of public opinion in this country is the opinion of this infinitesimally small class of people. Such has been the opinion of many of our Anglo-Indian critics of our actions and aspirations; and now a very important question arises, whether, assuming their position to be correct, the inference drawn from it, viz., that there is little or no public opinion in India, is sound. What is the state of public opinion in other countries including England herself? Do the newspapers and politicians of every shade of opinion consult every farmer and tailor in their neighbourhood before expressing their opinion on a given measure? Elementary education has no doubt spread to a greater extent in England than in India. Does it, however, qualify every farmer and artisan to form sound views on the political questions of the day? The majority of them is probably as blissfully ignorant of what is agitating the minds of their leaders as the Indian masses are asserted to be. The leaders of the people have a double duty to perform—to express the opinion of the people as well as to educate it. It is obvious, therefore, that in every society the highly educated people must be regarded as the exponents of public opinion, not because they consult every tailor before giving expression to it, but because their high attainments and capacities enable them to observe what the wants of the people at large are and how a given measure will affect their interests. We are ready to acknowledge that public opinion in this country is comparatively in a crude state. But to assert that the educated people represent none but themselves is as wide of the truth as to assert that the members of the British House of Commons represent their noble selves only. The bulk of the community, which is contemptuously termed an inert mass, is awakening, though slowly, to a sense of its real position, and it understands and appreciates the labours of its natural leaders as well as is possible under the circumstances. The charge, therefore, frequently levelled at the educated classes that they represent only themselves need not at all deter them from the continuance of their work in the interest of their countrymen.

Comments on His Excellency Lord Dufferin's Jubilee speech.

3. The *Mahárâshtrâ Mitrâ* (44), in its issue of the 17th March, refers to that part of the Viceroy's Jubilee speech in which the natives of India are advised to direct their energies, in the first instance, to the improvement of agriculture, the bringing of fallow land under cultivation, the education of their women, social reforms, the starting of new industries in the country, the improvement of the sanitary condition of towns and villages, &c., and not to meddle with the administration of the country and waste their time in discussing politics, and says:—This piece of advice is selfish and it is worth while for Natives to think over it and see in what way Lord Dufferin's administration will benefit the country. Natives should not change their old course, simply because Lord Dufferin advises them to do so. Natives are not quite ignorant of politics, but on the contrary made a name for themselves in that direction when they were governed by their own rulers. It did not become Lord Dufferin to avail himself of this occasion by making too much of his own diplomatic skill, calling Natives something like mad.

Release of prisoners from Indian jails on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee and a suggestion to Government in connection therewith.

4. With reference to the question asked in the British Parliament about the release of about 20,000 prisoners from Indian jails on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, the *Gujarát Mitrâ* (75) of the 13th March observes that it would have been good if those prisoners only who could furnish sureties for future good conduct had been released on the Jubilee-day. It suggests that a notification should be issued by Government to the effect that those who have been now released will be compelled to undergo the remitted portion of their different terms of imprisonment in case they are re-arrested for fresh crimes. Such a measure will, it says, produce good results.

A suggestion to Government to reduce still further the duty on salt.

5. The *Bakul* (17), in its issue of the 13th March, dwells on the increase in the revenue from the duty on salt for the last five years, says that a small reduction in the duty has led to a more extensive sale of salt and to a consequent increase in salt revenue, and that if Government reduce the duty still further they will have a still larger revenue.

6. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 13th March, says :—Retribution has been somewhat slow in the now famous Rungpur deer shooting case, but it has been sure nevertheless. For the sureness we have to thank the Government of Sir Rivers Thompson ; and for the slowness it would not be unfair to blame the system of administration which, working wheel within wheel, moves at a snail's pace, and sometimes denies justice almost in the act of affording it. Nothing puzzles the Native, accustomed to direct appeal and quick redress, so much as this dilatory and circuitous method of doing justice, which becomes more so where a European, especially an official, is on his defence. In the present case, however, there is cause for congratulation. We were hopeless of success for the zamindár and can appreciate the action of the Government of Bengal all the better on that account. [Several Gujaráti and Maráthi papers of the week express satisfaction at the decision pronounced in this case.]

The Rungpur deer shooting case and the Government of Sir Rivers Thompson.

7. The *Arunodayá* (14), in its issue of the 13th March, refers to the statement of Mr. Propert, Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay, in his evidence before the Public Service Commission, that while moving in the districts he has been requested by the people of various places to change Native officers for European ones at táluka stations and observes that naturally everyone prefers the control of one who is perfectly acquainted with his manners and customs to that of one who is utterly ignorant of them, and that therefore it is quite useless to discuss the truth or otherwise of Mr. Propert's statement ; that on the very face of it it looks quite absurd and that Mr. Propert should publish the names of the persons who made him such a request orally and the petitions which, he says, have been forwarded to him on the subject, with the names of those who have signed them, and show that his statement is supported by facts ; and that unless he does so, no one will, and the Public Service Commission should not, take his statement as true.

Comments on the evidence of Mr. Propert, Revenue Commissioner, S. D., Bombay, before the Public Service Commission.

8. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 13th March, says :—Judged by his own peers and assisted by the best legal advice, Mr. G. H. Wilson, Collector and Political Agent, has fallen to a depth of degradation from which there is no rising. We were hardly prepared for this crushing blow, and are somewhat in doubt even at this moment, with the resolution of the Government of Bombay before us breathing righteous indignation and horror in almost every paragraph, whether it is for a single act that he has been so entirely condemned or whether the unfortunate man has been overtaken by Nemesis for his past misdeeds. Mr. Wilson seems to have borne an evil reputation, and that could not certainly have helped him in his present trial. His fate ought to be a warning to men in the Civil Service who exercise something like kingly functions and to whom the rayat looks up in simple faith as guardians of his life and honour. Mr. Shámráo Laud, too, does not come quite scatheless out of the ordeal, which has made some holes in his armour, though the Government resolution is silent about it. He cannot be too thankful to the counsel who has been his strength and support in the hour of weakness and who has contributed so much to the discomfiture of the enemy. Mr. Mehta has added greatly to the reputation of the Native bar, both by his ability and the consummate skill with which he fought sophistry and intrigue at every turn. The appointment of the commission of inquiry was a wise step, and the absence of a Native member from it will explain itself readily. The Commissioners, Messrs. Moore and Naylor, have acquitted themselves most creditably ; their attitude has throughout been marked by candour and impartiality. We may add that His Excellency the Governor in Council has done well to postpone final judgment on the accused till the proceedings of the inquiry and the report of the Commissioners have been considered by the Secretary of State for India. [All the papers of the week highly praise His Excellency Lord Reay and the two Commissioners for their courage and uprightness in dealing with this case, and some of them observe that Mr. Wilson should be

The decision of the Bombay Government in the Cambay case and observations thereon.

severely punished for his offence with a view to set an example to others. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 14th March, hopes that the Secretary of State will pass such a sentence on Mr. Wilson as will deter Civilians of his type from behaving in the manner he has done. The *Kesari* (41), in its issue of the 15th March, says that considering the circumstances, which were in favour of Mr. Wilson, nobody thought that the case would end so satisfactorily. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (6), in its issue of the 16th March, particularly praises and thanks Mr. Laud for his courage in prosecuting an officer of Mr. Wilson's position. The *Suryodayá* (65), in its issue of the 14th March, asks why the offence of Mr. Wilson should not come under the Indian Penal Code. The *Jagan Mitrá* (37), in its issue of the 14th March, says:—There is little chance of injustice being done when there is a Governor like Lord Reay, a Chief Secretary like Sir W. Wedderburn and a commission composed of members like Messrs. Naylor and Moore. The difficulty lies in bringing the true facts to their notice. If there had been any poor person in the place of Mr. Shámráo, he could not have brought the facts to light. We sometimes see district officers doing injustice in several matters, but they are never exposed. The complaints of the rayat are not allowed to reach Government in their true light. They are always misrepresented and so the rayat does not get his grievances redressed. When Government get rid of such officers, the people will obtain justice, which is the real foundation of the British Government. Experienced and noble persons should be appointed in place of mean officers who abuse their power and create discontent among the rayats. We request Lord Reay to carefully attend to the complaints against Government officers, which appear in vernacular papers. Generally men who come forward to expose the misconduct of a European or Native Government officer are threatened by the magistrates and easily silenced. The *Rást Goftár* (120) of the 13th March expresses satisfaction at the resolution and remarks that Mr. Shámráo does not appear to have come out of the enquiry with much credit, and that it is more important to enquire into the question of how many civil and military officers in the mofussil misbehave themselves like Mr. Wilson. It does not mean to say that this offence greatly prevails, but it cannot believe that Mr. Wilson's case is the only case of its kind. The *Gujaráti* (101) of the same date observes that his being compelled to retire from the service will be a sufficient punishment to Mr. Wilson and that the public is very anxious to have the report of the Commissioners published. It thanks Mr. Shámráo for the courage displayed by him in complaining against an officer like the Political Agent.]

9. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 14th March, says:—The Government resolution is in accordance with the verdict of impartial public opinion on the case. It is at once a noble vindication of British justice and morality. It will go far to convince the meanest rayat that the Government we live under is no respector of persons or races and will visit outrageous behaviour on the part of any officer with condign punishment. It is a painful case and requires no further comment than this that the Government and the Commissioners have acquitted themselves with strict impartiality in disposing of it and thus earned the thanks of the public.

Comments on the decision of the High Court of Bombay in the case of *Dádáji* v. *Rakhmábái*.

10. Diván Báhádur R. Raghunáth Ráo, writing from Indore to the *Indian Spectator* (1) in its issue of the 13th March, says:—If Rakhmábái did not consent to be given in marriage to the man who now claims her as his wife, the judgment of the Court under which she may be sent to jail is more preposterous and unjust than the judgment of the Jews who convicted Jesus and crucified him. I look upon Rakhmábái as a redeemer of the girl-wives of India, offering herself as a sacrifice for her sisters of India. Let us hope this lamb of our merciful Father may do as much good as Jesus has conferred upon his people. Her confinement in jail for six months and her release thereafter under the warrant of the proconsuls of the British Empire, presided over by the greatest matron that the world has ever produced, will, I have no doubt, bring about the emancipation of our Hindu sisters. I hope and trust that, if not in her motherland, at least in a distant land, a Saint Paul or a Mary Magdalene will spring up to avenge her sacrifice by securing the happiness of her sisters. If there is anything that I

can do to soften the rigours of her imprisonment I shall be happy to do so, as I look upon her confinement as the result of the national sin of having violated the pure, liberal and just laws of our star-like Rishis. This event evidences the fulfilment of the prophecy mentioned in our Shástras, viz., that in this era persons not cognizant of the law shall ascend royal seats and shall administer as law that which is no law (*Bhágavat*, 12th Skandha.)

11. The same newspaper says :—After all, it is not poor Rakhmábái who is on her trial before the world : it is the British Government. Let the makers and administrators of law bear this in mind. How the legislators came to import into the law of British India a relic of the ecclesiastical canons of Europe, which never could, and as a matter of fact never did, contemplate the Hindu custom of infant marriages, passes understanding. Why should the British Government *enforce* infant marriages any more than slavery ?

12. Referring to the decision of the case of Rakhmábái, the *Dnyánodayá* (7), in its issue of the 17th March, says :—The fact that she never gave her consent to the marriage makes the marriage invalid according to the laws of common sense and righteousness, and we wonder how long the British Government is going to rule India by putting aside common sense and righteousness and be dictated to by unjust and unequal Hindu laws. Hindu laws have been framed in the interest of men, and woman is placed in the position of a slave or a beast. Why should the British Government perpetuate such barbarism any longer? Has England promised to respect Hindu laws that are unjust, oppressive to the poor women of the land, and opposed to common sense and righteousness? Then, the sooner that promise is broken the better. Are not the women of India as much subjects of the Queen as the men? If so, by what rule of righteousness are the laws of the land administered in the interests of the men, and to the oppression of poor and helpless womanhood?

13. While writing on the case of Rakhmábái, the *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 12th March, says :—The law is against Rakhmábái, but the High Court can cut down her period of martyrdom to a day without jeopardising the majesty of the law or holding out a premium to disobedient wives.

Raising a subscription for defraying the legal expenses incurred by Rakhmábái disapproved.

14. With reference to the committee formed by some influential ladies for the purpose of raising a subscription for defraying the legal expenses, amounting to Rs. 5,000, incurred by Rakhmábái in defending the suit brought against her by her husband, Dádáji Bhikáji, the *Jáme Jamshed* (105), in its issue of the 16th March, says :—These ladies have in their ignorance taken the false step of injuring the interests of numerous Hindu ladies under the belief that they are doing good to them. In trying to help Rakhmábái it is feared that thousands of innocent young Hindu ladies will be placed in the position of enforced widowhood though their husbands may be living. It is therefore to be hoped that discreet Native ladies will not submit to any pressure that may be brought to bear upon them and will refuse to subscribe to the fund which is being raised for the purpose. [Several papers of this week disapprove of the agitation set up in favour of Rakhmábái by the two local English dailies and the Hindu reformers, and say that it will do more harm than good, that it will retard the progress of female education among the Hindus, and that it is not necessary to alter the law on the subject for the benefit of one Hindu lady.]

A suggestion to Government for serving summonses issued by Civil Courts through the post office.

15. The *Satyá Shodhak* (60), in its issue of the 13th March, says that the serving of summonses which is now done by the Civil Courts through the bailiffs should be done by the post office. The postal peons, observes the paper, are generally acquainted with the name and address of the inhabitants, and consequently it will be very convenient for the Civil Courts to have the summonses served through the post office, which measure is sure to add to the income of the postal department.

16. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 12th March, says:—Among the changes resulting on the retirement of Sir W. Wedderburn the most remarkable will be the appointment of the Honourable M. G. Ránade as Legal Remembrancer to Government. It would have been difficult to find an abler man for the appointment, although Lord Reay's bold innovation will be regarded with some consternation in some quarters. We have no doubt that Mr. Ránade will eventually find his way to the High Court. [The *Rást Goftár* (120), in its issue of the 13th March, says that His Excellency Lord Reay has established another claim on the people's gratitude towards him by opening up the high post of Legal Remembrancer to the Natives, and that this step goes so much towards satisfying the high hopes entertained by the educated Natives that they have begun to regard with satisfaction the fact that the day is not far distant when they may have a Native Advocate-General and Native Barrister-Judges in the High Court.]

Honourable M. G. Ránade's rumoured appointment as Legal Remembrancer to Government approved.

17. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 13th March, says:—We are pleased to hear of the appointment of Mr. Frámroz Joshi as Acting Superintendent of the Government Central Press at Bombay. The place has hitherto been looked upon as reserved for Europeans, which was of course a mistake. Let us hope Mr. Joshi will prove it so. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108) and the *Rást Goftár* (120) of the 13th March are glad at the appointment. The *Kaiser* observes that His Excellency Lord Reay has rightly appreciated the claims of educated Natives by giving this high post to a worthy Native gentleman for the first time, hopes that he will be confirmed in the appointment in case Mr. Kingsmill retires from service, and adds that competent Natives must now be given high posts with a view to curtail expenditure. The *Rást* remarks that by this appointment His Excellency Lord Reay has given a proof of his desire of carrying out the good policy of nominating worthy Natives to uncovenanted appointments, as far as possible, as directed by the late Sir Stafford Northcote when he was Secretary of State for India. It contradicts the statement made by a correspondent of one of the Anglo-Indian newspapers that Mr. Joshi has no experience of the work, and adds that the post of Superintendent of the Government Central Press is one which ought to be reserved for Natives, that Natives are quite competent for the work, and that Europeans have nothing like a special right to it.]

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Frámroz Rustomji Joshi as Acting Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay, and recommendation for his being confirmed in it hereafter.

18. The same newspaper says:—We have heard it whispered that the A'bkari Department, Bombay, is about to be abolished and that Mr. Pritchard's appointment to Sind is a prelude to such abolition. It, however, goes without saying that the department in question is perhaps the last to be abolished or even to be merged in another department. The only consolation is that, like the Forest Department, it is at present under the special care of His Excellency the Governor and that any reasonable proposals for reform are likely to be considered. The difficulty is to make practical suggestions, such as would afford relief to the victims of official rapacity, which finds probably the largest scope for its exercise under these two departments of Forest and A'bkári.

The A'bkári Department, Bombay, and the rumour about its abolition.

19. In connection with the memorial submitted by the liquor contractor of the Panvel Táluka of the Kolába District to Government complaining of the loss suffered by him by the continuance of the temperance movement among the lower classes of that táluka, the *Jáme Jamshed* (105), in its issue of the 16th March, says:—The memorial proves that the poor people of this táluka still continue to abjure the use of spirituous drinks. The A'bkári Commissioner has observed in his last report, and some other authorities have agreed with him, that the real object of the temperance unionists is to have the severities of the ábkári laws slackened and liquor cheapened, and on

Temperance movement in the Panvel Táluka of the Kolába District.

attaining the latter end to resume drinking as before. Without contesting this surmise of the authorities it may be remarked that a few months' continuous abstinence destroys the craving for spirituous drinks. Seeing that during the period of abstinence they can save some money to obtain sufficient food and other comforts the unionists are not likely to resume the vicious habit of drinking liquor, and thus the temperance movement is almost certain to benefit them. Government has hitherto professed that it is desirous of reclaiming the lower classes in India from the vice of intemperance, and for the *boná fides* of this profession Government should not care for any loss in the ábkári revenue and should instruct its officers that whenever they find the poor people setting up the temperance movement of their own free will and with honest intentions due encouragement should be given to them. If such instructions are issued, the public will be convinced that the severities of the ábkári laws are intended for the reclamation of the people from the vice of intemperance.

20. The *Dnyán Ságar* (29), in its issue of the 14th March, says:—Government officers always try to show that their actions are in conformity with the existing laws. Many kings have ruled over India, but none of them can be compared with the civilized British Government. Will any Government officer point out a legal authority for forcing people to drink liquor and to take to vice? We may like the policy of administration of wild Russia or even of the negroes of Africa; but we shall never like to be forced to drink liquor from the hands of civilized rulers in this civilized nineteenth century!! Is such behaviour legal? Many persons would like to emigrate to foreign territories, if officers like those who ruined the reputation of Inámdár Vishnupant Pátankar by prosecuting him for the part he took in the anti-liquor league in Kolába were to spread over India. Government appear to be eager to keep us under the influence of liquor. The standard of morality among the British appears to be wonderful. Government do not care about dishonouring any man by bringing a criminal charge against him without taking into consideration his position or the effect which it will produce. The complaint would speedily be stopped, if Government were to warn their officials to desist from such conduct.

' The anti-liquor league in Kolába and the conduct of Government officials.

21. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (75), in its issue of the 13th March, complains of 29 Talátis of the Daskroi Táluka of Ahmedabad being compelled to retire on pension, and says that 8 were pronounced unfit to continue in service by the Civil Surgeon out of the 16 sent to him for examination. It has been resolved, observes the paper, to compel these 8 Talátis to retire from service. If the Collector of Ahmedabad does not enquire into this matter, the Bombay Government ought to do so. The *Praja Mat* newspaper of Ahmedabad complained in December last about the favouritism shown in giving promotions and making appointments in the Ahmedabad District. Is not a similar intrigue at the bottom of this affair? Mr. Sheppard, the Revenue Commissioner, is requested to personally enquire into the matter.

Alleged grievances of the Talátis of the Daskroi Táluka of the Ahmedabad District anda request to Mr. Sheppard, Revenue Commissioner, to personally enquire into them.

Part II.—*Education*.

22. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 13th March, says:—It now seems to be definitely settled that the Deccan College is to be transferred to the Deccan Education Society. So far as this Society is concerned no fault can be found with it, for it was not over-zealous to undertake this new responsibility. But as regards Government we cannot accept their withdrawal from the management of the College with any complaisance. The

The educational policy of Lord Reay and the desire of the public to know it.

new educational policy of the Bombay Government seems as yet not very clear, nor have Government taken any pains to place the subject properly before the public. Indeed His Excellency Lord Reay, with the ostensible purpose of taking the public into confidence, invited, some days ago, some gentlemen to Government House, but from what we know about this meeting much light was not thrown upon the subject. Perhaps that meeting may now be of use in enabling Government to say to the public that they have consulted its leading men upon their educational policy. We are not quite sure that what took place at the meeting was quite a consultation. We may more appropriately call it a talk over the subject in question and nothing more, in the course of which an attempt was made to shunt to other shoulders the odium of the withdrawal. It would certainly have been better if Lord Reay had taken advantage of a public occasion to tell the people the reasons and grounds for his educational policy. That would have been a fair way of satisfying the legitimate curiosity which the public entertains upon this question.

Appointment of Mr. Walmsley as Principal of the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, recommended.

23. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 13th March, says:—There is every chance of the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, becoming a success. The public as well as the Government seem to be determined to make it such. We think the appointment of Mr. Walmsley as Principal of the Institute will contribute materially to its success, and if the Sind College Committee find a qualified Principal in time, it will not object to his undertaking a work more congenial to him. [The *Satyă Shodhak* (60), in its issue of the 13th March, says that the Bombay Government have taken the foremost part in establishing the Victoria Technical Institute and thanks them for it.]

Part III.—*Municipalities.*

A suggestion to the Bombay Municipal Corporation for appointing the Municipal Commissioner and the Chairman of the Town Council.

24. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 13th March, says:—The last municipal squabble arising from the consolidated rate question forces upon us the inevitable conclusion that the next battle on behalf of municipal independence must range round a complete and unrestricted investment of the power of appointing both the Municipal Commissioner and the Chairman of the Town Council in the body corporate. Short of this power the Corporation is sure to be no better than a body of managers of wards' estates who have to bend their supple knees, however unwilling, to the will of Government. We think the refusal of Mr. Ollivant to place any municipal correspondence at the disposal of the Corporation must convince the "City Fathers" that their boasted independence of action in matters municipal is merely imaginary. The new Municipal Bill is before Government, and the Corporation must ask Government to empower it to nominate the Municipal Commissioner and the Chairman of the Town Council by inserting a clause to that effect in the Bill. The Corporation must force its claims in this behalf upon the attention of Lord Reay, who, as a lover of justice and a friend of the weak, will have no hesitation in complying with its reasonable request. The authority of the Corporation has been questioned, and it is for that body to see that it is not questioned again.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

Disapproval of the intention of several Native Princes to go to England on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee in June next.

25. The *Nyáyă Sindhu* (48), in its issue of the 14th March, refers to the intention of several Native Princes to proceed to England on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee in June next, and says:—Formerly our princes used to pay tribute to the Imperial sovereign, and the latter used to please them in return by the grant of some territory on suitable occasions. Will any

grant of this kind be made on the occasion of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee? Let Her Majesty the Queen either restore the Berárs to the Nizám, or make some reduction in the heavy tribute paid by the Chief of Mysore, or satisfy His Highness the Mahárája Holkar by giving him some territory as promised in 1857. It is necessary that such concessions should be made to the Native Princes of India in commemoration of the Jubilee, but they will get none of these even after a voyage of more than 12,000 miles. At the most they might get some titles or some trifling privileges. We do not think it proper for these reasons that our Native Princes should go to England and spend a large amount of money there.

G. M. SA'THE',

Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,

25th March 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 19th March 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári :
- Temperance movement in the Panvel Táluka of the Kolába District. 9
- The — Department, Bombay, and the rumour about its abolition ... 9
- The anti-liquor league in Kolába and the conduct of Government officials 10

Appointments :
- Approval of the rumoured appointment of the Honourable M. G. Ránade as Legal Remembrancer to Government 9
- Approval of the appointment of Mr. Frámroz Rustomji Joshi as Acting Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay, and recommendation for his being confirmed in it hereafter ... 9

British rule in India : The benefits of British rule to India contrasted with the injuries done by it 4

Cambay enquiry : The decision of the Bombay Government in the Cambay case and observations thereon :
- The *Indian Spectator* 6
- The *Indu Prakásh* 7

Judicial matters :
- A suggestion to Government for serving summonses issued by Civil Courts through the post office 8
- Comments on the decision of the High Court of Bombay in the case of *Dádáji* v. *Rakhmábái* :
  - The *Dnyánodayă*... 8
  - The *Indian Spectator* 7, 8
  - The *Sind Times* 8
- Raising a subscription for defraying legal expenses incurred by Rakhmábái disapproved 8

Public opinion in India : The educated classes and — 4

Public Service Commission : Comments on the evidence of Mr. Propert, Revenue Commissioner, S. D., Bombay, before the — 6

Queen's Jubilee :
- Comments on His Excellency Lord Dufferin's Jubilee speech .. 5
- Release of prisoners from Indian jails on the occasion of the — and a suggestion to Government in connection therewith ... 5

Rungpur deer shooting case : The Government of Sir Rivers Thompson and the decision given by it in the — 6

Salt : A suggestion to Government to reduce still further the duty on —. 5

Talátis : Alleged grievances of the — of the Daskroi Táluka of the Ahmedabad District and a request to Mr. Sheppard, the Revenue Commissioner, to personally inquire into them 10

PART II.—*Education*—

Educational policy of His Excellency Lord Reay : The — and the desire of the public to know it 10

Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay : Appointment of Mr. Walmsley as Principal of the — recommended 11

PART III.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay : A suggestion to the — Municipal Corporation for appointing the Municipal Commissioner and the Chairman of the Town Council ... 11

PART IV.—*Native States*—

Native Princes of India : Disapproval of the intention of several — to go to England on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee in June next ... 11

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 13 OF 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 26th March 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Do.	Weekly	600
13	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	1,000
	MARA'THI			
14	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*15	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
16	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
17	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
18	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
19	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
20	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*21	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	160
22	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	200
*23	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
24	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
25	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
27	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	600
28	„ Dnyán Dip	Do.	Monthly	450
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
30	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
32	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	700
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
36	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
*39	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
40	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
48	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
49	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
50	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhiche Masik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
57	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
58	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág	Do.	600
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
*63	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
65	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
66	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
67	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*68	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
*71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
73	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*74	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
75	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
76	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
77	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
78	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
80	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
81	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
82	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	384
83	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
84	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
85	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
86	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
87	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
88	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
99	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
90	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	70
*91	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
92	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	100
93	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
94	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
95	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
96	„ Dharma Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
97	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
98	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
99	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
100	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
101	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
102	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
103	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	500
*104	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,027
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*110	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*111	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	109
112	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
113	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
114	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
116	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
117	„ Prajáhit Patrá	Nadiád	Do.	200
118	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
119	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
120	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
121	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
122	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
123	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
124	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
125	„ Saur shtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
126	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
127	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
128	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
*129	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	100
130	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
131	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
132	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
133	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patra	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
134	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*135	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
136	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
137	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
138	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	KA'NARESE.			
139	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
*140	„ Havyak Subodhă...	Bombay	Do.	100
141	„ Kannada Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Dhárwár	Do.	300
143	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
	URDU.			
144	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	200
*145	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	150
	PERSIAN.			
146	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
147	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
148	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	800
	SINDI.			
149	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	460
*150	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
151	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is. to prevent confusion never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Approval of the policy and disapproval of the constitution of the British nation in governing India.

1. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 20th March, says:—The policy of the British nation in governing this large empire is admittedly benign and generous, but not so the constitution. The policy has inspired loyalty and patience, the constitution discontent and honest opposition. The celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, the hearty welcome accorded to the representatives of the Sovereign, and the untiring zeal with which grievances are expressed and redress sought, are indications of the sweet fruits which the benign and generous policy has borne during the last half a century. The desire on the part of the Natives for representative institutions, for constitutional liberty and for accepting higher responsibilities are unmistakable signs of the unpopularity attaching to the principles regulating the constitution of the Government under which we live. Mr. Murdoch's pamphlet entitled "Is India becoming poorer or richer?" supplies ample evidence on these points.

The present condition of the A'ryans.

2. The *Vrittasár* (73), in its issue of the 21st March, publishes verses describing the present state of the A'ryans, in which it says that the whole power of the A'ryans has vanished and they have been subjected to others, that their heroism and wealth have given place to weakness and beggary, and that there is only one remedy against this state of things, and that is to teach the people the value of independence.

Comments on the virtues of Europeans in the Civil Service of India.

3. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 20th March, says:—The honourable Civil Service of India, which is almost exclusively manned by Europeans, has fallen on its evil days. After all the imaginable virtues that were boastfully claimed for this service by its members in their evidence before the Public Service Commission, the Cambay case, the Crole case and the Rungpur deer shooting case stand up as unpleasant realities, giving the lie direct to such empty and tall talk. The result of all these three cases has been a very fortunate one. Mr. Crole has had his patience rewarded by substantial justice being done to him; Mr. Wilson of Cambay notoriety has been suspended; and in the Rungpur deer shooting case the following judgment has been recorded: "The whole case exhibits a course of arbitrary and oppressive action on the part of Messrs. Shuttleworth, Stock and Newberry which the Government cannot tolerate. Such proceedings can only bring the administration into contempt and disrepute, and enhance the difficulties of officers who are really anxious to administer their charges with fairness." Could condemnation be stronger? In this Rungpur case these officers went to the length of instigating a prosecution against a respectable Native gentleman who happened to offend them, and on this move having failed they brought a respectable Native lady before the Court on a criminal charge. It will be long before the Civil Service of India succeeds in removing these blots upon its fame.

The claims of Native military men and officers to increased pay and titles in commemoration of the Queen-Empress' Jubilee advanced.

4. The *Pandit* (147), in its issue of the 18th March, observes:—Government have, no doubt, done a great deal for the convenience and comfort of the Native army, but certainly some substantial concession ought to have been made to the Native soldiers in commemoration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress. Provisions have become twice as dear as they were thirty years ago, and yet the Native soldiers receive the same pay now as they drew then, and are apparently worse off. In a communication addressed by Mr. Andrew Hearsey to a certain newspaper of Calcutta, that gentleman has recommended that the pay of the Native soldier should be raised to at least Rs. 9, and it is to be hoped that Government will adopt this suggestion. In ancient times the honour of knighthood was conferred on military veterans, but now-a-days civilians alone have been fortunate enough to get it, while the Native military officers distinguished for their valour have been passed over. There are some officers in the 3rd cavalry, 10th, 25th, 28th and 29th regiments of Native Infantry and the 1st Grenadiers who have fought in several battles with great valour,

and Mr. Andrew Hearsey has recommended that they should be rewarded with titles. There are 34 knights in India, but there is not a single Native military officer among them. Among the 38 "Companions" there is only one Native military officer, and this is insufficient acknowledgment of the services performed by three thousand Native military officers, among whom there are several who deserve the distinction of a title for their competency, high birth and valour. Risáldár-Major Dhaukalsing, Native Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and several officers of the 28th and 29th N. I. regiments deserve to be rewarded with titles. The "Order of British India" and the "Order of Merit" are, it is true, established for rewarding Native military officers, but if these titles had been more largely distributed on the occasion of the Queen-Empress' Jubilee, the Native officers would have been very grateful for the favour. It is to be hoped that the Native officers will not be forgotten on a future occasion. Mr. Andrew Hearsey has recommended, and so did Lord Lawrence in 1854, that Native military officers should be given independent commands, but the recommendation ought not to be adopted, as the Native officers are sadly wanting in education and width of views. There are some who are qualified for the work, but if Native officers are indiscriminately appointed to commands, Government will be disappointed in these officers. It is better, therefore, that the existing state of things should continue for some time to come.

Restrictions placed upon the manufacture of salt in India censured.

5. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 20th March, says:—We are thankful to the *Advocate of India* for the strong protest which it has made against the Salt Laws of our Government. The article under notice does credit to the heart of our contemporary, and our only regret is that it will not produce the least impression upon the rulers, who are enveloped in a criticism-proof cloak of self-conceit. The Government of India has turned salt into a big monopoly, because it is a growing source of revenue. The argument that under Aurangzebe too, similar restrictions were placed upon the manufacture of salt is quite worthy of those slippery politicians whose law is expediency. That salt is not a commodity the production of which ought to be controlled like that of intoxicating drugs is a truism. But yet it is not acknowledged by the powers that be, and must therefore be given up. The whole of the Native press has cried out against the monopoly, but to no purpose. Government refuse to lend a favourable ear to anything that threatens to lessen its revenue.

The Government of India scholarships for enabling Native youths to complete their studies in England and a suggestion for increasing the amount of these scholarships.

6. The *Gujaráti* (101), in its issue of the 20th March, refers to the resolution recently issued by the Supreme Government concerning the six scholarships instituted by them to enable Indian students to complete their studies at the University of Cambridge or Oxford, and remarks that when £200 per annum do not suffice for all the expenses of the student, as stated in the resolution, the Government of India should be a little more liberal and increase the amount to £250. The paper hopes that the Native Princes of India will supplement the present amount of the scholarship in case Government fail to increase it. [The *Rást Goftár* (120) and the *Yajdán Parast* (138) of the 20th March also request Government to increase the amount of the scholarship, the latter adding that no great benefit will accrue to India, with its population of 30 krors, in consequence of the very limited number of these scholarships.]

Village sanitation in India and suggestions regarding it.

7. With reference to the letter from Miss Florence Nightingale addressed to the Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Association on the subject of village sanitation, the *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 21st March, says:—The rural boards are the best machinery which Government can employ to secure village sanitation. Government have indeed their own sanitary department, their commissioners, inspectors, and a whole system of official hierarchy, but so far as village sanitation is concerned, that department may be considered as non-existent. In fact, beyond vaccination and the registration of vital statistics it is difficult to say what useful work is done by that department. At any rate,

departmental agency will be too stiff and rigorous for the purpose of village sanitation. The public associations and rural boards will be more acceptable agencies to the people, and it is these agencies that must apply themselves to the task.

His Excellency Lord Dufferin's action in praising the policy of Sir Rivers Thompson, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, found fault with.

8. The *Yajdán Parast* (138), in its issue of the 20th March, disapproves of the action of His Excellency Lord Dufferin in praising Sir Rivers Thompson, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and his policy at a dinner given to him at Government House, Calcutta, a few days ago, and observes that this eulogium must have given much satisfaction to Sir R. Thompson and pleased the Europeans of Calcutta. But the Natives will, says the paper, be sorry for it, for they have a low opinion of Sir R. Thompson and think themselves much injured by him. They have all along thought him partial to Europeans, for he has taken their part in almost all the cases in which Europeans and Natives were concerned and done injustice to the latter. The Ilbert Bill controversy is an instance in point. The decision given by him in the Rungpur deer shooting case is impartial and is an exception to the rule. When the Viceroy praises such an officer, officials of his type are encouraged in their arbitrary and partial conduct and the people are crushed down. They ought, on the contrary, to be blamed by the higher authorities on all suitable occasions. If the latter cannot do this, they should, at any rate, keep quiet. By praising Sir R. Thompson, Lord Dufferin has, as it were, approved of his policy and treated with contempt and scorn the numerous complaints made by the Natives against him. This will cause much pain to them and will be regarded as aggravating the injustice done to them by Sir R. Thompson.

Approval of the decision of the Bengal Government in the Rungpur deer shooting case.

9. The *Chhatrapati* (21), in its issue of the 21st March, says:—The officers who now-a-days come from England to India to conduct its administration are generally haughty, inexperienced and raw and do not know what politeness is. The English may be proud of the civility, morality and truthfulness of their people in general, but the officers who come here are quite destitute of these qualities. The Natives are consequently obliged to undergo many difficulties, as will be manifest from the Rungpur deer shooting case. The Bengal Government deserves much praise for its decision in this case.

The Public Service Commission and the protest made by Mr. Hudson, one of its members, disapproved.

10. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 20th March, says:—We thank Mr. W. B. Hudson, a member of the Public Service Commission, for his solicitude to allow our countrymen their due share in the administrative official loaves and fishes of their own country and would not object to the enquiry being carried to any extent. But surely we should like Mr. Hudson to enlighten us on one point, viz., that if educated Natives are not to be regarded as representing the interests of the masses, is it Mr. Hudson or others of his race, who have nothing in common either socially or morally with them, who are going to represent them? No art of divination is requisite to find out the spring from which this protest proceeds; it is the offspring of an interested cry which aims at the continuance of a service-monopoly hitherto solely enjoyed by them. We think Mr. Hudson's protest is untimely and ought to have no weight with any of the parties concerned. [The *Saty vakta* (123) of the 25th March considers Mr. Hudson's protest to be without any foundation and hopes that Government will pay no heed to it.]

Approval of the decision in the Wilson case and a request to Government to show mercy to Mr. Wilson.

11. The *Samsher Báhádur* (121), in its issue of the 18th March, thanks His Excellency Lord Reay and the two Commissioners who enquired into the Wilson case for the decision in the matter and recommends Mr. Wilson for mercy. It says that though Mr. Wilson has been found guilty, he has not lost the sympathy of the sensible portion of the Natives. Those who know him are very much grieved

at his misfortune. He is no enemy of the Natives. He used to mix with them, wished well of them and was glad to see them rise to high posts. His perfect confidence in them, combined with some negligence, has now made him suffer heavily. He belongs to a high family and possesses higl qualities, but unfortunately a vicious habit has ruined him. If his long service and good qualities be taken into consideration, and if mercy be shown to him by passing a light punishment, the Native public will be more glad than sorry. If a self-willed Civilian other than Mr. Wilson had come into trouble, the Natives would not have been so sorry and would not have asked for mercy to him. The Natives want justice to be done, but they do not desire that a worthy European officer who has unfortunately committed a crime should receive the full measure of punishment. Such a low desire would increase the separation between the Europeans and the Natives, and it is on this account that the sensible portion of the Natives wish for a light punishment to Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson alone is not to be blamed in the affair. Several scheming Natives uselessly interfered, and instead of setting about in this serious matter with wisdom began with intrigues (*khatpat*). He relied upon their ability and professions, for which act he has now to suffer. His disgrace and shame must have caused no small mortification to him. It is openly said that if some foolish men had not interfered, such dirty clothes would never have been washed in court. Mr. Wilson's case has been thus spoiled by some Natives, and those who know this fact are very sorry for him. Mr. Shámráo himself is sorry for it, for though the case was dropped for some time, it went on again afterwards. If Mr. Wilson be made to retire on a reduced pension of Rs. 6,000 per annum, as recommended to the Secretary of State by the Government of Lord Reay, he will be a great loser for life, for he would have secured a pension of Rs. 10,000 after serving for two or three years more. There is much room for mercy in the matter.

The decision given in the Cambay case and a suggestion that Mr. Wilson be made to pay the costs incurred by Mr. Shámráo in the matter.

12. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 20th March, says:—It is affirmed that both the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Wilson case and the Government have recommended the Secretary of State for India to let Mr. Wilson retire on pension, and we ask if this would have been done in the case of a Native similarly charged. No one should understand us to mean that we are anxious to foster race feeling, for we are far from doing so. But we really admire the sincerity, the moral courage and devotion to duty which prompted the members of the Commission to deliver a fair judgment in a case in which one of their own race was involved. This is the more honourable to them and to the Government who appointed them. There will be but one opinion throughout the length and breadth of India in regard to the judgment delivered. Such judgments will enhance the value of the British people and British rule over us. Lord Reay is deservedly popular with his subjects. [The *Praja Mat* (118), in its issue of the 19th March, says that though Government might think the reduction of Mr. Wilson's pension by Rs. 4,000 per annum as a heavy punishment, the people think it to be a light one in comparison to his offence, for in Bengal a Native Civilian was dismissed from the service for altering some records. It adds that Mr. Wilson should be made to pay the costs incurred by Mr. Shámráo in the case, as it would be unjust to make the latter bear the burden. The *Nyáyadarshak* (115) of the 21st March, while approving of the decision, observes that if Mr. Shámráo had failed in this case, he would have been punished and would have in addition had to bear heavy costs, and that he should have some compensation made to him.]

13. Referring to the rumour that the Bombay Government have recommended the grant of a yearly pension of £600 to Mr. Wilson, the *Dhárwár Vritt* (26), in its issue of the 24th March, says:—It does not appear proper from the circumstances of the case to allow Mr. Wilson a yearly pension of £600. If Government wish to favour him, they should allow him only as much as was sanctioned for Bábu Surendranáth Bánarji of Bengal, who was also a Civilian. The money from the treasury of India should not be wasted, and there

should be no difference between the treatment of a Native and that of a European Civilian. [The *Shubh Suchak* (64), in its issue of the 18th March, remarks that Mr. Wilson should not be allowed even that pension which was given to Bábu Surendranáth Bánarji, but that he should be dismissed from the service, as the offence he has committed is very great when compared with that of Bábu Surendranáth.]

The Cambay case and the misbehaviour of some Anglo-Indian officers with Native females.

14. In writing approvingly of the decision in the Cambay case, the *Satyavakta* (123) of the 25th March expresses a hope that the Secretary of State for India will not be more strict in the matter and will acquiesce in the suggestion made by the Bombay Government that Mr. Wilson should be made to retire on a reduced pension of Rs. 6,000 per annum, and remarks:—Because Mr. Wilson alone has been found guilty it does not follow that all other civilians and military officers are good men, though it is true that such officers are very few. We have heard of a European officer who used to say that Government was blind and that it was led by its officers. He was so very notorious for his dissolute conduct that a party in a suit before him took two young females from his village to his camp for his use as an illegal gratification. These females were pointed out to us by a friend, who also informed us of the cause of their going to that place. What sort of justice such an officer must be dispensing to the opposite party in the suit can easily be imagined. As all such vicious officers do not meet with brave men like Mr. Shámráo to expose them, their misconduct does not come to light. Mr. Wilson's case is sure to teach them a good lesson and will lead them to improve their conduct to some extent at least. For this good result Mr. Shámráo must be thanked. [The *Gujarát Mitra* (75) of the 20th March says that the decision in the case will have its good effect on Europeans at least for 10 or 20 years to come. It is grieved to find that several Anglo-Indians misbehave themselves, and that those who courageously come forward to expose them very often come to grief. It says:—We have seen several adulterous Europeans who misbehaved themselves with the wife, mother, sister or daughter of some persons. The brother, father, husband or other relatives of these wicked women were given high appointments, however unfit they might have been. Moreover these wicked men have risen high in service and retired to their native land on pension. It is, however, satisfactory to find that Lords Ripon and Reay have done ample justice to India and preserved the splendour of the British Government.]

Sale of imported liquor in original packages in Karáchi and the illegal proceedings of the District Collector and the Town Inspector of the local police in preventing it.

15. In an article headed "The law and its administrators," the *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 23rd March, says:—It appears that a trader in liquor applied to the Collector of Karáchi in November last, asking him whether there could be any objection under the Bombay A'bkári Act (V of 1878) to his selling imported liquor in original packages of three bottles each, and whether he would have to obtain a license for the same. The Collector justly replied that there was no objection to the applicant's selling liquor of European manufacture without a license, provided that it was sold in its original casks or packages as imported. Immediately after this permit had been granted by the Collector of Karáchi some other dealers in country liquor, who naturally thought that the presence of another rival in the field was not desirable, engaged counsel to appear before the Collector and to protest against his decision in this matter. The result appeared in a notification by the Collector of Karáchi in the *Sind Official Gazette* five days after the permit had been granted. The paper then quotes the notification and proceeds:—A copy of this notification was sent to the man who had received a permit less than a week ago. It may be reasonably doubted whether the Collector had any knowledge of any other person who had ordered out packages of three bottles each from England, but the expression 'certain persons' is a bit of official generalization that would be an intolerable fiction in a newspaper. This notification was duly published in the *Sind Official Gazette* and did not attract the attention either of the Commissioner in Sind or the Government of Bombay, but we may venture to say

that a notification so absolutely illegal has seldom been published in any official journal in this country. It will be for the Government of Bombay to ask whether, in the first place, the Collector of Karáchi, under the law or the power vested in him by the A'bkári Act, has the right of issuing such a notification at all, involving as it does a serious modification, or, at least, a novel interpretation, of the existing law. In the second place, whether, if he has the right, he can exercise it without the previous sanction of the Commissioner in Sind. These preliminary issues being settled, attention may be directed to the language and authority of the notice itself. If the Collector of Karáchi had taken the slightest care he would have found no difficulty in satisfying himself that the Spirits Act is a local measure only, intended for operation in the United Kingdom; that Section 104 is a definition that can be applicable only in the United Kingdom, and cannot govern the A'bkári Act of Bombay, which has its own definitions of sale by retail and wholesale. The height of ingenious illegality is reached when the Collector notifies that the illegal practice of selling original packages of 3 bottles each will be punishable under Section 43 of the Bombay A'bkári Act. It has to be remembered that the dealer whose case is the subject of this article was not certainly violating the A'bkári Act, which expressly provides that no license is necessary in such cases. The sale of the packages is not illegal under the A'bkári Act, nor is it illegal under the English Spirits Act, which simply says that such sale is to be regarded as sale by retail. But the Collector of Karáchi thinks the practice illegal under the Spirits Act, and he further thinks that the illegality is cognizable, not under the Spirits Act, but under the Bombay A'bkári Act. At this stage the question will rise why, before instructing the police, the Collector did not call upon the dealer in question to apply for and obtain a license for sale by retail or wholesale in the usual manner. After receiving the notice in question the dealer had some further correspondence with the Collector through his counsel, but was finally told that he would not be permitted to sell such packages of liquor. He next went to the police, who said at first that they would allow him to sell four packages at a time, or a gallon. This sale was retarded owing to the presence of a policeman in the shop, who wrote down the name of, and consequently scared away, every intending purchaser. Shortly afterwards the Town Inspector, probably acting under instructions from the Collector, refused to allow the dealer to sell liquor in any shape. The dealer asked the Town Inspector to take him before the City Magistrate, where he could be prosecuted under Section 43. The Town Inspector refused to do this, but attached all the packages of liquor and removed them to the Faujdári. When called upon for an explanation by the City Magistrate, the Town Inspector replied that the dealer had given up the packages of his own accord—an explanation which is as foolish as it is absurd. The Town Inspector does not mean to say that he was presented with these packages of liquor, or that the dealer had no room for them in his shop. Either the Collector or the Town Inspector, or both, have rendered themselves liable to heavy damages in this case. Throughout this case, except in the beginning, the Collector of Karáchi has displayed an erroneous conception of law,—an error and a precipitance of judgment which call for the prompt attention and the grave censure of Government.

Comments on the decision of the Bombay High Court in the case of *Dádáji* v. *Rakhmábái*.

16. The *Dnyánodayá* (7), in its issue of the 24th March, says:—If Rakhmábái is sent to prison for refusing to obey the order of the High Court to go and live with her so-called husband, it will not be so much the Hindu law that will be brought before the public tribunal as the English administration of justice. The anomaly of Christian England heartily condemning the Hindu custom and most anxious to see the whole system of infant marriages overthrown, yet acting as the instrument of torture in condemning to prison a poor woman who will not be forced to go and live with a man to whom she was never really married—this anomaly will, we believe, raise a storm of indignation against this miscarriage of justice, and we trust it may end in freeing the administration of English

marriage laws from its connection with the mischievous and unequal Hindu laws. Whatever India may do, we do not believe England will long endure the sight of Rakhmábái in prison.

17. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 20th March, says:—A friend asks "Can we not appeal to His Excellency the Governor to intercede for poor Rakhmábái?" The Governor certainly cannot intercede. If our correspondent refers to the exercise of His Excellency's prerogative of pardon, there too, we think, he will meet with disappointment. His Excellency could give free pardon to a murderer, but not to a girl married in infancy, who has never gone to her so-called husband and never can go. After all, you see, it is only a woman, and nobody is going to bother himself about such a thing. Does the Government, or the High Court, or public opinion, trouble itself when a dog is dying in the street wounded by an enraged policeman?

Comments on the decision in the Mandai case at Poona by Ráo Sáheb Patwardhan.

18. Referring to the decision in the Mandai case at Poona by Ráo Sáheb Patwardhan, the *Dnyánáravind* (27), in its issue of the 19th March, says that Ráo Sáheb Patwardhan has made much ado about nothing in the matter, and that it is against its expectation, raised from his previous reputation as a judge, that the poor Mandai people are obliged to go to the High Court.

The case of Mr. Pátankar and approval of the decision of Mr. Drew.

19. The *Satyá Shodhak* (60), in its issue of the 20th March, gives an account of the enquiry into the case of Mr. Pátankar, who was prosecuted for taking part in the anti-liquor league in Panvel, and says that the decision given by Mr. Drew is, on the whole, deserving of praise.

Disapproval of the formation of a bench of Honorary Magistrates at Surat and a request to Mr. Mulock regarding it.

20. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (75), in its issue of the 20th March, thinks that the appointment of a Magistrate's Bench composed of Government pensioners at Surat will be a failure on account of the pensioners' ignorance of criminal procedure and want of experience, and that there is no certainty that unpaid Magistrates will do their work as conscientiously and impartially as paid Magistrates do, and urges the Collector, Mr. Mulock, who, it says, has, by his vigilance and despatch, made great and many reforms in the Surat Municipality in a wonderfully short time to his own credit, to bestow his serious consideration on this important subject before finally deciding it. In the opinion of the paper it would be better to have a First Class City Magistrate and a separate treasury officer at Surat, as is at present the case with Ahmedabad and Poona, than to form a bench of Honorary Magistrates.

Disapproval of the title of First Class Sardár bestowed on the Mullánji, the high-priest of the Bohrás.

21. The same newspaper disapproves of the bestowal of the title of First Class Sardár on the Mullánji, the high-priest of the Bohrás, on the ground of his being deeply in debt, and says that it was really unbecoming on the part of Government to style such a notorious debtor a First Class Sardár, and that for the benefit of his numerous creditors Government should either strike out the name of the Mullánji from the list of First Class Sardárs or warn him that if he did not liquidate the whole of his debt he would forfeit his new rank. The paper also draws the attention of His Excellency Lord Reay to the immense inconvenience and annoyance caused to the creditors of the Mullánji by his being exempted from personal appearance in law courts, and hopes that Lord Reay will be pleased to direct that the Mullánji shall have to appear personally in court in cases regarding his own debts and thus earn the blessings of the Mullánji's poor creditors.

The character of the Mámlatdár of Tásgaon in Sátára, Mr. Náráyan Vishvanáth Bhat.

22. The *A'ryaputrá* (15) of the 20th March is very glad that the Mámlatdár of Tásgaon in Sátára, Ráo Sáheb Náráyan Vishvanáth Bhat, has gone on six months' leave and says:—He is partial and has by his partiality ruined many people in this táluka and in Sángli where he formerly was. He is also very credulous and is on bad terms with the

Chief Constable of Tásgaon. This misunderstanding between the two officers has told injuriously on poor people. He is very severe in the enforcement of his own orders or those of his official superiors, and has, in consequence, made himself unpopular. The people are therefore very glad to get rid of him for at least six months.

The question-papers set at this year's High Court and District Pleaders' Examination in Bombay.

23. The *Ahmedabad Times* (80) of the 22nd March complains of the question-papers set at the last examinations for the High Court and District Pleaders held in Bombay being identical except in one paper, in which four questions were different, and of some of the questions being very difficult, and says that when the two examinations have been made distinct from each other, it is necessary that the questions should be different, those for the District Pleaders being easier. It adds that if Government think that the present number of pleaders is sufficient for the whole of the Bombay Presidency, they should suspend the holding of the examinations for some years or hold them once in three years instead of thus causing loss of time and money to the students. It, however, considers an increase in the present number of pleaders to be necessary, hopes that the complaint made by the students will be attended to, and observes that a high official from the very beginning objected to the questions drawn up for this year's examinations on the score of their difficulty, but that they were retained as some of the examiners did not like to alter them. It would, remarks the paper, be a matter for regret if this statement were true. [The *Gujaráti* (101) of the 20th March wishes that such a course should be adopted as would stop the complaints made every year about these examinations.]

Disapproval of the appointment of a Pársi gentleman as Acting Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay, and a recommendation to appoint Mr. Abraham as temporary Superintendent of the Press.

24. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 20th March, concurs with the *Advocate of India* in disapproving of the appointment of a clerk to act for the Superintendent of the Central Press, and says:—An opportunity has now presented itself to Government to make amends for the injury done to Mr. Abraham. He ought to be made temporary Superintendent of the Press, where he might exert himself to remedy some of the evils which may exist in it and may have led to the removal of the Deputy.

Approval of the appointment of Mr. B. A. Gupte as Acting Superintendent, General Department, in the Bombay Secretariat.

25. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 20th March, says:—Another satisfactory appointment made by the Government of Bombay is that of Mr. B. A. Gupte to act for Mr. Frámroz Joshi at the Secretariat, who acts for Mr. Kingsmill as Superintendent of the Government Central Press. Mr. Gupte is not unknown in town and we had the pleasure of recommending him the other day while noticing his valuable work in connection with the Calcutta and the Indo-Colonial Exhibition.

Complaint against the jamádárs and peons of the Forest Department in Sind.

26. A correspondent, writing to the *Sind Sudhár* (151) in its issue of the 5th March, says:—The custom of Government is to transfer its servants from one place to another, by which the weal and woes of the subject-population are balanced. For when a tyrannical officer is succeeded by a just officer after an interval of two or three years, the oppression practised by the former is soon forgotten. Now it seems that Government has given its officers the monopoly of staying at one place. As an example, we may mention that the present Tapedárs of the Forest Department have not been transferred during the last 10 or 12 years. The jamádárs and peons of the Forest Department do not seem to get any remuneration from Government and hence they oppress the people to earn their livelihood. Seeing that Government has in every other way provided for the welfare of its subjects, it should also be pleased to direct the officers of the Forest Department to take care of the people.

27. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 23rd March, says:—Once more, just before the Manora fair opens, we request the port authorities to make arrangements for throwing open the landing staircases to the thousands that will throng to witness and take part in the fair. This is simply just and no favour at all. Last year a great deal of correspondence and a number of explanations would have been avoided, and we should have been saved a duty by no means pleasant, if the staircases had not been closed and women and children had not been compelled to undergo considerable personal risk in having to reach the boats and the shore through the water. Many people last year had their feet cut by the sharp shells while wading through the water. We should be able this year to thank the port authorities for the excellent arrangements which we hope they are making. As we have already said, it will be impossible this year to close the landing places and then say that they were open to the people visiting the fair.

Landing places at Manora in Sind and a suggestion to the port authorities.

28. In a news-letter from Cambay published in the *Prajáhit Patrá* (117) of the 23rd March the writer suggests to the postal authorities the advisability of having the notification of the objects, advantages, &c., of the postal savings' banks given on the first page of every receipt-book translated into the vernacular languages, as the number of persons knowing English is very limited in the mofussil towns and as the people in consequence hesitate to open accounts with the bank.

A suggestion to the postal authorities in connection with the postal savings' banks.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

29. With reference to the proposed Invention and Designs Bill, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (81), in its issue of the 22nd March, says:—Under the Patent Act of 1859 a fee of Rs. 100 is charged for taking out a patent, and under this law several Natives obtained patents for their inventions. The Inventions and Designs Bill proposes to increase the fee nearly five times its present amount, but if this is done it is sure to discourage Natives from making any exertions in the direction of inventions and taking out patents for them. The proposal deserves to be strongly protested against.

The proposal for considerably increasing the fee for taking out a patent made in the Inventions and Designs Bill condemned.

Part III.—*Education.*

30. With reference to the report read at the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Grant Medical College, the *Bombay Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 24th March, says:—It is much to be regretted that the long-felt wants of building accommodation and tutorial assistance have been supplied neither by Government nor by any public benefactor. Very probably these wants have prevented an increase in previous years' attendance at the College. It is therefore to be hoped that Government will give up at once their indifference in the matter and take due steps for the prosperity of this important institution.

Building accommodation and tutorial assistance should be at once supplied to the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

31. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 20th March, says:—We may observe that the services of Mr. Abraham might be utilized in the Technical Institute and Mechanical School which will soon be established in Bombay. He is well known as a teacher and many of his pupils are now employed as engineers, lithographers, draughtsmen, &c., in the Bombay Presidency. We are surprised that the directors of the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy School of Art have not taken him under the wings of their protection, because he will prove very useful there also. Unfortunately he is a man who does not know any of the various stratagems by which people manage to push themselves into notice and prosperity; neither has he any friends of great influence, and many of those like Sir Bartle Frere and others who have given him most excellent testimonials are now dead.

A suggestion to utilize the services of Mr. Abraham in the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay.

32. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 24th March says :—

Preservation of Wilson Philological Lectures in the form of printed books recommended.

Wilson's Philological Lectures annually delivered in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University are generally very important, and ought to be redeemed from their ephemeral existence. These lectures, and particularly the series of lectures that are being delivered by Dr. Peterson on the religious literature of the Jains, should be preserved in the form of books. The lectures delivered in 1876 are being printed in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, but they are not freely accessible to the general public. The correspondent also makes a few suggestions in connection with Dr. Peterson's lecture. The *Jáme Jamshed* recommends the adoption of the above suggestion for the preservation of the lectures in a permanent form.

33. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 21st March, says :—A report has got abroad that it is proposed to effect economy in the Educational Department of this presidency by reducing the salaries of the Native head-masters of high schools. As to its credibility all we can say is that we heard it on good authority. Native head-masters of high schools are not extravagantly paid, and we do not see any reason why their salaries should be reduced while that of other officers in the department are left untouched. The fact is that the Educational Department is by no means a costly department, and from the office of the Director of Public Instruction downwards we know of no post that can reasonably be regarded as extravagantly paid.

Disapproval of the proposed reduction in the salaries of the Native head-masters of high schools in the Bombay Presidency.

34. The *Dnyánáravind* (27), in its issue of the 19th March, approves of the rumoured intention of Government to abolish the Poona High School, and recommends that its building should be given over for the use of the Training College or the office of the Director of Public Instruction, which is now very inconveniently accommodated, or for the Previous Class in the Deccan College.

The abolition of the Poona High School.

35. The *Satyá Shodhak* (60), in its issue of the 20th March, says that the resolution of the Bombay Government about the groundlessness of the rumour about the intended abolition of the Surat High School will delight all the people in the district and that it is desirable to know the name of the man who spread a rumour so discouraging to the people.

The Surat High School and its abolition.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

36. A correspondent, writing to the *Rást Goftár* (120) in its issue of the 20th March, states that though the railway authorities run two special trains to Dákor, one from Baroda and the other from Ahmedabad, on the occasion of the monthly fair held in that town, the carriages attached to them do not afford sufficient accommodation and that the Hindu pilgrims are forced to travel in horse-waggons. Many are grieved, says the correspondent, to have to travel in this way. It is also necessary that the time for the special trains returning from Dákor to Baroda and Ahmedabad should be notified beforehand in Gujaráti in order to avoid confusion and inconvenience to passengers. It is to be hoped that the railway authorities will attend to the complaint.

The Dákor fair and the complaint of Hindu pilgrims against the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

37. In writing about the municipal dead-lock in Bombay, the *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 20th March, says :—The constitution of the Bombay Municipality urgently requires amendment so far as the Commissioner's appointment goes. A man cannot serve two masters honestly and efficiently—both Government and the Corporation. Besides, the constant changing of the Municipal Commissioner to suit the requirements of Government is detrimental to municipal interests, and steady efforts should be made to remedy this serious defect soon, if local self-government in our midst is not to be a farce.

Necessity for a change in the constitution of the Bombay Municipality so far as the Municipal Commissioner's appointment is concerned.

Appointment of a Native gentleman as Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, in place of Mr. Ollivant, proceeding to England on leave, suggested.

38. In an article headed "Why should Civilians monopolize the Municipal Commissionership?", the *Yajdán Parast* (138), in its issue of the 20th March, refers to the statement made in some quarters that two Civilians have declined to accept the post of Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Ollivant, who proceeds to England on leave in May next, thinks that this refusal is attributable to the recent controversy about the independence of the Municipal Commissioner from the Corporation, and asks why a Civilian alone should be appointed to that post. Why should not, remarks the paper, a non-official, and that too a Native, be appointed Commissioner? The work is not such as cannot be done by Natives. It cannot be said with certainty by anyone that the experiment would fail. The Native press of Bombay has frequently discussed this question, but Government appear to have paid no heed to it. It is desirable that Government should now attend to it.

The debate at a recent meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation about the consolidated rate question.

39. In writing about the recent debate at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation about the consolidated rate question and the refusal of Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, to produce certain correspondence with Government on the subject, the *Gujaráti* (101) of the 20th March advises the Corporation to fight out the question to the last instead of referring it to arbitration, and incidentally remarks that it is said that Government has hinted that the correspondence in question should not be produced before the Corporation, no matter what happens.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

Government requested to remove Mr. Shámráo N. Laud from the Divánship of Cambay.

40. The *Khambát Gazette* (110), in its issue of the 20th March, quotes the Government resolution on the Wilson case and requests Government to remove Mr. Shámráo from the Divánship of Cambay. It observes that from the adverse comments made by the two Commissioners in their report to Government about Mr. Wilson's conduct in granting a flattering certificate to Mr. Shámráo and advocating a certain claim of the brother of the Nawáb of Cambay it clearly appears that Mr. Shámráo's administration did not deserve the certificate and that it should cease. With a view to stop the frequent outcry raised by the people of Cambay and the *khatpat* in the State, it is necessary that the Diván should be changed, for it cannot be said when the disagreement between Mr. Shámráo and the people will end. It is said that the people of Cambay are much oppressed with anxiety about those who have petitioned against Mr. Shámráo, now that he has succeeded against such an high officer as the Political Agent. The Cambay intrigues have given rise to the Wilson case, and if Government had attended to them in time this case would not have arisen. Government ought to take a lesson and think what would happen if the officer who has givin rise to horrible intrigues were to continue in office as Diván.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
1st April 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 26th March 1887.)

Page

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

A'bkári: Sale of imported liquor in original packages in Karáchi and the illegal proceedings of the District Collector and Town Inspector of the local police in preventing it ... ...

Appointments:

Approval of the appointment of Mr. B A. Gupte as Acting Superintendent, General Department in the Bombay Secretariat ... 11

Disapproval of the appointment of a Pársi gentleman as Acting Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay, and a recommendation to appoint Mr. Abraham as temporary Superintendent of the Press 11

British rule in India: Approval of the policy and disapproval of the constitution of the British nation in governing India 4

Cambay enquiry:

Approval of the decision in the Wilson case and a request to Government to show mercy to Mr. Wilson 6

Suggestions as to the punishment to Mr. Wilson:

The *DhárwárVritt* 7

The *Din Bandhu*... 7

The Cambay case and the misbehaviour of some Anglo-Indian officers with Native females 8

Civil Service of India: Comments on the virtues of Europeans in the —... 4

Condition of the A'ryans: Description of the present — 4

Forest Department in Sind: Complaint against the jamádárs and peons in the — 11

Government of India scholarships for enabling Native youths to complete their studies in England: A suggestion for increasing the amount of the — 5

High Court and District Pleaders' Examination: The question-papers set at this year's — in Bombay 11

Judicial matters:

Approval of the decision of Mr. Drew in the case of Mr. Pátankar... 10

Comments on the decision of the Bombay High Court in the case of *Dádáji* v. *Rakhmábái*:

The *Dnyánodayă*... 9

The *Indian Spectator* 10

Comments on the decision in the Mandai case at Poona by Ráo Sáheb Patwardhan 10

Disapproval of the formation of a bench of Honorary Magistrates at Surat and a suggestion to Mr. Mulock regarding it ... 10

Landing places at Manora in Sind: A suggestion to the port authorities regarding the — 12

Mullánji, the high-priest of the Bohrás: Disapproval of the title of First Class Sardár bestowed on the — 10

Postal matters: A suggestion to the postal authorities in connection with the postal savings' banks 12

Public Service: The character of the Mámlatdár of Tásgaon in Sátára, Mr. Náráyan Vishvanáth Bhat 10

Public Service Commission: The — and the protest made by Mr. Hudson, one of its members, disapproved 6

Public utterances: His Excellency Lord Dufferin's action in praising the policy of Sir Rivers Thompson, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, found fault with 6

Queen's Jubilee: The claims of Native military men and officers to increased pay and titles in commemoration of the — 4

Rungpur deer shooting case: Approval of the decision of the Bengal Government in the — 6

Salt: Restrictions placed upon the manufacture of — in India censured ... 5

Village sanitation in India: Suggestions regarding— 5

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Inventions and Designs Bill: The proposal for considerably increasing the fee for taking out a patent made in the — condemned 12

Page

PART III.—*Education*—

Bombay University : Preservation of Wilson Philological Lectures in the form of printed books recommended 13
Grant Medical College, Bombay: Building accommodation and tutorial assistance should be at once supplied to the— 12
Retrenchment in educational expenditure :
Abolition of the Poona High School 13
Abolition of the Surat High School 13
Disapproval of the proposed reduction in the salaries of the Native head-masters of high schools in the Bombay Presidency ... 13
Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay: A suggestion to utilize the services of Mr. Abraham in the — 12

PART IV.—*Railways*—

B. B. &. C. I. Railway : The Dákor fair and the complaint of Hindu pilgrims against the— 13

PART V.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay :
Appointment of a Native gentleman as Municipal Commissioner, —, in place of Mr. Ollivant, proceeding to England on leave, suggested 14
Necessity for a change in the constitution of the — Municipality so far as the Municipal Commissioner's appointment is concerned... 13
The debate at a recent meeting of the — Municipal Corporation about the consolidated rate question 14

PART VI.—*Native States*—

Cambay : Government requested to remove Mr. Shámráo N. Laud from the Diwánship of — 14

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26TH MARCH 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 19th March, observes:—Mr. Francis, Head Clerk of the Executive Engineer's office, Akola, has been, it is said, appointed 2nd clerk in the Deputy Commissioner's office, Akola. We do not see why an outsider was brought when equally qualified, if not better, men were available in the office itself. In small offices like these there are very few chances of promotion, and if they are thus lost it is very natural that the employés should get disheartened and that the interests of the service should suffer.

Complaint regarding the filling up of the post of 2nd clerk in the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Akola.

2. The same newspaper says:—The recent changes in the ministerial staff of the Deputy Commissioner's office, consequent on the death of Lakshman Mahádev, has been a subject of public criticism. All the three places were filled up by Mahomedans. If it is not a mere coincidence, which we suppose is the case, the new policy cannot be condemned too much. Ground was given for public criticism by the circumstance that Kurkamin Husenkhán, who was drawing Rs. 15, was promoted at once to Rs. 25, passing over all his senior competitors, and the clerk is not talked of as a man of exceptional abilities.

The recent changes in the ministerial staff of the Deputy Commissioner's office in Berár disapproved.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
1st April 1887.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 14 of 1887.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 2nd April 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Sanmárgă Dipika	Do.	Weekly	600
13	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Do.	1,000
	MARA'THI			
14	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*15	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
16	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
17	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
18	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
19	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
20	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*21	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
22	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	200
*23	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
24	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
25	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
26	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
27	„ Dnyánáravind	Poona	Do.	600
28	„ Dnyán Dip	Do.	Monthly	450
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
30	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
32	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	700
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
36	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
*39	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
40	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
42	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
43	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
44	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
45	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
46	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
47	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
48	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
49	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
50	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
51	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
52	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
53	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
54	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*55	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhece Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*56	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
57	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
58	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
59	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
60	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*61	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
62	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
*63	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
64	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
65	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
66	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
67	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*68	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
*71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
73	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*74	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
75	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
76	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
77	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
78	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
80	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
81	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
82	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	384
83	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
84	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
85	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
86	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
87	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
88	„ Broach Vartamán	Do.	Do.	50
99	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
90	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
*91	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
92	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
93	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
94	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
95	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
96	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
97	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
98	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
99	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
100	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
101	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
102	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
103	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
*104	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,027
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*110	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
*111	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	100
112	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
113	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
114	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
116	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
117	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
118	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
119	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
120	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
121	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
122	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
123	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
124	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
125	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
126	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
127	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
128	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
129	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
*130	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
131	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
132	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
133	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
134	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	85
*135	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
136	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	778
137	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
138	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
*139	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
140	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	300
143	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Do.	115
	URDU.			
144	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
145	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
146	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
147	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
148	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
149	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	460
*150	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
151	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (19), in its issue of the 30th March, refers to the various rumours which are afloat regarding the manner in which Government propose to retrench public expenditure, such as those about the closing of high schools, reduction in the pay of head-masters, &c., regrets that Government do not intend to do what is really needful to effectually lessen public expenditure, as for instance the disestablishment of the Christian church in India, reduction in the salaries and pensions of Europeans, and remarks that the natives of India are being indescribably scorched under the rule of the British, that it is dangerous that the justice-loving British rulers should make the subject-people discontented, that there is apparently no difference between the administrations of Lord Lytton and Lord Dufferin, that Government are very vacillating in their conduct inasmuch as at one moment they do a thing for which they are praised and at another an act of injustice for which they are censured, that Lord Reay's conduct in earning, on the one hand, popular applause for making good appointments and for deciding the Wilson case in accordance with the verdict of the public and in ruling, on the other hand, that the kissing of Native women by European soldiers is no offence is of the same type, that the people are thus made to alternately praise and censure Government, that though there is no justice like that of the sword yet the people of India are very loyal, that the stability of the British rule is dependent on the loyalty of the people, and that Government should minutely inquire into the causes of the popular discontent and redress the various grievances under which the people are unmistakably labouring.

The present British administration of India and the grievances of the people.

2. The *Jagad-hitechchhu* (36), in its issue of the 26th March, publishes verses sent by a correspondent in which mother India is made to lament in the following manner:—My sons never do anything for my welfare and never try to become independent. They have given up all attempts to make themselves famous and have taken to talking like effeminate persons. I suffer very much at the hands of Europeans and others, but my sons never try to stop them from afflicting me. The foreigners always kill cows, which on account of their milk form the chief source of strength. There is nobody to save me from my daily agonies, which are like the stings of scorpions. O my sons, assist me who am quite helpless. It is the chief duty of the A'ryas to punish the Mlenchhas (foreigners) and to protect the cow. O A'ryas, may you always entertain love for India, your mother-country.

The lamentations of India.

3. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 27th March, says:—We regret to have to record the death of Mr. J. K. Cross, formerly Under Secretary of State for India. It is said that he committed suicide owing to ill-health. Whatever may be his motive in so doing, his loss will be deeply deplored all over India. Latterly he manifested a deep interest in Indian matters and would have become an authority on India. But cruel death has snatched him away from us. We sincerely condole with his family and trust that it will bear the affliction with fortitude. [The *Gujaráti* (101) and the *Gujarát Mitrá* (75) also express regret at his death in their respective issues of the 27th March.]

The late Mr. J. K. Cross, formerly Under Secretary of State for India.

4. The *Hindu Punch* (33), in its issue of the 31st March, writes very contemptuously of Sir Rivers Thompson. It is very glad that the Lieutenant-Governor has left India after a career of complete unpopularity, and says that excepting his decision in the Rungpur deer shooting case, he has done nothing to please the Native community and that he has lost an excellent opportunity of winning the affection of the people of India by treating with indifference the prayer of influential people in Bengal, Behár and Orissa for the release of the Chief of Jagannáthpuri on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, who on a charge of murder was sentenced ten years ago to transportation for life. [In writing on the Lieutenant-Governor the *Dnyán Chakshu* (6), in its issue of the 30th March, observes that it was very cruel of Sir Rivers Thompson to turn a deaf ear to the representations of a large number of people in favour of the respectable king of Jagannáth, when His Excellency Lord Reay was gracious enough to order the

Reflections on Sir Rivers Thompson, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

release of even a treacherous and ill-behaved man like Káku Wádia on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee. The *Subodh Patrika* (13), in its issue of the 27th March, says :—Sir Rivers Thompson did all he could in the interests of his countrymen. For the benefit of the European planters in Assam he passed an Act sanctioning the treatment of Native labourers like slaves. He encouraged Europeans in insulting and disdaining the Natives, and allowed his subordinates to exercise rigour on the Native subjects. He found fault with High Court Judges for doing justice, sowed the seeds of quarrels between the Hindus and the Mussalmans, and even instigated his European brethren to insult Lord Ripon for having fairly treated the natives of India. Under these circumstances the Natives cannot consider his deeds to be commendable. It is a great mistake to believe that he came here for the good of the people of India. He came here only in self-interest, and having passed a period of five years in the enjoyment of pleasure at the expense of Government he is going home on pension to pass the remainder of his life in happiness. The people of India, and particularly those of Bengal, are displeased to see that during a space of about 35 years Sir Rivers Thompson has done nothing in the interests of India or its people; but they have learnt one important thing from His Honour. It is by no means an inconsiderable gain that by the open hostility of Sir Rivers Thompson they have been awakened to make more vigorous efforts in the furtherance of the interests of their own countrymen. The case of Bengal is the same as that of Madras, where by the conduct of Sir Michael Grant Duff the people were pushed onwards from their state of backwardness. The lukewarmness and the half-heartedness in Bombay are due to the vacillating and deceitful conduct of Government officers. To the same cause is to be attributed the great blow with which the cause of higher education in this presidency is threatened. In short, open and rigid opposition is preferable to double-dealing. It is not our meaning, however, to approve of the kind of patriotism and love for one's countrymen shown by Sir Rivers Thompson, and we are glad that excepting 19 men none of the seven krors of the people of Bengal have taken any steps to honour or perpetuate the memory of Sir Rivers Thompson. The *Havyak Subodh* (139), in its issue of the 29th March, expresses the same sentiments.]

Personal character of Sir Rivers Thompson, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, praised.

5. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 27th March, says :—Whatever the nature of his work as Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Rivers Thompson has always borne a blameless character personally, and his love of all that is pure and good amongst men has never been questioned. We are glad, therefore, to note that his Indian career has terminated with the inauguration of a ceremony to do honour to one of the best and purest-hearted of Indians, Keshub Chunder Sen.

Sir Charles Aitchison deserves the praise bestowed upon him.

6. With reference to the seven addresses presented to Sir Charles Aitchison at a large gathering of Europeans and Natives held at the Montgomery Hall, Lahore, on the 25th March under the auspices of the Indian Association, and to the reply given to these farewell addresses by Sir Charles, the *Bombay Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 29th March, observes :—Sir Charles has earned the hearty good wishes of the people of the Panjáb by his impartial and just administration of that province, and he richly deserves the encomiums bestowed upon him. The addresses properly praise the retiring Lieutenant-Governor for his great exertions in connection with education, local self-government and the female medical aid movement, and to these wise measures may be added his advocacy of the Ilbert Bill up to the last. Sir Charles' reply to the addresses is full of sound advice to educated Natives, who should follow it faithfully.

The financial statement for 1887-88 and the necessity for its being issued in the form of a Government resolution every year.

7. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 28th March, says :—The long-looked-for financial statement for 1887-88 has at last been published in the form of a minute by Sir Auckland Colvin, the Finance Minister. It is really scandalous that the statement should not have been issued in the form of a Government resolution instead of in the form in which it has appeared,

though we are doubtful whether there is much to choose between the two forms of procedure. But this we cannot help saying that the former procedure would certainly have been more decent and dignified than the latter. The time is, we hope, not far distant when the financial statement will invariably be submitted to the Supreme Legislative Council for full and mature discussion and adoption.

Comments on the financial statement for 1887-88.

8. Writing on the new financial statement, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 27th March, says :—So far as we can form an opinion from the summary before us, we are constrained to predict that Sir Auckland Colvin will have, by the time he returns to England, amply proved that the mantle of the Finance Minister has not fallen upon him in vain. He was best fitted to be the Strachey of a Viceroy who in his turn was vying with his poet-predecessor Lord Lytton in feeding the fire of discontent. Revenues have fallen, expenditure has increased, deficits have grown, and yet surplus balances are shown with a view to deceive the unpenetrating eye. We are told that "revised estimates for 1886-87 thus show Revenue £76,076,700, Expenditure £ 76,071,200, Surplus £ 500 (5,500 ?). Budget estimates for 1887-88 show Revenue £77,460,200, Expenditure £ 77,443,500, Surplus £16,700." What do these surpluses mean ? Can anybody put faith in the Finance Minister and believe that the surplus means excess of income over expenditure, when the author of the budget himself confesses to the faulty manner of arriving at the figure ? [A few Gujaráti papers of the week express disappointment at the budget and regret the diversion of the Famine Insurance Fund to the construction of railways.]

9. The *Jáme Jamshed* (105), in its issue of the 28th March, makes the following observations on the financial statement for 1887-88 :—The fourth annual budget of Sir Auckland Colvin is as unsatisfactory and disappointing as his previous financial statements. Sir Auckland has made a very high estimate of the income for the coming year, but from past experience it may be safely asserted that he has resorted to this shift in order to cover the big figure of expenditure, but very likely the expenditure will increase still more, the income will be far below the estimate, and a large deficit will occur at the close of the year. A large expenditure is to be undergone on account of the annexation of Upper Burmah, which has proved a great evil in spite of the assurances of the authorities to the contrary. The heavy cost of the large addition to the standing army of the country is another evil to be bewailed. It is not a wise policy to continue to levy the detested income tax. The necessity for the continuance of this impost should be removed either by making a corresponding decrease in the army or by the revival of the import duties on Europe cotton-goods.

The annual exodus to Simla of the Government of India condemned once more.

10. The *Rást Goftár* (120), in its issue of the 27th March, strongly condemns the annual exodus to Simla of the Viceroy and Government officials, and observes that His Excellency Lord Dufferin did not even care to remain in Calcutta till the new budget was out. The administration of this country from the snowy Himalayas for a period of nine months every year is, remarks the paper, a great scandal and the whole of India ought to raise a strong outcry against it. Properly speaking, the Government of India work for 3 months and enjoy a holiday for the remaining 9 months, and this administration from the distant Himalayas is tantamount to the Viceroy's ruling over India from London. The public hesitated to believe that a sum of about seven lákhs of rupees is spent every year on the exodus to Simla, but the account now published by the *Englishman* newspaper of Calcutta of the travelling allowances paid to Government servants for this exodus is appalling and supports the statement made by it that the amount of the travelling allowances alone comes nearly up to the sum which the Government of India state the entire exodus to Simla costs. [A few other papers of the week also take an opportunity to write against the exodus to Simla in consequence of the account published by the *Englishman* newspaper about the travelling allowances paid to Government servants proceeding to Simla.]

11. The *Pandit* (147), in its issue of the 25th March, says:—The Native officers of the army are generally illiterate and are of little help to their European superiors, on whom lies the entire responsibility. Financial considerations prohibit an increase in the number of European officers with Native regiments, and it is more economical to educate the Native officers and make them competent to discharge efficiently duties of responsibility and trust in their respective regiments. While writing on this subject the *Times of India* recommended in one of its recent issues the training up of educated Natives for the posts of non-commissioned and commissioned officers in Native regiments. If this suggestion were adopted, the prospects of the rank and file would be irretrievably blighted. A military college on the lines of the Military Institution at Sandhurst should be established at any of the divisional stations, and some of the Havaldárs should be selected by the commanding officers of regiments to go through a six months' course of instruction at the college. They should be taught the field exercise for two months, the musketry regulations for the next two months, and the military law, army signalling, transport duties and military sketching for the remaining period. This course will do well as the Havildárs are already proficient in their routine duties. After successfully passing an examination in the different subjects mentioned above certificates should be given to the students, whose promotion to the post of Jamádár should, however, be left entirely to the discretion of the commanding officers of their respective regiments. If educated Natives wish to enter the military service they may be permitted to do it, but they should first enlist themselves as sepoys, and after attaining the rank of a Havaldár should be allowed to join the military college. After they have finished the college course they should be promoted to Jamádárships on the recommendation of the commanding officers of their respective regiments. The Madras system of promoting the Havaldár to a Jamádárship is the best and ought to be adopted in the Bengal and Bombay armies. The *Times of India* rightly says that the Native officers belong to the lower classes. If the posts of Jamádárs are filled up by such Havaldárs only as are born of high families, or are well educated, or have attained merit, the complaint about the low connections of Native officers will disappear. A little education is needed to enable a Native officer to perform efficient service; there is no necessity for his being highly educated. The military college need not cost a large sum; if the Poona musketry class and the army signalling class are amalgamated and the officers in charge of them are entrusted with the direction of the proposed college the arrangement will work satisfactorily. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108) of the 27th March supports the suggestion made by the *Times of India* for establishing a Native military college and appointing educated Natives of good families to posts of officers in the Native army.]

A proposal for a Native military college.

12. In noticing the sentence of dismissal from service passed by a court-martial, held on the 18th January last in the camp at Bhamo, upon Jamádár Attarsing of the 26th Regiment of Panjáb Native Infantry, the *Pandit* (147), in its issue of the 25th March, says:—Properly speaking, the Jamádár does not deserve blame for running away in the presence of the enemy, because he was ignorant of the military law. The articles of war in the English language plainly say that it is a crime to misconduct or run away in the presence of an enemy, but the Hindi translation is written in such difficult language that the Native officers who have received a little education cannot comprehend the meaning of the provision. The translation ought to be so revised that Native officers and privates may easily understand it.

The articles of war ought to be translated into such easy Hindi as would be easily understood by the Native officers and privates.

13. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 27th March, says:—To keep intact the Inspector-Generalship of Registration and Stamps and to reduce in number and pay the Sub-Registrars is little better than the proverbial policy of sacrificing a few clerks and suppressing for the time the uprising spirit of economy and financial pressure. Work is daily increasing in every department, and the number of educated Natives competent

Disapproval of reduction in the number and pay of Sub-Registrars and a suggestion to abolish the post of the Inspector-General of Registration in the Bombay Presidency.

to carry it on is increasing at an equal, if not a greater, speed. The natural result of this state of things, accompanied as it is by shortness of funds, should be that competent and sufficient hands should be employed for all work of the first instance, and it must follow from such a course that while that work is not allowed to fall into arrears the labour of supervision should be lighter than before, and consequently considerable reduction ought to be practicable in the last-named direction. But here in the Registration Department we have the very reverse of the policy followed, if the announcement that has been made is well-founded. The result must be poor economy to the State, an oppressive amount of work to the Sub-Registrars and a great deal of inconvenience to the people who have anything to do with the department. Would it not be a more desirable course to retain the Sub-Registrars, to add to their responsibilities so far as the law and the nature of the case allow, and to amalgamate the duties of the Inspector-General with some other office, and thus effect a perceptible saving without interfering with the efficiency of the department?

The Cambay case and the agitation set up in favour of Mr. Wilson.

14. The *Satyavakta* (123), in its issue of the 1st April, disapproves of the agitation set up in favour of Mr. Wilson and observes that if he had been Political Agent in Káthiáwár and if he had behaved himself with a passionate girássia of Káthiáwár in a manner similar to that in which he acted towards Mr. Shámráo, he would, in the opinion of the paper, perhaps have either been murdered or have had his nose and ears cut off. Mr. Wilson's advocates ought, continues the *Satyavakta*, to know that Government have acted mercifully towards him in not ordering his prosecution in a criminal court. Mr. Shámráo has been done injustice to in the matter, for if the case had been heard by a judicial tribunal he would probably have received some compensation out of the fine that would have been imposed upon Mr. Wilson if he had been found guilty. The paper takes pity on Mr. Wilson for the punishment inflicted on him, and though no opponent of Europeans it cannot say that he is innocent. [The *Prajáhit Patrá* (117) of Nadiád publishes the memorial sent to the Bombay Government by about 2,000 citizens of the Kaira District in favour of Mr. Wilson, states that he was a popular Collector of Kaira, thinks that Messrs. Wilson and Shámráo have fallen victims to the intrigues of their men, and says that the disgrace to which he has been put, the costs of the case and the loss of pay while under suspension from office are sufficient punishment to Mr. Wilson. It adds that if further enquiries were made, its opinion that Messrs. Wilson and Shámráo have fallen victims to intrigues might perhaps prove correct and that Mr. Wilson should be reinstated in office.]

The new Justices of the Peace, Bombay.

15. The *Gujaráti* (101) of the 27th March approves of the list of the new Justices of the Peace, Bombay, and says that the old list of Justices should be thoroughly revised, as several unworthy men still continue on it, and that it is not necessary to have such a large number of Justices of the Peace as 453. It hopes that the principle observed this year in selecting new Justices will be adhered to in future. [Several papers of the week express satisfaction at the list of the new Justices.]

Retirement of Sir W. Wedderburn, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and his claims to the gratitude of the Natives.

16. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 27th March, says:—It is no exaggeration to say that of all our Anglo-Indian officials none has ever left India with the greater good will of our people than Sir William Wedderburn. He will leave behind him more personal friends than anyone has hitherto done. His genial and gentlemanly ways with all who have had to deal with him, his sympathy with the just aspirations of the Natives, his readiness to assist with his advice and his purse, if need be, all our movements of a public character are qualities which will ever make his name dear to us. But above them all stands his love of justice. He has been a kind friend to many a needy youth who approached him. In fact, we may say that Sir William divides with another W. W. the first place in our affection and gratitude. We may respect others, but our feeling towards him is one of disinterested love and gratefulness. We are therefore in duty bound to honour him.

We learn that Sir William will be in Poona on his way homewards about the latter part of April, and we must not let the opportunity go unavailed of.

Rumoured appointment of Dr. Pollen as Legal Remembrancer to the Bombay Government approved.

17. The same newspaper says:—We now learn that Dr. Pollen is to get Mr. Naylor's place as Legal Remembrancer to Government. We congratulate this officer on his well-earned promotion. But for him the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act would have been abandoned long since. What success it has achieved is mainly due to him. [The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 27th March, says:—Dr. Pollen, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the post of Legal Remembrancer, is, we believe, thoroughly competent for the post. The *Rást Goftár* (120), the *Yajdán Parast* (133) and several other papers of the week say that the Native public is sorry to find the news about the appointment of the Honourable M. G. Ránade as Legal Remembrancer to Government was untrue, though it is glad at the rumoured nomination of Dr. Pollen to that post.]

Appointment of Mr. T. D. Mackenzie as Collector of Broach approved.

18. In its local columns, the *Broach Samáchár* (87) of the 31st March says that the people are glad at the appointment of Mr. T. D. Mackenzie as Collector of Broach, that perhaps some well-known citizens who mismanage public affairs are struck with fear at the appointment, for he is regarded as a hardworking and independent officer, and that many persons state that partiality, influence and flattery will have no scope during his tenure of office.

A request to Government to confirm Mr. Muir at Belgaum.

19. Referring to the transfer of Mr. Muir, the Acting Collector of Belgaum, to the Thána District, the *Karnátak Mitrá* (40), in its issue of the 24th March, says:—Mr. Muir is very open-hearted and kind to the Natives. He never unnecessarily interferes with the business of others. He has made himself very popular, and as it is not certain that we shall get another good man like him to succeed him it will be better if Government let him remain at Belgaum.

Disapproval of the transfer of Ráo Báhádur Lálshankar Umiáshankar, 1st Class Subordinate Judge of Násik, to the post of Assistant Judge of Poona and Sátára under the Agriculturists' Relief Act.

20. The *Násik Vritt* (46), in its issue of the 26th March, says:—We are very sorry to part with Ráo Báhádur Lálshankar Umiáshankar, 1st Class Subordinate Judge, Násik, who has been appointed Assistant Judge for the districts of Poona and Sátára under the Agriculturists' Relief Act. During the short period of three months that he has been at Násik he has become very popular, as he is very intelligent and impartial. Since he came here he has worked very hard and has almost disposed of the work which was lying in arrears. His stay here for some time longer would have been very useful to us. We hope that the transfer of the Ráo Báhádur will be cancelled.

Disapproval of the appointment of a Superintendent of clerks as Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay, and a recommendation to appoint Mr. Abraham to the post.

21. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 27th March, says:—According to the Bombay papers it appears that the appointment of a clerk to act for the Superintendent of the Government Central Press, Bombay, who has gone on leave, has surprised the printers. They wonder at Government not having selected a professional man to fill the post. We, too, were astonished at this strange departure. We think that the nomination must have taken place from a misconception of the duties of a Superintendent of clerks and of that of a press. His Excellency as well as his Secretaries may not be aware of the difference and hence the blunder. But now that the newspapers have taken up the matter, it may most likely lead to some inquiries and a change in the orders. Should such a change take place we would press upon the favourable consideration of Lord Reay the claims of Mr. Abraham, who rendered such distinguished service to the State by agitating the question of starting the Central Press, and that too at a time when there was such a woeful deficit in the revenue that Government were at their wit's end how to make it up. The establishment of the Central Press in some measure

helped to meet it, for we believe that no less than Rs. 4,00,000 have annually been saved under the head of printing and stationery. Such a man surely deserved better treatment than being turned out of the service, as Mr. Abraham was. It is a pity that such an able man was sacrificed to please a few high officials who were inimical to him. We have all along felt great sympathy for Mr. Abraham, whose professional abilities, zeal and patriotism have won our esteem. We have not the least doubt that His Excellency the Governor will do something for him while there is an opportunity of doing so. Mr. Abraham has, we learn, visited Europe twice to acquire a knowledge of his profession and to be able to impart it to his countrymen. He was the first to introduce self-acting lithographic printing machines and one or two patent machines unknown in the printing line. He is also the author of a small *brochure* on lithographic printing. We endorse the opinion expressed by the late Sir Bartle Frere that "such a man would be a great acquisition to any great printing establishment."

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Gupte as Superintendent in the General Department of the Bombay Secretariat.

22. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (6), in its issue of the 30th March, publishes a short notice of the services of Mr. Bálkrishna A'tmárám Gupte and expresses satisfaction at his appointment as Superintendent in the General Department of the Secretariat.

The decision of the Bombay High Court in the case of *Dádáji* v. *Rakhmábái* and Government interference in the matter.

23. In an article headed "*Dádáji* v. *Rakhmábái* once again," the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 27th March, says:—How will Government interfere in this matter? This is only an individual case, but the issues raised are of general and vital importance to the whole Hindu community. Government will have to make its position clear before it steps forward to exercise its imperial authority. If the High Court in a Full Bench reiterates the decision of the original Court, and if Rakhmábái, still refusing to abide by that decision, has to go to jail, will Government prohibit it? It is impossible, for it has no power. And even if it had it, such a step would be very imprudent, to say the least. The High Court is the highest judicial tribunal in India, and it would be a grave misfortune were a decision of that Court accepted by a Full Bench to be nullified by the intervention of the executive authorities. This would affect the dignity of the Court most materially. What then will Government do? Will it change the law so far as it relates to the penal part of it? Or will it make Rakhmábái's a special case and grant her dispensation? Rakhmábái's friends have not done well to withhold from the public their grounds for calling upon Government to interfere in the matter. It would be a mean stroke of policy to explain their motives when it is too late for public opinion to declare itself. We would advise Government to consult an equal number at least of Hindu leaders of both the parties before it takes any action in the matter. It is asserted by the other side with all vehemence that the Hindu marriage is not a sacrament. We say that not only Hindu marriages but marriages among the European communities also partake of this character. What is otherwise the necessity for appearing before a priest? Why are such marriages again distinguished from purely civil marriages—those which are effected by the parties agreeing to marry before a magistrate? What are the sacrifices performed at a Hindu marriage for? Do they not give to the marriage a character of sacredness? Does not the bride, or her natural guardian, swear that she has wedded her husband in the presence of such a sacred deity as fire? These vows ought not to be allowed to be broken at one's will.

The effects of the case of *Dádáji* v. *Rakhmábái* on the Hindu community.

24. The *Kannadá Suvarte* (140), in its issue of the 25th March, says:—Rakhmábái's case will be a sad blow to the cause of female education in India, and the officiousness of such men as Mr. Malabári, supported by both the Anglo-Indian dailies of Bombay opening their columns for subscriptions on her behalf, will do more harm than good. The promoters of Lady Dufferin's fund should therefore take prompt measures to bring about either a reconciliation between Rakhmábái and her husband, or to have the case otherwise settled out of Court. All that has been written regarding her case goes to show that she is not a genius, nor is her husband a *cooly*. Orthodox

Natives of all classes will now boldly point to Rakhmábái's case as an illustration of the evil effects of English education on their females, and this will greatly influence many of them in keeping away their daughters from schools. Instead, therefore, of trying to make a martyr of Rakhmábái, let the leaders of her caste come forward and settle her case before it is too late, and let Mr. Malabári and others who sympathize with Rakhmábái, instead of advising her to continue in her suicidal course, teach her the duties of a wife, and what India expects of her daughters.

Discretionary powers enjoyed by Magistrates in Bombay and the mofussil and the necessity for an uniform system of criminal trials.

25. The *Hitechchhu* (76) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 31st March, dwells on the necessity of Magistrates acting on some fixed principle in cases in which the law allows them discretionary powers. It says that it is not surprising if the people in the mofussil, a large portion of whom is ignorant and timid, were to regard this want of uniformity as very annoying. In cases of defamation of character the Presidency Magistrates in Bombay only issue a summons against the accused editors of newspapers, but in the districts the Magistrates at once grant a warrant of arrest, even though the editor may be a respectable man and an owner of landed property. From this it appears that the Magistrates in the districts purposely put the proprietors of mofussil newspapers into an awkward position or are anxious to lower them in public estimation. In some cases in which the accused fails to appear before the Magistrate in obedience to the summons issued against him, some Magistrates enquire into the prosecutor's case and issue a second summons after being satisfied that they should hear it, while others issue a warrant without going into it. It would be better if all Magistrates were to first hear the case and then issue a second summons or a warrant, as may be necessary. Care should be taken that the Magistrates act thus in all cases and not only in those in which the accused happens to be a member of their caste, a relative, a friend or an influential man. It is desirable that Indian legislators should remedy the complaint.

An alleged grievance of a ryot of Sultánpur, táluka Jalálpor, district Surat, about the levy of the water-rate.

26. A correspondent, signing himself "A sufferer," writes in the *Gujarát Mitrá* (75) of the 27th March to complain of the water-rate being levied from him for the supply of water to the fields, survey Nos. 540-42, in the village of Sultánpur of the Jalálpor Táluka of the Surat District though water has not been supplied for about ten years past owing to the tank being out of repair, and observes that Makan Bhaga, a ryot of the said village, was allowed a remission of the water-rate and the money paid by him for the water-rate in previous years was refunded to him on his memorializing the Bombay Government on the subject. He adds that it is surprising that Government should have granted a remission to one ryot and refused it to another similarly situated. He says that during the last ten years he has sent numerous petitions regarding this affair to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., the Collector of Surat, the Assistant Collector of the Chorási division and the Mámlatdár of Jalálpor without avail and that none of these officers have personally inspected the tank, and hopes that the Bombay Government will speedily attend to the complaint.

Coasting steamers and a suggestion to the Bombay Government regarding them.

27. The *Jagan Mitrá* (37), in its issue of the 28th March, refers to the fatal collision of a coasting steamer with a country craft in the harbour of Alibág and the inconveniences which passengers by these steamers are put to in the Ratnágiri harbour, and recommends that Government should pay attention to this matter and make rules for the guidance of passengers and officers on the steamers with a view to prevent accidents.

The prostitutes in Bombay should be assigned a separate quarter for their residence.

28. With reference to the order served by the Police Commissioner, Bombay, on the owners of houses situated in Kámáthipura, Falkland Road, Grant Road, Khetwádi, Girgaum, &c., calling upon them to compel the prostitutes tenanting their respective buildings to vacate the houses within three months from the 1st of April, the *Bombay Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 31st March, observes:—The Police Commissioner's order

cannot be objected to, as it will rid not only respectable residents but also persons who pass by those quarters of a serious nuisance, and they will be very grateful to Sir Frank Souter. Once or twice before this the prostitutes were driven away from these roads, but they soon returned in large numbers and revived the nuisance. This seems to have arisen from the prohibitory order of the Police Commissioner not being strictly enforced and from no out-of-the-way quarter of the town being assigned solely to the prostitutes for their residence. [The *Káside Mumbai* (109) of the 30th March approves of the action of Sir Frank Souter in the matter.]

Necessity for increasing the police force in the city of Poona.

29. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 31st March, says that the present police force in the city of Poona is quite insufficient for protecting the life and property of the inhabitants; that the police gates are at great distances from one another; that there being only one police peon at each gate he cannot leave the gate unless he is relieved by another peon; that consequently people do not get police assistance in time; that the gates should be located at small distances from one another, particularly in those parts of the city which abound with gardens, and are very thinly populated; and that an increase in the strength of the present police force is urgently required.

Grievances of the postal sorters in the railway mail service.

30. The *Kalpataru* (38), in its issue of the 27th March, considers that the postal sorters in the railway mail service work very hard, nay, harder than the mill-hands, and recommends Government to kindly increase their salaries or lessen their work.

A postal complaint.

31. In a news-letter from Sumri Roho in the Cutch State, published in the *Ahmedabad Times* (80) of the 29th March, the writer complains of the inconvenience and trouble caused to the people by their having to go to the Kotdi sub-post office, a distance of 14 miles, to receive payment of money orders as they are not paid by the village postman, and requests the postal authorities to remedy this. He adds that the time of the arrival and departure of the village postman and other postal notices should be regularly notified near the letter-box in the village.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

The Inventions and Designs Bill and the protection of trade-marks from fraud.

32. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108) of the 27th March approves of the suggestions made by Mr. Remphrey, a pleader of Calcutta, in connection with the Inventions and Designs Bill to be shortly brought before the Supreme Legislative Council, complains of the large extent of fraud perpetrated in Bombay by the use of fraudulent trade-marks on bottles of European liquor, patent medicines and other articles, and says that measures should be taken to stop the fraud.

Part III.—*Education.*

His Excellency Lord Reay and higher education.

33. The *Pársi Punch* (116), in its issue of the 27th March, contains a cartoon representing His Excellency Lord Reay as an auctioneer, who is about to sell off a doll with the shape of a Native female with a peacock resting over her head, emblematic of higher education, to a Native female who appears to be the sole bidder. The letter-press runs thus:—Clearance sale. A pretty little doll going for a song. Once—Twice—Th-r-r-r-ice.

Disapproval of the rumoured reduction in the salaries of Native head-masters of Government high schools in the Bombay Presidency.

34. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 27th March, says:—The rumour about the wholesale abolition of high schools is now followed by one about reduction in the salaries of their Native head-masters. Government, we venture to think, may do much worse than let the public know what really is or is not contemplated. If there is no truth in the said rumour the

subject will naturally drop out of sight; if, on the other hand, it is not without some basis in fact, it would be well to hear what has to be said against the intended reduction. The Native portion of the educational service is neither very highly paid nor has the teaching staff any prizes in view beyond the head-mastership to sustain its members in their arduous labours from decade to decade. The consequence is that the masters have either no heart in their work or try to get out of the department as soon as possible, and there is thus a frequent change in its *personnel*. Between the two evils it is not easy to make a choice; but we think Mr. Chatfield, with all his faults, selects the lesser when he puts no bar in the way of any of his men leaving him to better himself, unlike some heads of offices who have an unwise, not to call it a foolish, horror of allowing any of their subordinates making what they call 'a convenience' of the office, as if their Pedlington was synonymous with the entire public service or the welfare of the public. Of course, experience in the performance of any work is a valuable element and should be secured where possible, but not at the sacrifice of justice, nor can any amount of experience make up for want of zeal and interest, and in educational work especially. These are to be preferred to experience, if it is joined to just causes of discontent; for it is this work, above all others, which for its efficient performance demands zeal and interest. A man wanting in the essentials may, of course, go through the routine, comply with the provisions of the codes and rules, render the usual returns and tabular statements and show that he has carried his pupils through the regulation amount of work; there can be no life in such work. We therefore trust that these considerations will be borne in mind when applying the shears to the salaries of the masters of the high schools, who are not extravagantly paid as they are at present. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108) of the 27th and the *Broach Mitrá* (86) of the 30th March also disapprove of the rumoured reduction in the pay of Native head-masters, the latter adding that the salaries of Educational Inspectors and the Director of Public Instruction should be reduced instead. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (75) of the 27th March is confident that the Bombay Government intended at one time to abolish several Government high schools, and observes that it is praiseworthy on their part that they should have now thought of reducing the pay of head-masters instead. It suggests that the salaries of all Government servants should be reduced by 20 per cent., those under Rs. 400 being left untouched, as otherwise the application of the shears of economy to Natives alone will bring Government into discredit and make them lose the affection and confidence of the people.]

The Broach High School and retrenchment in expenditure.

35. A correspondent, writing from Broach to the *Rást Goftár* (120) in its issue of the 27th March, says that no economy will be effected by the transfer of the students learning the first three lower standards in the Broach High School to a private school to be termed the Broach School from the beginning of April. Such a step will, remarks the correspondent, cause a loss of money to Government. If Government wish to reduce the expenditure on the Broach High School, they should confirm Mr. Chhabilrám Dolatrám Dixit as head-master on Rs. 150 per mensem, his pay as first assistant being Rs. 100, and thereby save Rs. 100. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to attend to the suggestion.

A complaint regarding the pottery works department of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

36. The *Yajdán Parast* (138), in its issue of the 27th March, says that it has learnt that the pottery works department of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, is to be granted a few more potters and painters with a view to its development. The paper wants to know how many skilled and independent Native artisans Mr. Terry, the head of the department, has turned out up to this time. It is desirable, observes the *Parast*, that a good art should be developed, but it is easy to understand what advantage Natives anxious to learn it would derive if its secrets were to be confined only within the narrow circle of a few persons connected with the pottery works department.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

37. The *Poona Vaibhav* (51), in its issue of the 27th March, says:—Day by day it is really becoming more and more difficult to protect our fame, life and property under the British rule. A few days ago a European ticket collector shamelessly caught hold of a Mahomedan lady at the Poona railway station in the presence of a large number of passengers. On her raising a cry her relatives ran up to her and saved her from outrage at the hands of this beast. Her relatives brought the matter to the notice of the station master, but he being a European did not take any notice of it, saying that it did not matter much. If Europeans behave in this manner, where is the safety of life under the British rule? God only knows what hardships people in the mofussil suffer when such things happen at a railway station like that of Poona and in the presence of a large number of persons! The police at the station must have failed to perform their duty on this occasion, because the culprit was a European. As it is really very difficult to preserve our fame under the British rule there is no reason why we should laugh at the former Mogul Emperors of India.

Alleged misbehaviour of a European ticket collector on the Poona station with a Mahomedan female passenger.

Part V.—*Native States.*

38. The *Broach Mitrá* (86) of the 30th March expresses satisfaction at the restoration of the Rána of Porbandar to the rank of a first class Chief from the third class to which he was degraded some time ago, and at the removal of the joint administration from the Porbandar State, and advises the Rána to administer the State in such a way as would leave no grounds for complaint. [The *Praja Mat* (118) of the 26th and the *Nyáyadarshak* (115) of the 28th March say that the public is glad at the action of His Excellency Lord Reay in restoring the Rána to the rank of a first class Chief.]

Approval of the rumoured removal of the joint administration from the Porbandar State.

G. M. SA'THE',

Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
7th April 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 2nd April 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Administration of India: The present British — and the grievances of the people 4

Appointments:

Appointment of Mr. T. D. Mackenzie as Collector of Broach approved 9

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Gupte as Superintendent in the General Department of the Bombay Secretariat 10

A request to Government to confirm Mr. Muir at Belgaum ... 9

Disapproval of the transfer of Ráo Báhádur Lálshankar Umiáshankar, First Class Subordinate Judge of Násik, to the post of Assistant Judge of Poona and Sátára under the Agriculturists' Relief Act 9

Disapproval of the appointment of a Superintendent of clerks as Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay, and a recommendation to appoint Mr. Abraham to the post ... 9

Rumoured appointment of Dr. Pollen as Legal Remembrancer to the Bombay Government approved 9

Budget for 1887-88:

Comments on the —

The *Jáme Jamshed* 6

The *Mahrátta* 6

The — and the necessity for its being issued in the form of a Government resolution every year 5

Cambay enquiry: Remarks on the agitation set up in favour of Mr. Wilson 8

Coasting steamers: A suggestion to the Bombay Government regarding — 11

Death of Mr. J. K. Cross, formerly Under Secretary of State for India:

Expression of regret at the — 4

Judicial matters:

Discretionary powers enjoyed by Magistrates in Bombay and the mofussil and the necessity for an uniform system of criminal trials 11

The decision of the Bombay High Court in the case of *Dádáji* v. *Rakhmábái* and Government interference in the matter ... 10

The effects of the case of *Dádáji* v. *Rakhmábái* on the Hindu community 10

Justices of the Peace, Bombay: Approval of the list of the new — ... 8

Lamentations of India: The — described in verse 4

Land revenue: An alleged grievance of a ryot of Sultánpur, táluka Jaláipor, district Surat, about the levy of the water-rate ... 11

Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:

Personal character of Sir Rivers Thompson, the late — , praised ... 5

Reflections on Sir Rivers Thompson, the late — , ... 4

Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb: Observation that Sir Charles Aitchison, the — , deserves the praise bestowed upon him ... 5

Migration to the hills: The annual exodus to Simla of the Government of India condemned once more 6

Military matters:

A proposal for a Native military college 7

Necessity for translating the articles of war into such easy Hindi as would be easily understood by the Native officers and privates... 7

Police:

Necessity for increasing the — force in the city of Poona ... 12

The prostitutes in Bombay and the necessity for assigning a separate quarter for their residence 11

Postal matters:

A postal complaint 12

Grievances of the postal sorters in the railway mail service ... 12

Public Service: Retirement of Sir W. Wedderburn, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and his claims to the gratitude of the Natives... 8

Retrenchment in expenditure: Disapproval of reduction in the number and pay of Sub-Registrars and a suggestion to abolish the post of the Inspector-General of Registration in the Bombay Presidency ... 7

Page

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Inventions and Designs Bill : The — and the protection of trade-marks from fraud 12

PART III.—*Education*—

Higher education : His Excellency Lord Reay and — 12
Reduction in the educational expenditure :
Disapproval of the rumoured reduction in the salaries of Native head-masters of Government high schools in the Bombay Presidency 12
The Broach High School and — 13
Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay: A complaint regarding the pottery works department of the — 13

PART IV.—*Railways*—

G. I. P. Railway : Alleged misbehaviour of a European ticket-collector on the Poona station with a Mahomedan female passenger ... 14

PART V.—*Native States*—

Porbandar : Approval of the rumoured removal of the joint-administration from the — State 14

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 2ND APRIL 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Shuddha Varhádi* (5), in its issue of the 31st March, says:—

Non-observance of Government rule in filling up important posts in the Postal Department in India.

There is no doubt that the British Government desire that no distinction should be observed between Europeans and Natives in giving Government patronage, but few of the numerous officers of Government hold such liberal views and consequently they disobey the orders of Government in this matter. Under the postal rules all the appointments in the Postal Department in India should be exclusively given to the natives of India, but contrary to this rule all the important posts in the department are at present held by those who are not natives of India. Natives should not now long after Government service, as our rulers have begun to make a distinction between Natives and Europeans in giving patronage, but should take themselves to private enterprise. Those European officers who want to show that they are perfectly just and who advise the Natives not to think of depriving others of what is due to them should themselves set an example in the matter.

2. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 28th March, writes about the departure of Colonel Bell, the Judicial Commissioner in Berár, and says that he made himself popular everywhere from his first appointment to the Berár Commission in 1855, that he knew every man under him by his name and was very kind even to village pátils and kulkarnis, that he possessed in a remarkable degree the qualities of kindness and courteousness, that he used to try his best to save criminals from the punishment of death, that he behaved kindly and intimately with his subordinates, that he did not let any opportunity of doing good to the people go unused, and that everyone is sorry at his departure from the province, and recommends Government to appoint Colonel Spansky to fill the vacant post as he has proved his fitness for it while acting for Colonel Bell from time to time, and that the appointment of any other Civilian would disappoint officers in the province.

Praises of Colonel Bell, the Judicial Commissioner in Berár.

3. A correspondent, writing from Akot to the *Vaidarbh* (2) in its issue of the 26th March, says:—There is a sensation in the town on account of the severe sentences passed by Mr. Gabusing Jamádár, the special Magistrate, in almost all of the thirty cases tried by him on the 24th instant for an offence under section 34. It is said that in one case a Bohra was fined Rs. 5 because

A request to the Deputy Commissioner to call for the papers in a certain case tried by Mr. Gabusing, the special Magistrate at Akot.

his goat soiled a public road by its excrescence. What a tyranny this is! It is of no use to be so strict on one day after allowing such things to pass unnoticed for months together. I think Mr. Grant will never tolerate such oppression. I hope he will kindly rule that no one should be charged under section 34 without the previous sanction of the municipal committee in municipal towns. The Deputy Commissioner should at once send for the papers in the above case and institute a thorough enquiry into the matter.

Approval of the formation of a bench of special Magistrates at Akot and a suggestion to make the Higher and Lower Standard Examinations compulsory on special Magsitrates.

4. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 28th March, observes:—We approve of the formation of a bench of special Magistrates at Akot. It would be very convenient if similar benches were formed throughout the whole of Berár. In order to prevent incompetent persons from aspiring to the posts of special Magistrates, Government should make it compulsory on them to pass the Higher and Lower Standard Examinations.

A suggestion to the Judicial Commissioner of Amráoti to provide the assessors and pleaders in his Court with comfortable seats.

5. The same newspaper says :—The assessors and pleaders in the Judicial Commissioner's Court at Amráoti are provided with very uncomfortable seats; the former have to sit in the Court from 10 to 5 and find it very inconvenient to sit on benches without backs. We request the Judicial Commissioner to remove this inconvenience.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
7th April 1887.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 15 of 1887.

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INDIA OFFICE
9 MAY 87

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 9th April 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARA'THI			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*20	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	160
21	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	200
*22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
*37	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
39	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
41	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

* Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
42	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
43	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
45	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
48	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik P ..	Poona	Monthly	200
*54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
55	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
*61	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
63	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
64	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
65	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*66	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
*69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
70	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*72	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
76	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
80	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
81	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
82	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
84	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
87	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
*88	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
89	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
90	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
91	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
92	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
93	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
94	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
95	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
96	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
97	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
98	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
99	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
100	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
*101	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly... ...	200
102	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
103	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
104	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
105	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,027
106	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*107	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
108	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
109	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
110	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
111	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
112	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
113	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
114	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
115	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
116	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
117	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
119	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
121	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
122	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
126	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
*127	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
128	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
129	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
130	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
131	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
*132	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
133	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
134	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
135	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
*136	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
137	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
138	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
139	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
*140	„ Ketaki	Do.	Do.	150
*141	„ Nibande Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
142	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag...	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
143	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
144	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
145	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
146	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
147	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
148	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	460
*149	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
150	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Advance of Russia towards India and the necessity for adopting a more liberal policy towards the natives of India.

1. In an article headed "A general war in Europe," the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 3rd April, says:— When Russian advance on India is, as now, daily and hourly expected, it is absolutely necessary for England to adopt a more liberal policy towards the natives of India by trusting more to their loyalty than to the strength of her own arm. The Natives fully appreciate the blessings of the British rule, though they are not unmixed blessings. In grateful recognition of these blessings, they are willing to form for ever a part of the British Empire. A confederacy of a number of states and provinces, each developing its own resources after its own fashion, united by a common bond to the English and finding a common head in England, is their dream for the next century. Let but England set aside all her suspicions and shift the foundations of her Indian Empire from the bayonet of her soldier to the loving allegiance of the people, and Russia will cease to be a bugbear to her. Let her neglect this till the right time for it is gone, and she will fall hopelessly and for ever.

Educated Natives and Government.

2. The *Shiváji* (61), in its issue of the 1st April, says:—Many people are surprised to see that the Bombay Government is now reported to intend giving the post of Legal Remembrancer to Dr. Pollen instead of to the Honourable Ráo Báhádur Ránade as formerly rumoured. But there is nothing to be wondered at in this. It is a well-known fact that Government officers are always trying to draw to their side men who are capable of doing public good, in order that they may have no such desire. Government will not give Natives posts, having high pay attached to them, for nothing. Such posts will be conferred on Natives only when they are capable of becoming the leaders of the liberal party and when Government desire that they should be drawn over towards the conservative party. In one sense it is a matter to be rejoiced at that Government does not give our leaders such posts. There would have been, however, no objection to Government buying over our leaders, if there had been amongst us merchants carrying on gigantic commercial concerns, surpassing kings in their wealth and earnings and striving hard in the interests of the public, princes and chiefs qualified to know their real duty or people ready to help really patriotic men. But there is nothing of the kind in our society at the present moment. The less, therefore, Government wish to buy off our leaders, the better. Excepting this view of the matter it is natural that we should regret that Government do not give high posts to men like the Ráo Báhádur.

The harbour defences of Bombay and other Indian ports and a condemnation of the alleged wrong conduct of the British Admiralty in sending old and useless war-ships to India.

3. The *Pársi Punch* (113), in its issue of the 3rd April, contains a cartoon representing Admiral John Bull as making a present of two toy war-ships, the *Woodlark* and the *Sphinx* to Indiana, who hesitates to accept them. The letter-press is as follows:—India's toy ships. Admiral John Bull: Second-hand, true, but admirably suited for you, Ma'am; and all for only seventy thousand pounds' hire a year! [India pays the Admiralty annually £70,000 for the services of six war-ships. Virtually these services are at present *nil*, the suppression of the slave trade in Eastern waters on which they are chiefly employed being more for the glory of England. The men-of-war lent are "generally old" and of "obsolete construction." One such useless vessel, the *Philomel*, was not long ago sold in Bombay "for about the equivalent of her cost to India for three months' hire and repairs." Another such dilapidated concern, the *Woodlark*, is now to be brought to the hammer.—Read letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Finance Committee; also read Admiral Richard's notice of March 1887, published in the Bombay English dailies, for the auction sale of the *Woodlark*.] [The *Yajdán Parast* (135) of the same date styles the conduct of the Admiralty of Great Britain scandalous and shameful and its management anarchical and rotten, and adds that the war-ship *Dryad* that was lent some time ago to India was so old and its guns so bad that, according to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, the Admiralty issued a special order that only one gun was to be used out of ten. Such a scandalous state of affairs should, says the paper, be speedily improved.]

Remarks in connection with the financial administration of India.

4. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 3rd April, says:— Every careful reader of Sir Auckland Colvin's financial statement of the year just commenced will agree with us in holding that the time has arrived when the Government of India must, in the interests of itself and the empire, seriously take up the subject of finding out a *modus operandi* for the financial administration of the vast territory under its control. That the important—nay, vital—question of determining whether financial equilibrium ought to be secured by suspending protective works, by borrowing or by imposing new burdens, should be left to the discretion of one individual, while all other questions of similar importance are determined by a body with reasonable pretensions to constitution, is an anomaly that cannot be allowed to exist without serious danger. It may have been the best available remedy under the circumstances under which it was introduced about a quarter of a century ago, when so many sources of revenue were undiscovered, when the taxpayers themselves were rather reluctant to examine the balance sheet or the accounts, when imperial responsibilities were smallest and when imperial wants were only limited. But there has been quite a revolution since 1860. The Indian nation now very jealously watches the national purse and bitterly feels the waste of every rupee that goes to fill it. It has grown bold and asserts its right of exercising practical control over national expenditure and claims a voice in voting supplies. Under these altered circumstances it counts for something more than a grievance that the allotment of millions of money should be made by one individual whose interests in the country cannot extend beyond a period of five years, one who has the least power for good but most for harm, and one who depends for his credit on shadowy surpluses without the least regard for substantial soundness. The financial statement under review supplies the amplest material for the remarks we make, and we are happy to find that Anglo-Indian opinion agrees with Native opinion in this matter.

Simultaneous publication of the budget in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay advocated.

5. The *Yajdán Parast* (135), in its issue of the 3rd April, dwells on the necessity for the simultaneous publication of such an important document as the annual financial statement in the three presidency towns of India, and observes that great injustice is done to the Bombay and Madras presidencies by the budget being first published at Calcutta, the mercantile population of the latter thereby enjoying an advantage over that in the sister presidency towns. The new budget was, says the paper, published at Calcutta on Friday and a short summary of it was received by telegraph in Bombay the following day. But as the summary was not full, the Bombay public got full particulars on the fourth day after the publication of the budget at Calcutta. Government should therefore so arrange matters as to have it published simultaneously in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Comments on the budget for 1887-88.

6. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 3rd April, says:—The annual financial statement is published. It is as unsatisfactory a document as any of its predecessors. The chief features of the new budget are the suspension of the famine insurance grant during the ensuing year and the curtailment of the provincial grants. These paltry shifts are sought to be justified by some very subtle reasoning. But the facts are there. Another feature to be noted is the dispensing with the annual sterling loan for the next year. Government obtained a windfall from the Council of Regency at Gwalior, who have determined to invest 3½ krors of rupees in Government paper. It is a petty statesmanship at best which is reduced to straits like these in order to obtain the money required for carrying on the government. [Several papers of the week express disappointment at the budget and hesitate to believe that there will be a surplus of money at the end of the year as estimated.]

The new budget and the estimate given therein of the loss by exchange.

7. The *Yajdán Parast* (135), in its issue of the 3rd April, finds fault with Sir Auckland Colvin having taken the rate of exchange at 1*s.* 5½*d.* for the rupee for the new financial year on the grounds that the rate of exchange has been continually falling and that it had already gone down to 1*s.* 5⅛*d.* on

the day on which the budget was published, and remarks that the mercantile public does not expect that this rate even will continue long. In the budget for the last year the rate of exchange was, observes the paper, taken at 1*s.* 6*d.* for the rupee, but the calculations based thereon were subverted by the fall in exchange. It cannot therefore be expected that the estimated loss from exchange will prove correct at the end of the year. The merchants are confident that this will be the case and doubt whether the other estimated figures are not based on a similar reckoning. The paper does not hope to see any surplus left at the end of the year as estimated by the Finance Minister owing to the loss by exchange.

Comparison between Sir Rivers Thompson and Sir Charles Aitchison as Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the Panjáb respectively.

8. In an article headed "Two retiring Lieutenant-Governors," the *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 6th April, says:—If the abilities of an administrator were to be judged by a memorial fund, then it must be said that Sir Rivers Thompson's success as an administrator surpasses that of any other Indian administrator. It may be said, subject to correction, that the memorial fund of neither a Viceroy nor a Governor ever amounted to Rs. 26,000 before such a dignitary had formally laid down the reins of office. Sir Charles Aitchison's fame is poor indeed compared with the memorial fund of Sir Rivers Thompson. But the Panjáb is poorer than Bengal, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has won the gratitude, not of the people who cannot pay, but of the few classes who are well able to pay. No memorial fund, however large, will keep Sir Rivers Thompson's memory green so long in Bengal as Sir Charles Aitchison's will be remembered in the Panjáb without any memorial statue or hall. Sir Rivers Thompson may have all the virtues attributed to him. He has the virtues of narrowmindedness, sincerity and courage, and his administration has been guided by his virtues and his weaknesses. As an administrator he has not been successful. He has promoted the interests of a few, but that is scarcely any virtue in an administrator of a vast population. Sir Charles Aitchison, to abilities decidedly higher than those of his retiring colleague of Bengal, adds higher qualities as an administrator. His firmness, sympathy, accessibility (a virtue as rare as it is necessary), and his large, impartial and statesmanlike views, have made his administration a signal success. We regret to hear it said that some of Sir Rivers Thompson's critics have spoken slightingly of his religious convictions. We should like to hear the names of such critics. Sir Rivers Thompson's private virtues and his deep religious nature are universally admitted. But with every virtue and with great faith an administrator may fail as the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has done. Sir Charles Aitchison is known even more favourably in private life. He is simple, sincere, frank and courteous and has seen more of European and Native societies than the outgoing ruler of Bengal. An administrator like Sir Charles Aitchison is an ornament and honour to the service to which he belongs. Sir Rivers Thompson is an average example of the virtues and the shortcomings of his service.

Unveiling of Sir Richard Temple's statue in Bombay and comments on the conduct of his admirers.

9. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 4th April, says:—His "friends and admirers," who in meeting assembled voted a statue to Sir Richard Temple, have evidently grown wiser with years and events. A proof of this was afforded by the circumstances under which the statue was unveiled on Wednesday last. Probably, seeing that they had taken a false step and that the public of Bombay did not care much about Sir Richard Temple, they wisely refrained from issuing special invitations for attendance at the ceremony. It was said that invitations were not issued for want of time. But the statue had arrived six months ago and Sir Richard's admirers do not seem to have been specially busy all the while. But time is said to be the greatest of innovators; and there could not but be a change in the zeal even of those who in 1880, looking forward to Sir Richard's coming out to India as a Viceroy, got up a packed meeting, rid themselves cleverly of opposition by inviting to it only his friends and admirers, and tried to insult Bombay by adoring one who had done nothing to merit a statue.

Statues are raised as symbols of a people's gratitude and true appreciation. But sometimes they are raised as proofs of want of judgment in those who raise them. Sir Richard's statue will fall doubtless in the latter category, and as such Bombay will be glad to keep it. [Several papers of the week, both Maráthi and Gujaráti, write disapprovingly of the erection of a statue in honour of Sir Richard Temple, ex-Governor of Bombay, and remark that he does not deserve it and that it will continue to remind the Bombay public of his arbitrary acts and unpleasant career.]

10. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 3rd April, says:—It is good that the admirers of Sir Richard Temple have commemorated themselves in raising a statue in honour of one who is perfectly disliked by the Natives. We were sorry to see some gentlemen who acquired high posts during his administration by their flattery and are at present doing the same with the object of getting a C.I.E. busily engaged on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue. There is one thing in them which deserves praise, and it is this that they are grateful to one to whom they owe their present position. In another paragraph the paper observes:—It is quite necessary to have statues of men like Sir Richard Temple, for we Natives easily forget what is bad. How are we otherwise to remember a Sáheb who put to death thousands of human beings by starvation during the great famine?

Petition of the people of Kaira in favour of Mr. Wilson disapproved.

11. Referring to the petition made to the Bombay Government by about 2,000 inhabitants of the Kaira District in favour of Mr. Wilson of Cambay, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 3rd April, says:—To our mind it appears that the people who have signed the document have played into the hands of some one, working evidently in the interest of Mr. Wilson. An enquiry into the matter of this remarkable petition would be worth making. [The papers of the week condemn the petition and style it foolish, ill-advised and prompted by self-interested persons, while some of them remark that it is a nice specimen of the flattery of Government officials and of the intrigues prevailing in Native States.]

Observations on the conduct of Natives in voting a statue to Sir Richard Temple and in sending a petition to Government in favour of Mr. Wilson.

12. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 3rd April, says:—Certainly if a sufficient portion of the Native public can be got together to vote a statue to Sir Richard Temple and pay for it, what is the wonder if our mofussil friends allow themselves to be coerced into petitioning Government in Mr. Wilson's behalf? Both incidents, differing as they do in their details, tell the same tale, viz., a suicidal susceptibility to underhand influence and a subordination of public to private interests.

Comparison of women in the West with those in the East.

13. The *Pratod* (52), in its issue of the 4th April, compares women in the West with those in the East, and says:—The Eastern women are satisfied with the acquaintance and familiarity of their near male relations, while women in the West are always anxious to mix with fashionable and pleasure-seeking men and take delight in forming intimate relations with them. In the East women always try their best to make their husbands, children and other relations happy by their wisdom, regularity and devotedness, while in the West women do not care much for their husbands but are always solicitous to please their friends, acquaintances and favourites. The former behave in the early part of their life as members of families and in old age as their presidents, while the latter, having no household business to look after, pass their time in reading books and in chitchatting with people, and as they always compare themselves and their husbands with other women and men they never find themselves happy. In the East men consider matrimony to be a happy state and do not remain single; in the West, however, men avoid marriage so far as practicable and enjoy themselves in the company of woman after woman under the appearance of their desire to marry. Among Eastern people remarriage is not permitted, but in the West a woman may marry as often as she likes and has it in her power to get herself divorced from her husband. In Eastern countries there

is little love between man and wife before marriage, but it waxes like the digit of the moon in the first half of the lunar month; in the West, however, the moon of love is full before marriage and gradually wanes till there is total darkness. Eastern women suckle their own children and consequently the good qualities of the mother are found to exist also in the children; Western women, however, as soon as they are brought to bed, hand over their children to nurses for fear of losing their beauty by suckling them. Nurses being evidently not of high birth their bad qualities are transferred to the children they suckle. In the East a woman must in her youth act according to the advice of her parents and after marriage in obedience to her husband, while in the West she is free to conduct herself according to her own inclinations or those of strangers. Eastern women love to form friendships with women but are reluctant to form them with men, while Western women are very fond of friendship with men and not only do not love other women, but, on the contrary, envy them. Some Englishmen consider the state of our women to be pitiful, but we say to them that it is because of our houses being stores of virtue that we Hindus have remained unchanged for the last five or six thousand years.

Necessity for amending the Hindu law regarding the restitution of conjugal rights.

14. In an article headed "The Law and Rakhmábái," the *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 2nd April, says:—Is it good law that would force an unwilling wife to cohabit with a husband whom she has never known as a husband? A suit under the English law for the restitution of conjugal rights is very different from a suit of this nature. The law that leaves a woman no alternative between a prison and the arms of a husband to whom she has never yielded as a wife is nothing if not oppressive, and requires to be amended.

The case of Rakhmábái and disapproval of the proposal which deprives the courts of the right of enforcing their decrees.

15. Writing on Rakhmábái's case, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 3rd April, says:—The present law of enforcing marital obligations amongst the Hindus may be a little harder than it should be and we would gladly support any improvement in that direction and sympathize with Rakhmábái for being a victim of such law. But we fail to see the propriety of a proposal which deprives the law courts of the right of enforcing their decrees in these matters. We are told that the old Hindu law did not enforce such obligations. But this again is a gratuitous supposition. We refer to Manu VIII. 335 and 371 and Yájnavalkya II. 237, both highest authorities in these matters, which empower a king to punish a defaulting wife, son, brother, &c., and fix the punishment for the offence of abandoning each other without a good cause. It is true that few cases were referred to courts in old days as the castes were all-powerful. But from that it does not follow that the old Hindu law refused to enforce these obligations. The authority of castes has now been vested in the courts and it is therefore natural that they should have the same power of enforcing their decrees which the castes or the king under the old law had. Make the section milder if you like, but sanction there must be and there has always been. We should not mind if Rakhmábái be made a special exception by competent authority. But we fail to see how there can be a law without a sanction. We have shown that those who assert that it was so under the old Hindu law do so in ignorance of its provisions. As for the non-execution of sacramental obligations by our courts, if the doctrine of the *Bombay Gazette* be accepted by our courts, the whole property law of the Hindus, based as it is on rights arising out of sacraments such as marriage, adoption, &c., must cease to be enforced henceforward. Has our contemporary thought of this? We believe not.

The Rakhmábái defence committee disapproved.

16. In alluding to the Rakhmábái defence committee, the *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 5th April, says:—The object of the committee is to remove the alleged anomaly involved in punishing disobedience of a decree based on Hindu matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a rule of British civil procedure, as the said anomaly inflicts great injustice and hardship on the disobedient wife.

But are not injustice and hardship inflicted on Hindu society by the application of British law to their social matters? The complaint that the application of British law to Hindu matrimonial cases gives rise to injustice and hardship ought to come from the Hindus themselves and not from a few well-meaning but misguided European and Pársi ladies and gentlemen, in order that the State may interfere and remove the anomaly. The members of the defence committee are committing the error of trying to improve the Hindu society on the authority of the single case of Rakhmábái, and would have been convinced of their mistake if they had more experience of the Hindu social constitution. Encouragement to Rakhmábái in her persistence to follow the course she has hitherto adopted is unconsciously doing injury to numberless innocent girls. There are several conciliatory and effective ways for gradually achieving improvement in Hindu social life. [The *Jáme Jamshed*, in another place, expresses a hearty approval of the sentiments expressed by a correspondent of the *London Times* signing himself "Judge," in his communication on the case of Rakhmábái, and observes that success to Rakhmábái's cause is sure to inflict enforced widowhood on numerous innocent girls though their husbands may be living.]

Dilatoriness in the Civil Courts at Sátára.

17. The *Mahárâshtrâ Mitrâ* (42), in its issue of the 31st March, bitterly complains about dilatoriness in the Civil Courts at Sátára and the consequent expense and inconvenience to which parties to suits are put, and disapproves of the indifference shown by the District Judge and the High Court in not inquiring as to why the three hundred cases that have fallen into arrears from year to year are not disposed of when there are so many Courts which, if they worked well, could do it in no time.

A suggestion to abolish the judicial courts at Mádha and Karmála in the Sholápur District and to locate one at Kem or Kurduwádi instead.

18. A correspondent, writing from Mádha to the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) in its issue of the 4th April, says that there is not sufficient work for the two judicial courts at Mádha and Karmála in the Sholápur District, and that much saving can be effected and inconvenience removed by replacing these two courts by one at Kem, Kurduwádi or some place between the two tálukás.

House-accommodation in Bombay.

19. In response to the intention of the building sites committee to invite opinions and suggestions from the Bombay public, the *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 9th April, says:—The airy foreshores and other vacant plots of ground used by the public for an airing or promenades should not be built upon. In a scheme for the extension of the city due importance should be given to the necessities of the large number of working classes in this city who live in dingy and squalid residences, and proper provision should be made to meet their crying want. The huts between the Churchgate and Marine Lines stations of the B. B. & C. I. Railway should be replaced by neat little cottages. The rocky shore close to the Nepean Sea road should be reclaimed from the sea. A tunnel should be made from the Nepean Sea road to Chaupáti in order to shorten the distance between the former quarter and the Fort. The Government land on Chaupáti should be sold in small plots for building purposes without attaching unreasonable conditions to the sales. If arrangements are made with the two railways that cross the city for increasing the number of stations in the vicinity of the city and the number of local trains, the vacant grounds in the suburbs will be soon dotted over with convenient, airy and unpretentious buildings for the working classes. The proprietors of the different cotton and other mills should be asked to provide ranges of buildings in the close vicinity of their respective manufactories for housing the mill-hands, and the liberal-minded rich persons, who would provide cheap residences for the poor, should be rewarded by conferring honours upon them.

20. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 9th April, says:—The Native residents of Bombay experience as much inconvenience and hardship as the European residents suffer from a want of convenient and low-rented houses. Not only poor and ignorant persons, but even well-to-do individuals of the middle classes who understand well the benefits of sanitation, reside in inconve-

nient residences in dirty and thickly peopled parts of the city, and the latter would consider themselves very fortunate if they could find convenient houses in airy localities. It is desirable, therefore, that the localities that may be fixed by Government for erecting new buildings at the suggestion of the committee appointed to enquire into the question of the extension of Bombay for residential purposes should be divided into two portions, one for the residence of Natives and the other for that of Europeans, as the latter are not likely to reside among the Native population. No undue favour should be shown to either party as regards the allotment of airy and healthy localities. The intention of the committee to invite opinions and suggestions on the subject from old and experienced residents of the city is praiseworthy, and it is to be hoped that the committee will allow due opportunity to competent Natives to express their views, and will not recommend the erection of buildings on the Kennedy Sea face and other foreshores of the island that are now used by the public for airing and promenading purposes.

21. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 3rd April, says:—Among our Subordinate Judges and Deputy Collectors men will be found with the requisite qualifications, and as the Presidency Magistracies have been several times filled up by Natives from the uncovenanted service and as one of them is still held by a Native we have no doubt that even the first Magistracy would be done full justice to if a competent Native were appointed to it. We hope Government will not lose sight of the claims of the Natives in disposing of the post. [The *Rást Goftár* (117) of the same date says that a Native ought to be appointed to the post, Mr. Dosábhái Frámji having the first claim to it, as he formerly acted as Chief Presidency Magistrate with success. If a barrister is, observes the paper, required for the post, more than one Native barrister, qualified by education and experience to hold it, will be found. If, however, Mr. Webb is to be given the appointment simply because he is a barrister, the *Rást* cannot but say that it would be better to have an experienced civilian from the mofussil instead. Though Mr. Webb has acted about seven times as Chief Presidency Magistrate, he has not convinced the public of his competency to hold it and has not made a name as Chief Magistrate. As the paper has resolved not to say anything against Mr. Webb in this unpleasant affair, though it has much to write upon it, it requests Government to nominate a better man than Mr. Webb to the post.]

Request to Government to consider the claims of Natives to the post of Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and disapproval of the appointment of Mr. Webb to it.

22. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 3rd April, says:—We should like to see Mr. Hamilton, who recently acted as a Magistrate in Bombay, nominated again to the magisterial bench, now that Mr. Cooper is going on leave. During his last short tenure Mr. Hamilton showed that he was, as a Magistrate, no respecter of persons or classes. He has, we believe, always shown a similar spirit; but what passes for insubordination in the capacity of a Superintendent in a Secretariat department or the executive deputy of a Collector in the mofussil proves very acceptable independence on the bench, and with Lord Reay's usual judiciousness we may well expect his nomination again.

Expression of a hope that Mr. Hamilton will be nominated Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

23. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 3rd April, says:—It affords us great pleasure to state that Mr. A. R. King of the Military Department has been appointed to succeed Mr. W. Maidment as Assistant Secretary to Government, Military, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments. Mr. King is one of those unassuming but conscientious officers who, though possessing exceptional abilities and qualifications, are averse to parading them before the public. But real merit and abilities, though unnoticed for a time, must sooner or later get their reward; and we are pleased to find that in selecting Mr. King to succeed Mr. Maidment, Lord Reay's Government have rewarded real merit.

Approval of the appointment of Mr. King as Assistant Secretary to Government, Military, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, Bombay.

24. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (73), in its issue of the 3rd April, says:—It is very gratifying to learn that a competent Native Police Officer, Mr. Dhanjisháh Dádábhái, has been appointed Acting District Police Superintendent of Thána. Mr. Dhanjisháh's abilities as a Police Officer are well known. The Government of Sir James Fergusson ruled that no Native Police Officer should be promoted to the rank of a District Superintendent of Police and that European probationers should be appointed to the post; but it is really creditable to the Government of Lord Reay that in spite of that order they should have appreciated the merits of an experienced Native Police Officer. This is not the first instance of our popular Governor Lord Reay respecting the claims of deserving persons. We have already seen many instances in which His Excellency has shown his independence and impartiality by recognizing the rights of deserving persons to important posts. We place this example of Mr. Dhanjisháh before the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, which recently wrote a letter to Government against the appointment of Natives to high and administrative posts, and inform it that he is as able and experienced as a European officer. There are many other Natives equally competent and qualified to command and to rule. In conclusion we congratulate Mr. Dhanjisháh on his present appointment, for he has not only paved a way for himself but for other deserving Native Police Inspectors, who can now very well rise to the posts of District Superintendents and Superintendents of Police. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (105) of the 3rd and the *Broach Mitrá* (84) of the 6th April thank the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay for the appointment and wish that Mr. Dhanjisháh may be confirmed in it. The *Kaiser* adds that if a good number of deserving Natives were nominated police officers, many of them would shine like Mr. Dhanjisháh.]

Appointment of Mr. Dhanjisháh Dádábhái as Acting District Police Superintendent, Thána, and a request to Government to confirm him in that post hereafter.

25. The *Chandánshu* (19), in its issue of the 2nd April, says that the allegations made by the *A'ryaputrá* newspaper against the Mámlatdár of Tásgaon in Sátára, Ráo Sáheb Bhat, about his unpopularity are unfounded and opposed to public opinion in that táluka, and that they are dictated more by personal motives than by a long experience and correct appreciation of the qualities of that officer.

The allegations of the *A'ryaputrá* newspaper against the Mámlatdár of Tásgaon and their baselessness.

26. In its local columns the *Suryá Prakásh* (76) of the 2nd April complains of the action of Mr. Walker, A'bkári Inspector, Surat, in having prohibited from the 28th ultimo the sale of small bottles of brandy containing ½ ser of liquor by local license-holders who have paid Rs. 100 as fee, and says that those who have paid Rs. 150 per annum for their license have been permitted to sell them and that this is a sudden step taken long after the new licenses were granted. The same paper, in its issue of the 9th April, states that those liquor-sellers who have paid Rs. 150 as fee have also been stopped from selling these small bottles of brandy from the current week.

An ábkári complaint from Surat.

27. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (6), in its issue of the 6th April, complains of inadequate postal arrangements in the city of Poona, saying that the number of letter-boxes are few and far between, that for want of sufficient delivery peons the delivery of letters takes a very long time, and that in order that letters may be transmitted on the day on which they are posted they must be posted three hours before the starting of the train carrying the mails, and suggests to the postal authorities concerned the necessity for the speedy removal of the causes of complaint.

Complaint about postal arrangements in Poona.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

28. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 7th April, disapproves of the proposed increase of Rs. 440 in the present fee for taking out a patent, observes that it will discourage people from making inventions and taking

Comments on the Inventions and Designs Bill.

out patents for them, and requests the trading classes to pay attention to the changes proposed in the new Bill.

Part III.—*Education.*

29. The *Bakul* (16), in its issue of the 3rd April, highly approves of the resolution of the Government of India ruling that Directors of Public Instruction should be appointed from among the members of the Educational Department, and says that this resolution affords much encouragement to men serving in that department.

Government resolution about the appointment of Directors of Public Instruction.

30. Referring to a memorial to be submitted to the Government of India by the Bombay Presidency Association on the subject of education, the *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 3rd April, says:—With the general views of the memorialists we are heartily at one. Government has hitherto been spending but little upon education, and to curtail even such expenditure on this orphan among State departments appears to us, morally speaking, to be little less than committing both murder and suicide. Such a policy should be strenuously opposed all over the country, and that this has not been done is only another proof of the want of organized public opinion in India. The policy of retrenchment in the Educational Department, undesirable at any time, becomes much more so, coming as it does at a most inopportune moment, just when the local Government has thought it proper to hand over the management of some of the institutions to private agency. We do not regret this latter change so much as the former. The making over of the Deccan College and the Gujarát College to private bodies is an evil which is not too hard to put up with for those who wish a beginning to be made in the direction of practical self-government. But we deplore the necessity for starting a momentous experiment with crippled resources at the disposal of those who are to carry it out. It is an ominous beginning, we are bound to say, and we say so without any consciousness of that pessimistic spirit which at times obscures the vision of even clear-sighted politicians. We have not yet referred to the worst feature of this policy of transfer which involves a distinct breach of faith. The Deccan College is said to have partly maintained its prestige owing to its *Dakshina* grants having been left with Government. The public fund for the Gujarát College was collected on a clear understanding that Government was to pay its fair share of the expenses and to keep it under its own management. A previous Government broke faith in the matter, and thus what was begun in bad faith could not well be expected to end satisfactorily. There is only one way left open to the Gujarátis. They must open a fresh subscription and work the College up to the full standard of efficiency. As regards the contentions of the Bombay Presidency Association on some of the other points, they are brought home with considerable ability in which the lawyer has fairly outdone the practical politician. But the thing looks like beating a dead horse. None of the high schools is to be abolished or even transferred at present, and we doubt if the pay of a single existing head-mastership is to be reduced. This is more satisfactory than might have been under the circumstances, and the educated classes should feel thankful to the head of the local Government for his struggles with the witches of the Financial Department of the Government of India and for his rescuing more than three-quarters of a lákh for popular education in Bombay from the mouth of the all-devouring military ogre.

Observations on the memorial to the Supreme Government of the Bombay Presidency Association on the subject of education.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

31. The *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 4th April, says:—It is gratifying that several Chiefs of Káthiáwár are going to England to witness the celebration of the Queen-Empress' Jubilee in June next, as the journey will

Coming visit of some of the Káthiáwár Chiefs to England.

improve their knowledge of the world and enlarge their views, and will assist in removing the religious prohibition that stands in the way of the Hindus visiting foreign countries. The liberal education given in the Rájkumár College at Rájkot has infused into the minds of the princes a thirst for knowledge, and this yearning should be still more encouraged. During one of the two college vacations the students should be taken out for short travels in different parts of the country and instructed in the principles of British Indian administration, as opportunity should offer for doing it.

The visit of several Native Princes to England on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

32. The *Kesari* (39) of the 5th April disapproves of the intended visit of the Gáikwád, the Holkar, the Nizám and other Native Princes to England on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee in June next, considers that instead of doing any good to them the visit of the princes will only entail vast expenditure of money which might otherwise be spent usefully in India in founding educational institutions or starting new industries for the benefit of their respective subjects, and hopes that the princes may, at least, return to their native country without being in any way insulted in England. [The *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* (42), in its issue of the 7th April, observes that the object of Sir Lepel Griffin in taking His Highness Bála Sáheb Holkar to England is to silence, by presents from His Highness personally, those men in England who have criticised and are criticising the action of Sir Lepel in installing on the throne of Indore that prince whom he had some time previously openly declared to be unfit to rule.]

The young Mahárája Scindia of Gwalior and the Jubilee celebration in England.

33. The *Poona Vaibhav* (49), in its issue of the 3rd April, says that the Regency at Gwalior will not be doing its duty if it allows the young Mahárája to go to England to witness the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, that if the father of the young Mahárája had been alive he would not have allowed his son to go to England, and that therefore the members of the Regency who are appointed to take care of the boy during his minority should not send the boy to England.

Disapproval of the investment of 3½ krors of the State treasure at Gwalior by the Regency in the 4 per cent. Government loan.

34. Writing upon the investment of 3½ krors of the State treasure at Gwalior in the 4 per cent. Government loan, the *Kannadá Suvarte* (140), in its issue of the 8th April, says:—So far as interest is concerned we believe there are many other profitable and safe investments, but in the first place we do not approve of the policy of the Native States lending capital to be laid out for others' profit. Would it not be far better for the Gwalior Regency to have the treasure it now proposes to invest in Government securities employed in some better way, so that such of the Scindia's subjects as are forced from time to time to leave their home to earn their bread elsewhere may find employment in their own country? Will not such an investment, if properly managed, prove a safe and at the same time a profitable concern? In our opinion such an investment will really turn out more profitable than the investment the Regency is now going to make, and it will certainly show a better management of the State affairs on the part of the Regency. In fact, there are no capitalists in India abler than Native Chiefs to open such industries as the present circumstances of India call for. But to return to our subject, the more we think of it the more we are led to conclude that it is some outward influence that is at work in this affair. [The *Yajdán Parast* (135) of the 3rd April takes a similar view and adds that it is surprising that the Government of India did not, as the Paramount Power, give good advice to the Regency Council before accepting its offer for the loan, that Government appear to have been allured by avarice into its acceptance, that in this instance Government appear to have forgotten their obligation and duty, and that it is not wrong to correct an error, though late. The *Pársi Punch* (113) of the

3rd April writes a sarcastic letter to the Viceroy, in which the Regency Council is made to say that the State is prosperous, that there is no necessity for spending the amount in it, that it must anyhow keep His Excellency pleased, that its loyalty would not be known if it were not thus to come forward with a good object, and that to earn praise from the British Government it must do so.]

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
15th April 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 9th April 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

A'bkári: An — complaint from Surat 11
Advance of Russia towards India: The — and the necessity for adopting a more liberal policy towards the natives of India 4
Appointments:
Appointment of Mr. Dhanjisháh Dádábhái as Acting District Police Superintendent, Thána, and a request to Government to confirm him in that post hereafter 11
Approval of the appointment of Mr. King as Assistant Secretary to Government, Military, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, Bombay 10
Expression of a hope that Mr. Hamilton will be nominated as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay 10
Request to Government to consider the claims of Natives to the post of Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and disapproval of the appointment of Mr. Webb to it 10
Budget for 1887-88:
Comments on the — 5
Remarks in connection with the financial administration of India ... 5
Simultaneous publication of the budget in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay advocated 5
The — and the estimate given therein of the loss by exchange ... 5
Cambay enquiry:
Observations on the conduct of Natives in voting a statue to Sir Richard Temple and in sending a petition to Government in favour of Mr. Wilson 7
Petition of the people of Kaira in favour of Mr. Wilson disapproved. 7
Comparison between women in the West and those in the East: Institution of a — 7
Educated Natives and Government: The policy of Government in giving high appointments to educated Natives 4
Harbour defences of Bombay and other Indian ports: The — and a condemnation of the alleged wrong conduct of the British Admiralty in sending old and useless war-ships to India 4
House-accommodation in Bombay: Suggestions to the committee appointed by Government in the matter of the —
The *Bombay Samáchár* 9
The *Jáme Jamshed* 9
Judicial matters:
Dilatoriness in the Civil Courts at Sátára 9
Disapproval of the Rakhmábái defence committee 8
Necessity for amending the Hindu law regarding the restitution of conjugal rights 8
The case of Rakhmábái and disapproval of the proposal which deprives the courts of the right of enforcing their decrees ... 8
Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the Panjáb: Comparison between the — 6
Postal matters: Complaint about the postal arrangements in Poona ... 11
Public Service: The allegations of the *A'ryaputrá* newspaper against the Mámlatdár of Tásgaon and their baselessness 11
Retrenchment in expenditure: A suggestion to abolish the judicial courts at Mádha and Karmála in the Sholápur District and to locate one at Kem or Kurduwádi instead 9
Sir Richard Temple's statue in Bombay: Unveiling of — and comments on the conduct of his admirers:
The *Indu Prakásh* 6
The *Native Opinion* 7

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Inventions and Designs Bill: Comments on the — 11

Page

PART III.—*Education*—

Directors of Public Instruction: Government resolution about the appointment of — 12

Education in the Bombay Presidency: Observations on the memorial to the Supreme Government of the Bombay Presidency Association on the subject of education 12

PART IV.—*Native States*—

Gwalior:

Disapproval of the investment of 3½ krors of the State treasure at — by the Regency in the 4 per cent. Government loan ... 13

The young Mahárája Scindia of — and the Jubilee celebration in England 13

Native Princes:

Coming visit of some of the Káthiáwár Chiefs to England ... 12

The visit of several — to England on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee 13

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 9TH APRIL 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ..	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 2nd April, says:—It is to be regretted that cases of assault by Europeans on Natives are becoming more frequent of late in our province, as they have been elsewhere. Reports reach us from various districts complaining of the use of force by members of the ruling class to the subject race. Till now our province was free from any exhibitions of *hauteur* or race feelings.

Cases of assault by Europeans on Natives in Berár.

2. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 4th April, says:—We have heard with deep regret of the resolution adopted by the municipality of Amráoti, a centre of light and intelligence so far as Berár municipalities are concerned, about the abolition of the duty on vehicles passing over the municipal roads. If the public has watched with the least care what has been written about the camels of the Commissioner Sáheb in our columns, they need not claim an extra amount of shrewdness to guess, and guess correctly, what has been at the bottom of this resolution. The facts lie in a nutshell. The Commissioner's camels were detained by the toll farmer at a certain Náka near the Amráoti cotton market for not paying the customary toll on demand; this enraged our Commissioner and some correspondence passed between the President of the Municipality, Colonel Bullock, and the Commissioner. The Commissioner asked what steps the committee would take to punish the Náka contractor, who had had the audacity to follow the toll rules rather strictly, as well as the Municipal Overseer who abetted the offence of the former by telling him to do what the rules warranted. The committee did not think fit to take steps against the two guilty persons and the Commissioner Sáheb one morning appeared at the meeting of the municipality with the object, it was said, of showing up the Nákás. So far the facts; the result of the Commissioner's presence was, as we have said, the abolition of the Nákás altogether. Now we protest against any interference of this kind in matters purely within the authority of the municipality. The Commissioner is, at most, a *controlling* authority, but certainly we should think it quite an out-of-the-way step on his part to be present at the meeting of the municipality and thus to influence directly the deliberations of the committee. To say that the members, official and non-official, were not influenced in abolishing, first some Nákás and then all at a stroke, by the presence of the Commissioner, would be to show an utter ignorance of the

The abolition of the Nákás in Amráoti by the influence of the Commissioner disapproved.

the relations between persons possessing superior power and those that have to deal with them with a full consciousness of that power. If every one of the members of the municipal committee, including the President, were asked on oath, hardly one would be found to say that he was not influenced, more or less, by the presence of the Commissioner. And it is most natural that it should be so; it is not a weakness to which the members of the committee are peculiarly prone. The Commissioner, we are informed, was apprized of the fact that the income from the toll was a very considerable portion of the total revenue of the municipality and could not be safely dispensed with, and the Commissioner thought that some of the Nákás at least were particularly obnoxious and that those, if not all, should be abolished, and that an octroi duty,—the much detested octroi, against which the Resident has often protested,—might be levied instead of the present toll. After some deliberation, in which free thought had very little play, a makeshift compromise was come to by which the Commissioner was to recoup the committee for the loss it might sustain by the abolition of the Nákás by undertaking to repair some of the *thorough* roads from Imperial revenues. At the very next sitting of the committee the Nákás were abolished altogether. This was indeed abolition with a vengeance. All the Native members present were for, and all European members *against*, the abolition of the Nákás! Indeed there was very little wisdom shown in the measure and the suicidal spirit that guided the members at this second meeting was only equalled by their timidity at the first. To give up a goodly income of 7,000 rupees a year was not at all a measure calculated to be in harmony with the prospects of financial pressure on account of the growing wants of a prosperous town like Amráoti. The roads of the city have to be repaired out of this fund and every year something is spent out of it on the drainage works, the necessity for which is becoming axiomatic every day. The giving up of such a decent sum, without providing for the amount in some other way, betrayed, to say the least, a very great want of foresight and due regard to public interests. The tax was very light and was not much felt by the people; it prejudiced no particular interests of the city. Certainly the public has a right to demand an explanation of this ill-thought action from the committee. The members might have been pressed to act thus; but the public is free and has a right to say that it shall not be burdened with any new tax when the revenue came in so easily to the municipality and with so little pressure on the people. Is all this a probable forecast of the future working of our local self-government scheme? Is the free action of committees to be fettered by the presence of a controlling officer? We earnestly hope not; and we also hope that we shall find members on the new committees more plucky in standing upon their rights.

G. M. SA'THE',

Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
15th April 1887.

[CONFIDENTIAL]

No. 16 OF 1887.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 16th April 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARA'THI			
13	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	574
*14	„ Aryaputrá	Tásgaon	Do.	100
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*20	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
21	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	200
*22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
[illegible]	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
[illegible]	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
[illegible]	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	700
[illegible]	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
[illegible]	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
[illegible]	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
[illegible]	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
[illegible]	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
[illegible]	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
[illegible]	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
[illegible]	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
[illegible]	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
[illegible]	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
[illegible]	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
42	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
43	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
45	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
48	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
55	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
*61	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
63	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
64	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
65	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*66	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	150
*69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
70	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*72	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	650
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
80	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
81	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
82	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
84	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
87	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	65
*88	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
89	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
90	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	525
91	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
92	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
93	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
94	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
95	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
96	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
97	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
98	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
99	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
100	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	400
*101	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
102	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
103	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
104	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
105	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,027
106	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*107	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
108	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
109	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
110	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
111	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
112	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
113	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
114	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
115	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	400

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
116	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
117	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
119	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
121	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
122	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
126	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
*127	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
128	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
129	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
130	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
131	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
*132	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
133	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
134	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
135	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
*136	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
137	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
138	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
139	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
*140	„ Ketaki	Belgaum	Do.	150
*141	„ Nibande Málike	Dhárwár	Monthly	200
142	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
143	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
144	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
145	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
146	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
147	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
148	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	460
*149	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
150	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Mahárashtrá Mitrá* (42), in its issue of the 14th April, says :—

The policy of the British Government in India.

The British Government draws a revenue of seventy-seven and half krors of rupees from that territory which paid to the Peshwas only twelve krors, and this fact is sufficient evidence of the relative oppression of the two Governments. The officers of the British Government cannot be ignorant of the principle that the object of all government is the greatest good of the largest number of people, but in their policy in India they are actuated by selfish interests. The people in the United States of America are very happy, and if those States had been near, the people of India would have very gladly gone and lived there happily. The English people are at present treating the Irish people very severely, who have therefore risen against the Government and the landlords. India is being plundered in the same way, and it is a matter for delight that the people of India, being poor, do not join the rebels. Whatever may be the outcome of the Irish difficulties, the English should not intentionally court distress in India, for there is no knowing what such a policy will end in.

2. The *Vrittasár* (71), in its issue of the 11th April, praises the spirit of unanimity with which English people act in cases of emergency and in the interests of their country, however divided they may be in other respects and on other occasions, contrasts this spirit of unanimity with the want of it among the people of India, and says that so long as the latter do not learn to unite for the benefit of their country and do not desire to become independent, their present distress under the British rulers will remain unremdied and their state will change from bad to worse. But if, adds the paper, the people appreciate liberty and exert themselves for its acquisition, their present rulers will be reduced to the same state to which Napoleon was reduced after the battle of Waterloo.

Want of unanimity among the people of India.

3. In alluding to the sittings of the Colonial Conference in London, the *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 14th April, says :—With the two main questions to be discussedby the Conference, *viz.*, postal reform and imperial defence, the interests of India are as vitally concerned as those of the Colonies, and yet India has been excluded from the Conference. Had there been Indian representatives in the Conference they would have duly represented her interests in the matter of imperial defence that concerns her so much. India has her grievances in regard to post also. A postage of four and a half annas is charged for a letter despatched from Bombay to England, while from Bombay to Chicago a letter is carried for two annas and a half, though the distance between the latter two places is twice as great as that between Bombay and England. Very small postage is charged on a letter sent from Bombay to Paris or from any part of Europe to Bombay. The foreign powers are benefited at the cost of India and this state of things ought to be protested against. Government will not be losers if the postage between England and India is reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

The exclusion of India from participating in the deliberations of the Colonial Conference complained against.

4. In a leading article headed "Why should Sir Grant Duff not be impeached?" the *Gujaráti* (98) of the 10th April refers to the pamphlet published by "Index" at Madras in which the administration of Sir Grant Duff, late Governor of Madras, is exposed, strongly condemns the administration in question, and observes that looking to the disgraceful manner in which Sir Grant Duff administered affairs at Madras, he should have been impeached before Parliament instead of being knighted. It is unpardonable, says the paper, that the Home authorities should have allowed such an anarchical administration to continue unchecked. Mr. Gladstone, the leader of the Liberal party, has been declaiming against Lord Lytton's *régime*, and Sir Grant Duff's administration being scandalous, oppressive, anarchical and much detested by

Impeachment of Sir Grant Duff, late Governor of Madras, before the British Parliament recommended.

the entire population of Madras, European and Native, it is a blot on the truthfulness and honesty of the Liberals that they should let it go unnoticed. This is due to nothing but favouritism. But it must be remembered that Sir Grant Duff's black deeds will darken the pages of the history of India. If the Secretary of State does not enquire into the serious charges made in the pamphlet in question, it can confidently be asserted that much mismanagement prevails in the India Office. The author of the pamphlet in question deserves praise for his courage in thus exposing Sir Grant Duff.

Comments on the budget for 1887-88.

5. Writing on the new financial statement, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 10th April, says:—If the Scindia or the Nizám has saved and hoarded up a large amount of money, the Government of India, as the paramount power, ought to ask him not to lay it out in loans but to spend it on works of public utility and advancement in the Native State itself or to reduce the amount of taxation. The action taken by the Government of India in consenting to receive a loan of $3\frac{1}{2}$ krors from the Gwalior Council of Regency is decidedly opposed to good statesmanship, as being selfish and prejudicial to the interests of the Scindia's subjects. If not objectionable on this ground it is so at least on the ground that the Government of India has placed itself under obligations to the Regency; the obligations being such as would compromise the position of superiority which the Government of India holds. When the Finance Committee was appointed it was given out most solemnly that the recommendations the Committee might make would be duly considered and given effect to in framing the financial statement under review, and we shall not be far from the truth if we say that those who supported the imposition of the income-tax did so in the confidence which the Viceroy's and Finance Minister's responsible utterances at the time had created. To say now that the recommendations run over a wide area and cannot be given effect to, at least for some time to come, is to confess an unpardonable weakness as administrators, and the Indian nation has good reasons to complain about the unwarranted course adopted. If Lord Dufferin cares to regain his reputation and to show to the Indian people that he is a real statesman, let him remember and practically follow the principle that "the question of retrenchment is essentially a question of administrative reform with a view to economy and not one of hard necessity or financial pressure justifying a resort to measures of panic and haste likely to be injurious to the permanent interests of the country." Periodical impositions of new burdens and financial tactics of showing surpluses and avoiding deficits shake credit and lose faith—two very serious dangers to a peaceful administration.

A proposal to stop the exportation of wheat from the Panjáb.

6. In alluding to the unfavuorable reports on the prospects of the crops and to the fears entertained of a scarcity in the Panjáb, the *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 14th April, says that under these circumstances Government ought to prohibit the exportation of large quantities of wheat to Europe as wheat is the staple food of that province.

The necessity for a Cow-conservancy Department in an agricultural country like India.

7. A correspondent, writing to the *Indian Spectator* (1) in its issue of the 10th April, says:—One of the best reasons for not killing cows is to be found in the following extract from Mr. Ozanne's recent report on the administration of the Agricultural Department, Bombay. Government ought to see that the Hindus and the Pársis have a reasonable basis for what is termed their superstition, and should organize a sort of Cow-conservancy Department, just as they have a department for the conservancy of trees. Cows are certainly more valuable than trees. The following is the extract: "Cowdung is the *most* valuable of manures, and if the Agricultural Department can, by enquiry, experiment and demonstration, prevent loss and teach a better practice where the local practice is found wanting, it will achieve a great saving." So Mr. Ozanne is all for cowdung conservancy for agricultural purposes. But if cowdung is of so much use, why not agitate for what is certainly of more use—the preservation of cows? In an agricultural country like India their destruction is a suicidal practice, and Government ought to prevent the mischief before it is too late.

8. The *Satyă Shodhak* (58), in its issue of the 10th April, highly approves of the proposal to pay the pensions of military pensioners from the táluka treasury, as is done in the case of civil pensioners, and observes that much money can be saved by this arrangement, that Government will do well to effect reductions in expenditure in similar ways rather than direct their attention to the Educational Department, and that Government should duly consider the suggestions made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in the matter of retrenchment in expenditure.

Approval of the proposed arrangement to pay the pensions of military pensioners from the táluka treasury.

9. A correspondent, signing himself "One who signed the petition out of shame," writes from Nadiád to the *Satyavakta* (120) in its issue of the 15th April to say that he does not know whether Mr. Wilson is a good or a bad man and that he signed the petition to Government in favour of Mr. Wilson without knowing its contents, as two or three persons came to him to obtain his signature to it. He further observes that many others have, like him, signed the petition without knowing its contents, as they lost nothing by pleasing the persons who had come to them for their signature. Another correspondent, a Hindu, writes to the same paper from Kaira to say that there are many scheming men in Umreth and Nadiád, and that the people of the latter town have got up this petition and have needlessly brought the whole of the Kaira District into calumny. He adds that the people of the Kaira District do not care whether Mr. Wilson goes to heaven or hell, and that two or four of his dependents have in vain made these efforts to deceive Government.

The petition from the Kaira District in favour of Mr. Wilson, late Political Agent, Cambay, and some particulars about its authors and the way in which signatures to it were obtained.

10. Writing about Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, C.S., C.S.I., the *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 9th April, says :—Some of the best qualities of a high official have distinguished Mr. Erskine throughout the eight years of his administration. Thoroughness, great capacity and love of work, the strictest probity, conscientiousness, and impartiality are qualities that Mr. Erskine has shown in an eminent degree. His shy and retiring disposition prevented him from either seeking or gaining popularity. Possessing abilities of a high order Mr. Erskine is extremely modest by nature, and it was this modesty and the difficulty he experiences in speaking in public that induced him to decline the offer of a seat in the Bombay Council. Although a bad public speaker Mr. Erskine has excellent conversational powers, well known to his friends and those who come in contact with him. In private life he has been a model of virtue, kindness and rectitude of conduct. As a bachelor he has shown that absorbing work, high principles and a pure life are the surest safeguards against all temptations. He has maintained the morality, the virtue and the tradition of the best class of Civilians. It redounds to the honour of the Civil Service that it can show several instances of stainless and blameless private lives against such sinning and libellous members as Mr. Wilson. Mr. Erskine has spent more than thirty years of a pure and earnest life in the service of the country, and is now going home to enjoy his hard and well-earned rest. He has not been infallible as an administrator; he has been unconsciously unjust to one or two public officers: but an impartial review of his administration leaves us in no doubt that he is one of the best, if not the best, Commissioner that Sind has yet known, and that his retirement will be largely and sincerely regretted.

Praises of Mr. Erskine, the retiring Commissioner in Sind.

11. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 10th April, says :—The appointment of such a Civilian as Mr. Crawley-Boevey as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, will go a great way towards soothing the public mind, which has been greatly exercised of late, firstly, at the supersession of a most deserving officer already in service, and, secondly, at the rumoured appointment of a mere placeman. Mr. Crawley-Boevey has special qualifications which may more than make up for want of local experience, and not the least important of these advantages is his genuine sympathy for the people. But this disposal of one of the few

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

coveted prizes of the uncovenanted service is likely to lead to prolonged correspondence with the Secretary of State in Council, on whom rests the blame of forcing the hands of the Local Government in the matter. [The *Yajdán Parast* (135) of the 10th April congratulates the Bombay public and Lord Reay on their having secured such a good man as Mr. Crawley-Boevey as Chief Presidency Magistrate, and remarks that no one is very sorry for the supersession of Mr. Webb, as public opinion is against him. The *Gujaráti* (98) of the same date observes that it is highly satisfactory that Bombay should have got a generous officer like Mr. Crawley-Boevey, confidently asserts that he will give much satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, and adds with regret that Mr. Webb's former appointments as Acting Magistrate have not elicited public approval.]

Criticism on the re-appointment of Mr. Ollivant to the Municipal Commissionership of Bombay.

12. With reference to the re-appointment of Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant to the Municipal Commissionership of Bombay, the *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 15th April, says:—Though Government have made and the Town Council has sanctioned the re-appointment, yet the public does not approve of it. During Mr. Ollivant's time the dirty condition of Bombay has not improved, nor have the diseases and the mortality of the city lessened. A very large debt has been incurred by the municipality for the single project of the Tánsa water-works, the results of which are questionable. The drainage works received Mr. Ollivant's support and he has endangered the public health by pouring into these drains the contents of the night-soil depôt at Mándvi and has increased public fears in this matter by advocating the connection of private drains with those newly constructed. Several new roads were opened by him in unimportant quarters, but he has neglected to improve the roads on which heavy traffic passes, thereby causing much inconvenience to the public. No steps have been taken by him to remove the nuisance of dustbins, about which loud complaints have long been made. The gutters of several quarters continue to be as dirty as they were before, and to make matters worse these drains have been left open, disseminating poisonous air all round. A few days ago Mr. Ollivant denied that the members of the Municipal Corporation, who have now sanctioned his re-appointment, were his masters, and refused to show them the records he had in his possession, but the latter have passed over this serious episode. Notwithstanding all this his re-appointment should not be strongly objected to, because there is no probability of any other European appointed in his place acting otherwise than he has done.

The case of *Dádáji* v. *Rakhmábái* and the observations of several vernacular newspapers thereon.

13. Several papers of the week write on the case of *Dádáji* v. *Rakhmábái* and are of opinion that the High Court has in its original jurisdiction rightly decided the case and that the Rakhmábái defence committee and other reformers are wrong in their sympathies for a girl who is unwilling to live with her husband. They think that if Rakhmábái be exempted from paying the penalty for disobeying the decree of the Court a bad example will be set and the whole Hindu society will be revolutionized, as many other women and men will take advantage of this case and try to excuse themselves from living with their partners on the ground of their marriage having been performed without their consent. The *Hindu Punch* (31), a comic paper, in its issue of the 14th April, says that the object of Englishmen in making so much of Rakhmábái and her case when there are other weightier matters which require their attention more urgently is that they wish to bring into disrepute the chastity of Indian women, for which they have been famous all the world over, and to bring them on a level with their own wanton women. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (25), in its issue of the 14th instant, thinks that if the Rakhmábái defence committee succeed in its aims, orthodox people will receive a shock and female education, which is supposed to be the cause of all this commotion, will receive a great check as tending to make ignorant families miserable.

Mr. Fulton and the Belgaum jurors.

14. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (17) of the 4th April learns that Mr. Fulton, the District Judge of Belgaum, has made a report to Government about the jurors at Belgaum, calling into question their ability and honesty, and recommending

that no criminal cases should be tried by jury at Belgaum, says that the report is one-sided and made on the representation of subordinates without hearing the other side, and hopes that the jurors will clear their character and request Government not to pass any final orders before making a thorough inquiry into the matter. [The *Arunodayá* (13) of the 10th April cannot bring itself to believe that all the people in the Belgaum District are foolish and dishonest and to approve of the report of the Judge, but is of opinion that Government should disregard Mr. Fulton's report and issue strict orders that criminal trials should be held by jury as previously ordered. The paper thinks it necessary that the jurors complained against should take measures to clear their reputation.]

Mr. Mulock, the Collector, thanked for abandoning his intention of forming an Honorary Magistrates' Bench at Surat.

15. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (73), in its issue of the 10th April, says:—We are very much pleased to hear that our popular Collector, Mr. Mulock, has, acting on our recommendation, given up his intention of forming an Honorary Magistrates' Bench in our city. We have long known Mr. Mulock as a right-thinking, zealous officer and we need not say that in this case he has more than confirmed this belief of ours. It is really creditable to this energetic officer that instead of adhering to his former resolution he has abandoned it on an afterthought.

The Collector of Sholápur and the Jubilee Fund Committee.

16. The *Kalpataru* (36) of the 10th April learns that Mr. Fleet, the District Collector of Sholápur, has written to the Jubilee Committee at that place asking it to reconsider the distribution of the Jubilee Fund and stating that if it did not do so he would report to Government against it. The paper thinks that there is no necessity for reconsidering the distribution, as the amount of Rs. 100 allotted to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund is sufficient, though some Europeans think otherwise.

Reasons for the wretched result of this year's High Court and the District Pleaders' Examinations called for.

17. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 14th April, says:—The reason for the wretched result of this year's examinations of the candidates for the High Court and the district pleaderships ought to be published in order to show the public whether the candidates come unprepared or the examiners were oversevere. The rule that a candidate should obtain 60 per cent. of the marks in order to pass the examination, brought into force from the present year, is undoubtedly severe. [The *Jáme Jámshed* (102) of the 15th April expresses similar sentiments.]

The Postal Department in India and the way in which high appointments therein are filled up.

18. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (6), in its issue of the 13th April, gives a history of the Indian Postal Department and says:—There are in all twenty-five posts with high salaries in the department, of which only two are held by Natives. Nepotism is very rampant in this department. The Director-General, Mr. Hogg, has his son appointed a superintendent in the same department. So also the Deputy Director-General has appointed two of his sons to responsible posts, one as superintendent and the other as assistant to himself. Mr. Doran, one of his sons-in-law, is also a superintendent. A European, whatever his qualifications, does not find it difficult to get employment in this department through the influence of a relative. Great, therefore, is the mismanagement in the department, which is a preserve for Europeans. Mr. O'Brien was first entertained in this department on Rs. 200 per mensem in 1878. He now gets Rs. 700. Mr. Sheridan began with a salary of Rs. 30 as a clerk, but is now in receipt of a monthly salary of Rs. 2,000 as Deputy Director-General. Mr. Douglas, having several times failed in the Matriculation Examination, entered this department in 1874 and now draws Rs. 400 per mensem. He possesses no other qualification than that of being a European and the son of a former Director-General. Thus, of all departments, the Postal Department is one where partiality reigns supreme, and Government, with a view to enhance its usefulness, which is very great, must remedy its present state of rottenness and place it on a sounder basis.

19. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 10th April, says:—The Post Office is the only institution under the present *régime* which is absolutely without any detractor. Its results are more plainly perceived than those of any other department and are therefore better appreciated. The Postal Savings Bank has proved of the greatest service to the poor clerk, the poor teacher, and the poor artisan. They can easily place their paltry savings at interest and can withdraw their money when they like. The money order system, too, is valued by the poor people. This system has worked long enough and there is a feeling now growing that it would be well to reduce the commission. Four annas should be the highest commission charged and five rupees the least sum on which commission should be taken. For instance, the following should be the scale:—On sums of Rs. 5 and under it should be half anna, from Rs. 5 to 10 one anna, from Rs. 10 to 25 two annas, from Rs. 25 to 50 three annas, and from Rs. 50 to 100 four annas. This would be a great blessing to poor people. Another suggestion that we have to make is about reducing the postage on newspapers still further. Whereas the minimum at present fixed is one pice, it should be reduced to a pie. This would, in our humble opinion, be of the highest benefit to the cause of the progress of learning. The more newspapers are circulated among the poor people, the better it will be for the spread of civilized notions and true knowledge. The newspaper is a secondary means of education, and when Government is thinking of reducing its expenditure on the direct means, it becomes its duty to foster the growth of such secondary means. We hope that both these suggestions will meet with the favourable consideration of the Post Master General, Bombay.

Reduction in the postal money order commission recommended.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

20. The *Pandhari Mitrá* (47), in its issue of the 10th April, highly approves of the Bill brought before the Viceregal Legislative Council declaring that whenever the seducer of a woman is slain by her hurband the crime shall only be punishable by a fine as, the paper observes, in these cases murders are committed under great provocation and not with dishonest intentions.

Murders of seducers of women committed by their husbands or relatives and the punishment to be awarded to them.

Part III.—*Education.*

21. The *Yajdán Parast* (135), in its issue of the 10th April, supports the memorial made to the Supreme Government by the Bombay Presidency Association on the subject of retrenchment in educational expenditure, and observes that its adoption at a public meeting of the citizens would have carried more weight. The memorial is, says the paper, valuable, inasmuch as it will at least serve to show that the policy of obstructing high education is not a sound one and how strongly educational officers, present and past, have expressed themselves against it. Though it may not produce the desired effect on the authorities, it will at any rate give a strong blow to the alleged departure in the educational policy of Government. [Several papers of the week also write in support of the memorial.]

The memorial to the Supreme Government of the Bombay Presidency Association against retrenchment in the educational expenditure supported.

22. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 10th April, says:—The remarkable success which has attended the efforts of the original promoters of the New English School at Poona has encouraged many educated young men to start similar institutions in other places, such as Sátára, Kolhápur, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Sholápur, Ratnágiri, Nagar and Dhulia. In all these places there are Government High Schools; but the wants of the community have grown and these private institutions have been successful. The Educational Department is bound to assist them; but we find it extremely unwilling to do so. Where grants are promised, unnecessary and vexatious restrictions are

Private educational institutions and Government support.

forced upon the managers. This is surely not a desirable state of things. As Government finds private enterprise entering the field of competition it ought to be received in a spirit of cordiality. In very few places, indeed, have the Government High Schools suffered materially, and yet the private schools are attended by a sufficient number of pupils to show that the latter supply a want. In fact, they are auxiliaries of Government institutions and as such deserve to be supported. Economy in this line will be most destructive in its effects. It will crush private effort and to that extent the educational wants of the community will be left unprovided for. Will the present head of the Educational Department take this into his favourable consideration? The days when private enterprise caused distrust are gone by. It ought to be now welcomed with open arms.

The nature of the education that should be given in the proposed Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay.

23. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 12th April, says :—It is not necessary to train in the proposed Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, ordinary carpenters and blacksmiths, whose number is already great and who do not get sufficiently remunerative employment. This being the state of things, these artizans send their sons to schools in the hope that by a general education they may better their position in life, but the prospects of men of general education have also become much circumscribed of late. There is a great want in the country of men knowing carpentry and iron work as arts. The art of cotton-spinning and weaving, of glass-blowing and china-ware, and of making chemical preparations for industrial pursuits are unknown here. These different arts,—in short, all the arts required for the production of wares and goods that are largely imported from Europe and America should be taught in the Technical Institute in order to enable the people of this presidency to produce those articles.

Increase in the school-fee at Surat and the objects of Government in so doing.

24. A correspondent writes to the *Gujarát Mitrá* (73) in its issue of the 10th April to say that the local Educational Inspector has ordered that the services of a teacher on Rs. 20 per mensem in the Government Branch School at Surat should be dispensed with as 40 students left the school after the fee was doubled in November last. He observes that this policy of making education costly has been disapproved of by all classes of the people. The Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái School at Surat was asked to increase its fee and it was threatened that the grant-in-aid would be stopped in case it failed to comply with the demand. Why is not the local Mission School also peremptorily directed to increase the school-fee? It appears from this that Government wish to gradually reduce the expenditure on their schools and to close them as students will repair to private schools, where they have to pay smaller fees. Such an action cannot but be disapproved.

Grace allowed to Mr. T. A. Savage to appear as a candidate for a degree in arts disapproved.

25. With reference to the grace allowed by the Senate of the Bombay University for admitting Mr. T. A. Savage as a candidate for a degree in arts, the *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 16th April, says :—Though the supporters of the proposition to allow the grace spoke a great deal, yet they could not meet the arguments advanced by the opponents. No immunity from the University regulations should be allowed to anyone, as the exemption once granted is likely to be abused in future by making it a precedent ; and this is the more desirable in India where an object is secured both by Europeans and Natives more by influence and interest than by qualifications. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (102) of the 14th and 15th April expresses similar sentiments.]

Part IV.—*Railways.*

A complaint against the Southern Marátha Railway.

26. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (25), in its issue of the 7th April, complains of want of light in the carriages and of scarcity of drinking water at stations like Dhárwár on the Southern Marátha Railway, and requests the Traffic Manager to remove these complaints.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

Sale of adulterated ghee in Bombay.

27. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 13th April, says :—A few months ago loud complaints were heard in Bengal about adulterated ghee and a law was immediately enacted for the suppression of the fraud, which appears to have been successfully put down. About the same time a similar complaint was made in Bombay and the municipality prosecuted before a Magistrate a few retail dealers for selling adulterated ghee. Nothing further has been done since then in the matter, and fraudulent mixtures of ghee are in consequence extensively sold. The municipality ought to adopt effective measures for the complete suppression of this pernicious practice.

Inspection of dilapidated houses in Bombay by the municipality.

28. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 11th April, says :—Old houses in Bombay tumble down now and then, sometimes causing serious injury. Even when a death occurs from the falling of an old and ricketty house, the accident is passed over by the municipality and no steps are taken to prevent similar catastrophes in future. The municipality does not possess the authority to visit a ricketty house whenever it likes, and hence cannot take precautionary measures in time. In the interests of public safety it is desirable that the Municipal Corporation should be invested with power to enter and examine a house and do the needful whenever a building looks from its outward appearance much dilapidated or when a tenant of it complains that it is in a dangerously unsound condition.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

The visit of the Native Princes of India to England on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee and comments upon it.

29. A large number of the papers of the week disapprove of the intention of some of the Native Princes of India to go to England on the occasion of Her Majesty the Queen's Jubilee for various reasons. The *Kalpataru* (36) of the 10th April thinks that the Native Princes have already displayed their loyalty to the paramount power by incurring a large expenditure on the celebration of the Jubilee in India, that Government should properly consider the means of a Native Prince before inviting him to England as very few Princes can decline to comply with the invitation, and that if the object of Government in inviting these Princes is to impress upon their minds the greatness of England there is no necessity for involving them in such expenditure and trouble for that purpose, as they well know the British power and greatness. The *Jagadádarsh* (33) of the same date objects to the tour of the Princes on the ground that the climate of England will not agree with them and that the tour will unnecessarily cost a large amount of money. The *Mahárásht्रă Mitră* (42) of the 14th April advises the Princes to preserve their health by moderation in eating and drinking and not to be deluded into making promises of large pecuniary gifts in England, and to be on their guard during their sojourn there, as England is a rendezvous of gamblers. A correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 11th April, takes the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha to task for its indifference in the matter and urges that it should send deputations to the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay requesting them to persuade the Native Princes who are about to go to England to contribute three lákhs of rupees each for the advancement of technical education in India instead of spending five lákhs of rupees in connection with their English tour. The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 11th April considers that the Native Princes will have to spend a large amount of money in order to please Her Majesty the Queen and her children and ministers, the Secretary of State for India and his Council and various literary and scientific societies, orphanages and industrial institutions, besides expenditure on objects of pleasure and amusement, and that they will thus spend all the money they possess and apply for debt to the British Government on the security of their States. The paper considers this state of things to be very undesirable and draws the attention of the Native Princes to the consequences of their intended visit to England as it thinks that they have no real friends who will open their eyes to them and give them sound advice.

The *Shri Shiváji* (61) of the 8th April has no hesitation in believing that the Native Princes are going to England under the promptings of the paramount power and not of their own free will. It thinks it to be very unfortunate that the British Government should permit the Native Princes to go to England when their States stand in need of much improvement and a large amount of money has to be spent on objects of public utility. It is of opinion that if the Princes are unnecessarily afraid of the displeasure of British officers and try to please them, they will gradually bring themselves into greater difficulties and that if they want to avoid them they must determine to act in conformity with their real duties. If British officers advise or compel Native Princes to incur unnecessary and useless expenditure they are, adds the paper, their enemies and not friends and they should give up their course of giving unsound advice for fear of bringing upon themselves dire consequences.

30. The *Gujaráti* (98), in its issue of the 10th April, refers to the approaching departure of several Native Princes of India to England to take part in the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, and says that their presence at the grand *darbár* to be held on the Jubilee-day in Her Majesty's palace will impart much splendour to the scene. It will also serve to show, remarks the paper, the confidence they have in their Queen-mother. It will be the first instance in the history of the world in which several Native Princes of India attended the celebration of the Jubilee. Her Majesty the Queen, the British Parliament and the Ministry ought, in their turn, to place perfect confidence in these Princes. Not a single thing has yet been done from which it can be inferred that the Home authorities have confidence in the Native Princes. On the assumption of the title of Kaiser-i-Hind by Her Majesty the Queen His Highness the Gáikwád and the Mahárájás Scindia and Holkar were granted titles. But these titles have been merely nominal. Mahárája Scindia has never been called upon to act as a military commander. Mahárája Holkar has never been consulted as a councillor and His Highness the Gáikwád, though made a Farjande Kháse Kaiser-e Englishiya, has no confidence reposed in him. But the Jubilee is the occasion for gaining the confidence of the Indian Princes and people by bestowing fresh privileges on them and not by empty talk and titles. Why not grant such a valuable English title as that of the Knight of the Garter to Native Princes of the first class? India wants something new in this respect.

The Jubilee-celebration in England and the bestowal of an English title like that of the Knight of the Garter on the sovereign princes of India recommended.

31. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (105) of the 10th April advocates the visit of the Native Princes of India to England and the continent of Europe as it will greatly benefit them and suggests that Government should make it a rule to send them on a visit to these countries under due care and guidance before they come to the throne and to the different parts of India during the vacation in the Rájkumár Colleges.

A suggestion to Government in connection with the education of the Native Princes of India.

32. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 9th April, says:—It is matter for regret that Mr. Erskine could not try a little moral suasion with the Mir of Khairpur in order to save the State from the certain ruin towards which it is drifting. It is difficult to interfere directly in the affairs of another State, but the complete disorder and absence of good management that prevails at Khairpur require the attention of the Commissioner in Sind. A large tract of country is lying waste, the treasury is empty, the subject population is in distress, and the State is going from bad to worse. We hope that Mr. Erskine's successor will try to put the Khairpur State upon a better footing. [The same paper, in its issue of the 13th April, says:—From all accounts that we have yet received the State of Khairpur seems to be in a desperate condition. The Mir is surrounded by a number of unscrupulous courtiers and officials who keep the Chief in ignorance of everything happening around him, and carry on systematic oppression in the State.]

The disorder in the affairs of the Khairpur State and a suggestion to Mr. Pritchard, the new Commissioner in Sind, to put the State upon a better footing.

33. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (17), in its issue of the 4th April, states :—Some days ago when Messrs. Propert and Muir were going into Sháhápur, a town in the Native State of Sángli, unaccompanied by any attendants or peons, they were prevented from entering the town by a sentinel keeping watch at the town gate and were asked, under the general orders he had received that no soldier should be let in without a permit, to produce their passes. Messrs. Propert and Muir told the man that they were not soldiers but were respectively the Revenue Commissioner and the Collector of the district; yet being unable to distinguish common soldiers from such functionaries the sentinel took them to the police station. Some say that he himself was held by the arms by the two European officers and carried to the police station. Here the Mámlatdár having explained that the gentlemen were not soldiers they were allowed to go where they liked. The sentinel in question is said to have been suspended from office by the Sháhápur authorities for this mistake. Mr. Propert is also reported to have been greatly enraged and to have communicated the incident to the Political Agent. If there is any truth in these reports Mr. Propert and the Sháhápur authorities cannot be said to have acted rightly. The sentinel is not to blame, but, on the contrary, deserves to be rewarded for having done his duty in an upright manner.

Messrs. Propert and Muir in Sháhápur in the Native State of Sángli.

34. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (73), in its issue of the 10th April, complains of the obstacles thrown in the way of the starting of an independent newspaper in the Baroda State, refers to the endeavours that are being made by one Kavi Jatáshankar Gavrishankar Mehta to secure the necessary permission for starting a monthly periodical, to be entitled the Vidyávinod, who sent on the 4th instant a petition for the purpose to the Diván for the fourth time, and remarks that it is a matter for regret that the former misrule should continue even in the time of such a prince as His Highness Sayáji Ráo. Some time ago several Pársis of Navsari, observes the *Mitrá*, asked for permission to start an independent newspaper in their town, but as the conditions which the State wanted to impose upon them were opposed to the liberty of the press they had to give up the idea. The *Mitrá* then dwells on the advantages of having independent newspapers in Native States, and adds that from the reluctance of the Princes in the matter it appears that they wish for the continuance of mismanagement in their territories.

Complaint against the reluctance of the Baroda State to allow an independent newspaper to be started within its limits.

G. M. SA'THE',

Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,

22nd April 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 16th April 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Administration of India : The policy of the British Government in India. 4
Appointments :
Approval of the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay... 6
Criticism on the re-appointment of Mr. Ollivant to the Municipal Commissionership of Bombay 7
Budget for 1887-88 : Comments on the — 5
Cambay inquiry : The petition from the Kaira District in favour of Mr. Wilson, late Political Agent, Cambay, and some particulars about its authors and the way in which signatures to it were obtained ... 6
Colonial Conference in London ; Complaint against the exclusion of India from participating in the deliberations of the — 4
Cow-conservancy Department : The necessity for a — in an agricultural country like India 5
Exportation of wheat from the Panjáb : A proposal to stop the — ... 5
Governor of Madras : Impeachment of Sir Grant Duff, late —, before the British Parliament recommended 4
High Court and the District Pleaders' Examinations : Reasons for the wretched result of this year's — called for 8
Judicial matters :
Mr. Fulton and the Belgaum jurors 7
Mr. Mulock, the Collector, thanked for abandoning his intention of forming an Honorary Magistrates' Bench at Surat ... 8
The case of *Dádáji* v. *Rakhmábái* and the observations of several vernacular newspapers thereon 7
Pensions : Approval of the proposed arrangement to pay — of military pensioners from the táluka treasury 6
Postal matters :
Reduction in the postal money order commission recommended ... 9
The Postal Department in India and the way in which high appointments therein are filled up... 8
Public service : Praises of Mr. Erskine, the retiring Commissioner in Sind 6
Queen's Jubilee : The Collector of Sholápur and the Jubilee Fund Committee 8
Unanimity among the people of India : Want of — 4

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Bill regarding the murders of seducers of women committed by their husbands or relatives and the punishment to be awarded to them : Comments on the — 9

PART III.—*Education*—

Bombay University : Grace allowed to Mr. T. A. Savage to appear as a candidate for a degree in arts disapproved 10
Education in the Bombay Presidency : The memorial to the Supreme Government of the Bombay Presidency Association against retrenchment in educational expenditure supported... 9
Private educational institutions : Want of Government support to — ... 9
School-fees : Increase in the school-fee at Surat and the object of Government in so doing 10
Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay : The nature of the education that should be given in the proposed — 10

PART IV.—*Railways*—

Southern Marátha Railway : A complaint against the — 10

PART V.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay :
Inspection of dilapidated houses in — by the municipality ... 11
Sale of adulterated ghee in — 11

Page.

PART VI.—*Native States*—

Baroda : Complaint against the reluctance of the — State to allow an independent newspaper to be started within its limits 13
Khairpur : The disorder in the affairs of the — State and a suggestion to Mr. Pritchard, the new Commissioner in Sind, to put the State upon a better footing 12
Native Princes :
A suggestion to Government in connection with the education of the — of India... 12
The Jubilee-celebration in England and the bestowal of an English title like that of the Knight of the Garter on the sovereign princes of India recommended 12
The visit of the — of India to England on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee and comments upon it 11
Sángli : Messrs. Propert and Muir in Sháhápur in the Native State of —. 13

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 16TH APRIL 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 11th April, says:—There is no doubt that many have subscribed to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund because the officials have identified themselves with the movement. Money has not been paid simply because people are particularly impressed with the advantages of the movement; and the amounts collected represent in most cases the influence, actual or indirect, which has been used for the purpose. Berár is not a poor province and it is no wonder if a large fund is collected by the end of the current year. There are chances of this fund being abused and perverted from its original objects if the same zeal and circumspection is not shown in spending as in collecting it. A good many applications are, we learn, lying before the committee for permission to join the midwifery class at Nágpur and they are not yet disposed of. If true, this is not encouraging to the intending students, and we hope the committee will do something to remove the evil.

Use of influence by officials in collecting subscriptions to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for giving medical aid to the women of India and a suggestion to the branch committee of that fund in Berár.

2. The same newspaper says:—We notice with pleasure the appointment of Mr. Ganesh Bábji Sahasrabudhe, B.A., to the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner in Berár. We have often referred to the injustice done to candidates for these posts among the officials in Berár by the appointment of persons of doubtful qualifications from out of the Residency, but we have nothing to say in the present case as the merits of the gentleman now appointed have been recognized by the successive Secretaries for Berár and the present appointment is but due to him as a reward for his past services as a clerk in the Berár office. From his antecedents the public may be sure of having secured a competent person for the post.

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Ganesh Bábji Sahasrabudhe to the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner in Berár.

G. M. SA'THE',

Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
22nd April 1887.

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CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 17 of 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 23rd April 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	,, Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	,, Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	,, Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	,, Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	,, Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	400
8	,, Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	,, Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	,, Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	,, Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	,, Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARA'THI			
13	The Arunodaya	Thána	Weekly	574
*14	,, Aryaputrá	Tásgaon	Do.	100
15	,, A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
16	,, Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	,, Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	,, Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	,, Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*20	,, Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	160
21	,, Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	200
*22	,, Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	,, Dakshin Vritt	Kolháp ur	Do.	275
24	,, Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	,, Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	,, Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	,, Dnyán Ságar	Kolháp ur	Weekly	297
28	,, Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
29	,, Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
30	,, Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	700
31	,, Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	,, Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	,, Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	,, Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
35	,, Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	,, Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
*37	,, Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
38	,, Karnátak Mitrá[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
39	,, Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
40	,, Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
41	,, Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
42	The Maháráshtrá Mitrá	Sátára...	Weekly	250
43	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
45	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
46	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	296
48	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
55	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
57	„ Satyá Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*59	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
*61	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
63	„ Suryodayá...	Thána	Do.	300
64	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
65	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*66	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
*69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
70	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*72	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitrá	Surat	Weekly	600
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
80	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	334
81	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
82	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	511
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,349
84	„ Broach Mitrá	Broach	Weekly	539
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
87	„ Chakraváh	Dohad	Weekly	68
*88	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
89	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
90	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
91	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,200
92	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
93	„ Dharma Sadbodh Ratna	Surat	Do.	300
94	„ Dnyánodayá	Broach	Do.	475
95	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
96	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
97	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
98	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,500
99	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	100
100	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
*101	„ Hitopadeshak Ratná	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
102	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
103	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patra	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
104	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
105	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,025
106	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*107	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
108	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
109	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
110	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
111	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	300
112	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
113	„ Parsi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
114	„ Prajáhit Patra	Nadiád	Do.	200
115	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Do.	400

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
116	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
117	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
119	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
121	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
122	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
126	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
*127	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
128	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
129	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
130	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
131	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
*132	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
133	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
134	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
135	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
*136	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
137	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
138	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
139	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
*140	„ Ketaki	Belgaum	Do.	150
*141	„ Nibande Málike	Dhárwár	Monthly	200
142	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
143	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
144	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
145	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
146	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
147	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
148	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	460
*149	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
150	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 19th April, says:—

The desirability of the control of the Indian troopships being made over to the Indian Marine Department by the British Admiralty.

The Indian troopships Serapis, Malabar, Crocodile, Jamna, and Euphrates were built at the cost of India, but the Indian Government has no control whatever over them. They are in the sole charge of the British Admiralty and are manned by the sailors and officers of the Royal Navy, who are paid from the Indian treasury. The leave allowances and pensions of these sailors and officers, as well as the cost of all repairs to the troopships, are charged to the Indian Exchequer. As the actual cost of the maintenance of the troopships is not mentioned separately in the Home charges it cannot be ascertained, but it must undoubtedly be very great. It is great injustice to India that she should have to defray these expenses and yet have no control over the troopships. If the management of these ships were transferred to the Indian Marine and if the vessels were manned by Native sailors, a considerable saving would be effected in the cost of their maintenance. There ought to be no objection to the troopships being worked by Native sailors, as all vessels of the P. & O. and the British India Steam Navigation Companies have been manned by Native sailors for some years past to the complete satisfaction of their employers.

2. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (105), in its issue of the 17th April, publishes a newsletter from Prome, in which the correspondent states

The advent of the British in Upper Burmah approved of by a large portion of the Burmese.

that in Lower Burmah, which has been under British sway for a long time, the roads, houses, bazars, &c., are very good and clean, but that in the newly-acquired provinces dust lies knee-deep on public roads and that there is no doubt that Burmah and the Burmese will be much benefited by their passing into the hands of the British. He further observes that a large portion of the people of Burmah is glad at the advent of the British and at the increase in their sources of income, and that the small portion of the people which is displaying its national feeling against the British will shortly yield to the genius, talent and tact of the latter. He adds that the conduct of the policemen from the Panjáb is much complained of, for they are said to be as tyrannical as they are fanatical.

3. The *Hindu Punch* (31) of the 21st April institutes a comparison between

A comparison between the former European officers of Government and those of the present day.

the European officers of Government in former times and those of the present day, observing:—The European officers in times gone by were liberal, discreet and high-minded and belonged to high families. They always took great care to preserve the good name of England. Though they did not generally bring their wives to this country and lived here for several years in single blessedness, they seldom misbehaved themselves. Their conduct in public as well as private life was most graceful, virtuous and exemplary. They were praised by all classes of the people. They were free from corruption and paid good salaries to those employed under them. The European officers of the present day are, on the other hand, full of vices. They are penniless, gluttonous, avaricious, licentious, profligate, arrogant, cruel, low and vulgar. They have more brutal vices than human virtues. They are of low intellect, partial, greedy and infatuated. There are many lustful officers like Mr. Wilson, late Political Agent, Cambay, who though married require mistresses supplied to them by such miscreants as Jhália Máli or the kárkun. The European officers of the present time draw large salaries, but are averse to giving good pay to their employés.

4. In referring to the disapproval expressed by the Viceroy and the new

The Aitchison Memorial Fund and the action of the Viceroy and the new Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb in connection therewith.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb of the subscription of Rs. 60,000 which the people of the Panjáb intended to raise for the purpose of erecting a public library in honour of Sir Charles Aitchison, their late Lieutenant-Governor, the *Gujarát Mitrá* (73), in its issue of the 17th April, says:—We cannot but ex-

press our deep regret at the people being told to desist from expressing their heartfelt gratitude towards an official who has rendered them good and substantial service. The people of India are remarkable for their fidelity and sense of obligation towards a person who has done them any act of kindness, and it can therefore be easily imagined how readily and willingly the Panjábis would come forward to show their gratitude to Sir Charles Aitchison, their late popular Governor. They know that they have to contribute a good sum towards the Imperial Institute, the Lady Dufferin's and the Jubilee Funds; yet with a knowledge of that and conscious of their limited means they have come forward to contribute, even at the expense of their livelihood, towards perpetuating the good deeds of a personage whom they looked upon as their father. We see in this disapproval the sympathy which the Viceroy and the new Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb have for their poor subjects. It seems that they are aware of the glaring fact that the pecuniary means of the people of India are very limited, and it is really with a good wish that they have acted thus in the matter. But when people are willing to subscribe to the Aitchison Memorial Fund, we do not see any reason why they should be thus discouraged. The people have often to contribute towards public funds and we wonder that no disapproval has been expressed on those occasions from any high quarter. We approve of the action of the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor as a matter of general principle, but in this particular case only we disapprove of it.

5. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 19th April, says:—

The post of Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and the claims of the local bar to it.

A memorial to His Excellency Lord Reay from several European inhabitants of Bombay is under preparation, praying Government not to appoint a Covenanted Civilian hereafter to the Chief Presidency Magistracy and to reserve the post for members of the local bar. The prayer is evidently improper. The memorial has been got up after the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, C.S., as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate during the absence of Mr. Cooper. Mr. Crawley-Boevey is a learned and able officer and his appointment is unobjectionable. A strong impression has been made for some years past upon the mind of the Native public that the appointments of the local practising advocates or solicitors to the posts of Judges and Magistrates have not been satisfactory, and hence it is desirable that these places should not be given to them. Moreover, in these days of economy in public expenditure, the appointment of a Civil Servant to the Presidency Chief Magistracy is an economic measure, for which Lord Reay's administration deserves praise and support. It is to be hoped that the Native inhabitants of Bombay will not fail to express their disapproval of the memorial above mentioned. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (102) of the 20th April expresses similar sentiments.]

6. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 18th April, says:—

Comments on the appointment of Mr. Crawley Boevey as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. Crawley-Boevey's appointment as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate is gazetted. The nominee is well-known as an officer of great ability, and we feel almost sure that he will do justice to the post to which he has been appointed. But the nomination takes away one of the few appointments which members of the uncovenanted service have hitherto regarded as their prizes. There are several Deputy Collectors who have been for years together faithfully serving Government, and it seems to us somewhat cruel to deprive them of the chances of promotion for the purpose of remedying the block in the promotion of members of the Covenanted Civil Service. We hear that His Excellency Lord Reay had to resort to this measure owing to an unavoidable state of things, but we hope that the injustice now done will not be repeated.

7. In noticing the list of the questions framed by the Bombay City Extension Committee, the *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 18th April, says:—

Criticism on the questions framed by the Bombay City Extension Committee.

The scope of the questions is so extensive as to produce the impression that the Committee intends to change the

very face of the city. All these questions would be very useful if a new city were to be erected; but they are useless in the case of an old city like Bombay. It cannot be believed that the Government of Bombay is prepared to force the public to adopt the various recommendations that will be made by the Committee and to suffer the inconvenience and pecuniary losses that must result from an attempt to remodel the city. The question about the removal of the existing buildings and places for the disposal of the dead is inappropriate. This question was mooted on several occasions before this and created much unnecessary agitation and uneasiness among the Native population without producing any tangible results. The resuscitation of this delicate subject is sure to give rise once more to great uneasiness, as the religious feelings of the Natives on the subject are very excitable. It is therefore desirable that the question should be altogether dropped from the scope of the enquiry. The idea about the classification of the buildings according to their uses and localities is impracticable and ought to be given up. If the Committee and the Government propose to make the decision arrived at on these two questions applicable to new buildings and places for the disposal of the dead, leaving the old ones untouched, their intention should be forthwith published in order to allay the fear entertained by the Native public on the subject. The same paper, in its issue of the 20th April, remarks:—The Bombay public is surprised to see that the aim of the Committee is to serve the convenience of the rich and well-to-do only and not of the poor classes. In no civilized country have the places set apart for the disposal of the dead ever been appropriated to building or any other purposes after they were closed, and neither Natives nor Europeans in Bombay will like to occupy closed burial and burning grounds for residential purposes, as they are unhealthy. It was intended to open one or two urgently needed new roads in Bombay, but the question was shelved as the proposed roads encroached upon Christian burial grounds. The same paper, in its issue of the 23rd April, writes:—The middle class and the poor workmen alone suffer great hardship from a want of sufficient house-accommodation. The latter live in small rooms in thickly-populated lanes and bye-lanes of the city, passing their days in great misery. Their condition in the matter of residence is really pitiful. In a room about four feet square a poor family composed of from four to eight members has to reside. In this small room they cook, dine and sleep in the monsoon and the winter. In the hot months of the year they sleep on the public road or other open ground in front of their residence. In this room are to be seen sleeping the father, the mother, their children and other members, huddled together more like beasts than human beings. The sick and the healthy sleep in the same close room. All this inconvenience and misery arise from the inability of the working classes to pay high rents that are charged for rooms suited to them, and these exorbitant rents may be traced to an absence of sufficient house-accommodation for the poor. It is urgently needed that ranges of buildings containing spacious and well-ventilated rooms should be erected on the eastern and northern outskirts of the city for the working classes, and capitalists should be induced by suitable terms to supply this crying want. After this work is accomplished, the wants of the middle classes, who also suffer much from an absence of suitable house-accommodation, should be attended to. Rich Natives and Europeans do not appear to suffer from the want of airy and commodious residences, but if they be thought to be in want of such houses, their needs might be attended to afterwards. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (102) of the 18th and the 20th April expresses similar sentiments.]

8. With reference to the new preliminary list of persons liable to serve as jurors in the High Court of Bombay, the *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 22nd April, says:—What is the use of having about three thousand jurors when scarcely one-sixth of them will have to serve on the jury once in a year? It is probable that the names of persons who do not possess a sufficient knowledge of the English language to understand the proceedings at the criminal sessions may have got into this long list. While numerous Hindus and Pársis have been selected as common jurors, only 31 of the former and 29 of the latter have been included in the list of special jurors. What, then, are the necessary qualifica-

Criticism on the new preliminary list of jurors, Bombay.

tions for appointment as a special juror? A Pársi secretary to a cotton mill has been classed as a special juror, while the secretaries to several big cotton mills have been appointed common jurors. Again, a worthy millionaire, who is an agent of several large cotton mills, a justice of the peace and a leading member of his community, is made a common juror, while several unknown persons are classed as special jurors. Some members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation are also classed as common jurors. If a committee composed of the leading members of the different Native communities were to assist the Clerk of the Crown in the preparation of the list, the work would be performed more satisfactorily.

Disapproval of the proposed abolition of the Subordinate Judgeships at Mirpur Batoro and Kotri in Sind.

9. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 16th April, says:—The proposal to abolish the Subordinate Judgeships at Mirpur Batoro and at Kotri and to create another at Tatta instead is about as retrogressive a measure as could have been conceived. We publish in another column a memorial to the Commissioner in Sind protesting against this proposal. The memorial is so full and exhaustive and speaks so well for itself that we shall not repeat the arguments brought forward therein. We feel confident that after making all necessary inquiries the new Commissioner in Sind will set his face against the proposal at once.

Imposition of heavy fines on owners of stray cattle in the mofussil disapproved.

10. The *Broach Mitrá* (84), in its issue of the 20th April, complains of some of the Magistrates in the mofussil inflicting heavy fines in cases where they are undeserved and *vice versâ*, and remarks that this is owing to the faulty conduct of their superiors or the District Collectors. The Magistrates are, observes the paper, perhaps obliged to be hard in cases in which the Collectors wish them to be so. For instance, in cases in which owners of cattle are charged with allowing them to stray on public roads, &c., and about which the Collectors are very strict, they impose for the very first offence a fine of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20. Some of these fines have on appeal been reduced by the High Court, which also has commented upon them. But in prosecutions for cruelty to animals, the Magistrates levy a fine of 8 annas or Re. 1, even if the offence be repeated. This does not lead to a decrease in this sort of offences. The paper then quotes the *Bombay Samáchár* on the necessity for having more pasture lands for cattle instead of restricting their area and bringing them under cultivation with the object of increasing the public revenue.

The accommodation to passengers by tram-cars in Bombay and the petition to Government in connection therewith.

11. The *Rást Goftár* (117), in its issue of the 17th April, supports the petition made by about 1,600 citizens to the Bombay Government against the Bombay Tramway Company forcing 5 persons to sit on one bench in their cars, and remarks that it is no exaggeration to say that it is exercising cruelty on the passengers when they are not allowed to have a space of 16 inches for a seat on a narrow bench in the hot and rainy seasons. It hopes that His Excellency Lord Reay will cry "shame" as the new Governor of Madras did in the matter of accommodation to third-class railway passengers, and will take due measures for removing the complaint. [Several papers of the week hope that the Bombay Government will put an end to this long-standing public grievance.]

The post of Chitnis to the Collector of Belgaum and the claims of Mr. Vishnu Pándurang Joshi to it.

12. The *Karnátak Mitrá* (38), in its issue of the 14th April, says:—Mr. Balvantráo Shedval, Chitnis to the Collector of Belgaum, has reverted to his former appointment, as the Collector did not like him, and Mr. Venkatráoji Kaulgud has been nominated to the post. Properly speaking Mr. Vishnu Pándurang Joshi was the rightful claimant to it after Mr. Shrinivásráo Yatagiri and we do not know why he has been superseded. We suspect that some evil-minded persons have prejudiced the Collector against him, he being a Konkanasth Bráhman. We regret the removal

of Mr. Shedval from the post of Chitnis to the Collector of Belgaum simply because the Collector did not like him. Our Collector is credulous and he likes those who flatter him. We have nothing to say against the appointment of Mr. Venkatráoji personally, but we should have been better pleased to see him appointed to the post some time hence. We request the Collector to consider the claims of rightful claimants while filling up appointments.

A complaint about the drawing of toddy in the Surat District.

13. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 20th April, writing from Surat, states:—Up to very recently it was the practice first to prepare the date trees for tapping and then to pay the fee and obtain the necessary pass, so that no sooner was the pass issued than the licensees commenced tapping the trees. Recently, on a report made by the Inspector of the Ábkári Department of the Chorási Táluka, it was ruled that the date trees should be prepared for tapping after the license has been issued. The consequence of the new rule is that after the payment of a heavy duty for a license for three months, one month passes away in preparing a tree, during which time the poor toddy-drawer earns no income whatever. [The *Suryá Prakásh* (76) of the 23rd April says that the dealers in toddy will suffer loss by the operation of the new rule.]

The murder of a fisherman at Mátunga by a sepoy of the Salt Department, Bombay, and comments thereon.

14. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 17th April, says:—The recent murder of a young fisherman at Mátunga near Bombay by a sepoy of the Salt Department requires looking into. We should like to have correct information as to (1) why the boy was enticed away from home, (2) how the sepoy came to have a sword, (3) why the other sepoys did not prevent him from wounding the boy, (4) why they ran away to the *chowky* instead of stanching the wound, and (5) why they afterwards made the boy walk some distance till he fell to the ground exhausted and died. These questions are suggestive of the intelligence of the sepoys and their humanity, as also of the discipline maintained in the department. The other reflection inevitable under the circumstances is about the working of the salt law. The law is bad at its best, and its working is worse. The Salt, Forest and A'bkári departments have become unbearable in some respects, and when the people resent the exactions of the corrupt subordinates serving in these departments or the arbitrary officials or are driven by necessity to infringe some of the local rules, they are dealt with as criminals. We do not think that there will be a mutiny in India if its politicians are balked in their expectation of Parliamentary Government in the course of the next few years; the educated classes are too sensible for that. But who can say the same for certain of an ignorant populace goaded to desperation by systematic misapplication of laws, in themselves obnoxious to popular instincts and traditions?

Robberies in the vicinity of Sátára.

15. In its local columns, the *Shubh Suchak* (62) of the 15th April says that highway robberies have become very frequent in the vicinity of Sátára, that during the last week two boys were robbed of their finger and ear rings in broad daylight, one on the road leading from Sátára to Limba and the other near the Gondáli Tank, that the people are afraid of going out alone, and that the Police Superintendent ought to speedily stop the robberies.

Prevalence of gambling in Karád and the inaction of the local police.

16. In its local columns, the *Chitraguptá* (22) of the 14th April complains once more of the prevalence of gambling in Karád and of the inattention of the local police to the matter, and hopes that it will be speedily put a stop to.

Gamblers in Sind and the local police.

17. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 20th April, says:—A number of gaming-houses are kept in the heart of the town by men who simply live on gambling. We hope that the police will bring these men to justice and will eventually put down gambling, which leads to ruin and the commission of numerous crimes.

18. The *Bakul* (16) and the *Jagan Mitrá* (35), in their respective issues of the 17th and the 18th April, approve of the suggestions made in the *Mahrátta* of the 10th instant (*vide* Report on Native Papers, No. 16 of 1887) for reducing the money order commission and the postage on newspapers still further, and hope that the suggestions will meet with the favourable consideration of the postal authorities.

Reduction in money order commission and in the postage on newspapers recommended.

19. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 18th April, says:—The road between Pandharpur and Kurduvádi is in very bad condition and the people travelling by that road have to suffer much hardship, particularly during the rainy season. The Local Fund is too poor to defray the expenses of its repairs and we learn that Government have refused to sanction money for the purpose from the Provincial Fund. Thousands of pilgrims daily travel by this road to Pandharpur and we think it just that it should be repaired from the Provincial Fund. We request Government to attend to this suggestion.

A suggestion to repair the road between Pandharpur and Kurduvádi from the Provincial Fund.

Part II.—*Education.*

20. The *Jagan Mitrá* (35), in its issue of the 18th April, approves of the reported abolition of the post of Educational Inspector, N.-E. Division, Bombay, and observes that there are many other highly-paid appointments under Government which can well be abolished; that the pay of some of the posts is unnecessarily large and should therefore be immediately reduced; that the Public Works Department and the Government Central Press should be at once done away with, and that Government should consider these suggestions while making reduction in expenditure. [The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 17th April, also approves of the reported abolition of the post of Educational Inspector, N.-E. Division, and remarks that the Educational Department will not in the least suffer by the abolition of this post, and that if one were to look into the work done by the Educational Inspectors he would be convinced that all the Educational Inspectorships could be easily abolished.]

Approval of the reported abolition of the post of Educational Inspector, N.-E. Division, Bombay.

Part III.—*Railways.*

21. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 17th April, says:—It is said that the Right Honourable Mr. Bourke, Governor of Madras, took note of the spirit running through the management of the Native passenger traffic, as it disclosed itself to him on his casual visit to the station at Madras, and as things there cannot be situated very differently from what they are elsewhere, it is to be hoped that the benefit of the action which His Excellency may be expected to take will not be confined to his own presidency alone but that through the Government of India it will be extended to the rest of the country. Grievances connected with the steamer and railway passenger traffic, owing to the monopoly of the business, are so inveterate that the poor people who contribute the bulk of the receipts have come to look upon them as inevitable, while the educated classes are much too absorbed in imperial politics to work at these smaller but every-day sufferings which, to be effectually brought to the notice of the authorities, require close attention and perseverance in the collection of details. Such hard facts of the case, therefore, as have accidentally come to the notice of His Excellency the Governor in Southern India will, it is to be hoped, be turned to the fullest account in the interests of the millions of Her Majesty's subjects, as it is not often that exalted personages like him happen to be in a position to know them at first hand. [Several papers of this week praise the Right Honourable Mr. Bourke for his action in this matter and wish that his example may be imitated by other high officials.]

Approval of the action of the new Governor of Madras in the matter of the accommodation to third-class railway passengers.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

Loyalty of the Native Princes of India and the way in which they are treated by the British Government.

22. Writing on the republication of the "Gazetteer of India," the *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 17th April, says:—History bears testimony to the loyalty of the Native Princes, but how are they regarded by their rulers? Unflinching loyalty has not been enough to save them from the ban of suspicion, and the mere possession of a number of irregular troops is enough to stamp them as the possible despoilers of British possessions in the event of a war between Russia and England. Can absurdity go further? And have the interests of those who stood by the Government in the hour of trial in any wise been advanced? We believe that the late Mahárájás Holkar and Scindia were nominated honorary generals and councillors of the empire. We are not aware of their services having ever been availed of in either of these capacities, nor do they seem—at least one of them for certain—to have breathed an atmosphere of free and unrestricted liberty. The Political Agent at a Native Darbár is its master and the result may well be imagined. If the loyalty of the Princes is above all suspicion, where is the utility of an army of political officers, who make the relations between the several Chiefs and the paramount power only unpleasant? It is the Native Chiefs, and not our Governors nor the political officers, who are the pillars of the British empire in India, and it is the former and not the latter who require the active vigilance of Government in their own interests.

Comments on the intended visit of several Native Princes of India to England on the occasion of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee.

23. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issue of the 13th April, writes:—John Bull is an interesting embodiment of oddities and inconsistencies. The very idea of slavery and enforcement frightens him like a veritable bull at the sight of a red-rag. The existence of slavery on the continent of Africa goaded him to desperation, while with strange inconsistency he permits Indian *coolies* to be carried into captivity by emigrant agents to Mauritius and other foreign settlements far away from India. The enforced widowhood of Hindu females gives a rude shock to his sense of refinement and equality of rights, while the enforced celibacy of privates of British regiments is contemplated by him with feelings of exultation. The immemorial rights, sanctioned by the highest political authority in the land at the time and hallowed by the uninterrupted enjoyment for ages together, under which the landed proprietors of various classes and tenures demand enhanced rents from their tenantry, are publicly stigmatized by him as oppressive legacies of byegone despotism, while the universally condemned demands for rents of the absentee landlord in Ireland are upheld by the civil courts in the teeth of strong public opposition and enforced at the point of the bayonet. The exercise of hereditary rights by the Khots and Zamindárs drives him mad and makes him pass legislative enactments of questionable statesmanship to appease the qualms of his conscience, while the reduction of our Native Princes and Chiefs to the position of bond-slaves by the Political Agents does not cause him the slightest concern. Let it however be said to his credit, that John Bull possesses sufficient acuteness of intellect to discern this contrariety in his character, but his love of gain and his notions about the superiority and prestige of his race blunt the edge of his political honesty and lead him into the commission of deplorable blunders. The position of our Princes and Chiefs is so painful and hideous that it will not bear exposure to the light of public criticism. The very mention of the Political Agent has a magic effect upon them. The mere breath of the mouth of the political Jupiter or the slightest nod of his head can make or mar their prosperity and even endanger their very existence as a political unit. The capricious will of the Political Agent hangs over their heads like the sword of Damocleus. The political embroglio at Baroda and the miserable end of Malhár Ráo must still be fresh in the memory of our readers. The Princes and Chiefs are obliged to dance to the tune of the political bag-piper, and suit their movements and actions to the wishes of wire-pullers from behind the scenes, and consequently the show of puppets upon the

political stage of India is unique in its character. It dazzles the sight of foreign spectators and imposes upon them to a considerable extent, while it gives indescribable pain to the unsophisticated children of the soil. These considerations painfully occurred to us when we read in the Bombay papers of the intended visit to England of the Gáikwád, the Scindia, the Holkar, the Nizám and other Princes of India, to render due homage to the august throne of Her Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria on the memorable Jubilee celebration day in June next. The idea is good, but what we should like to know is, whether these visits, which are likely to entail the expenditure of some lákhs of rupees in each case, are voluntarily undertaken or are prompted by pressure from unmistakable quarters and whether any permanent good will be derived by the States concerned in return for this heavy expenditure. These Princes have already celebrated the Queen's Jubilee at their respective capitals with every feeling of deep and sincere loyalty in a thoroughly royal manner and expended vast sums on that occasion. Moreover, there is not a scintilla of doubt about their firm loyalty to the British throne. Where then, we ask, is the necessity for these visits, and with what specific and well-defined objects in view have they been undertaken? In short, we do not think that these visits are necessary and advantageous in any way to their States. The utmost benefits which the Princes would derive are transitory and would be a poor return for the lavish expenditure of lákhs of rupees levied from the toiling ryots in their territories. The tender years of the new Mahárája Scindia and the health of His Highness the Nizám and His Highness the Gáikwád make their visits to England somewhat hazardous. The Princes and their advisers should consider well the reasons for and against their pleasure trips to the modern Babylon before they are finally committed to any particular line of action. We know full well that the matter in question is of a political character, leaving very little liberty of action to them, but we say advisedly that a little firmness and earnest representations will help them materially in tiding over the present difficulty.

Disapproval of the investment of 3½ krors of the State treasure at Gwalior in the 4 per cent. Government loan.

24. Referring to the investment of 3½ krors of the State treasure at Gwalior in the Government loan, the *Nagar Samáchár* (43), in its issue of the 16th April, says:—The British Government has not, up to this time, returned even a pie of its debt to its creditors, and consequently it is doubtful whether this large amount will be returned to the Prince or not. Moreover, it is not proper to invest the money in the Government loan instead of utilizing it towards the many reforms which are needed in the State. In conclusion, we may remark that this is just the same as giving a sumptuous feast to a stranger and leaving the inmates of the house in want of food and raiment; but the Regency Council, we think, might have done so to gain the favour of some superior officer, who must have urged them on in the matter.

The absence of necessity for the appointment of a Regent for Kolhápur.

25. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 17th April, says:—Once more it is said that the arrangement for the administration of Kolhápur is to be reconsidered and re-constituted. Government, it seems, cannot get rid of the idea that the appointment of a Regent in some way or other is essential to the salvation of the principality, but we confess we cannot understand what it means. If the young Rája had a grown-up relation competent for the post, the desirability of the arrangement could be conceived, but there can be no such virtue in a hired Regent, and it is easy to conceive the open complications or secret heart-burnings which it might give rise to. The desire of the Government is laudable, as it aims at securing some sort of self-government for Kolhápur; but the truth is that there are no materials for it, as a paid agency cannot be consistent with the realization of that aim. Situated as the young Mahárája and his State are, the British Government is their parent and guardian, and the wisest and safest course is to entrust the whole responsibility of the administration, in name as in reality, to the one person whom Government itself could and must in all matters and on all occasions trust, viz., the Political Agent. This seems to us to be the only solution of the problem.

Misbehaviour of several Native Princes and the mismanagement in their States.

26. The *Nyáyadarshak* (112), in its issue of the 18th April, complains of some of the Native Princes being at the mercy of their greedy Kárbháris, of their being given to dissolute conduct and the commission of unnatural offences, of the mismanagement and oppression prevailing in their States and of the British officers being deceived by external pomp and show, and observes that they employ Europeans on high salaries as engineers, vakils, doctors, and police superintendents, send through these men false accounts of their good conduct and the introduction of reforms into their State to the British officers and thus conceal their misconduct and oppression. It adds that if any person comes forward to expose them he is at first bribed into silence, and failing in this remedy they bring him anyhow into trouble or, if necessary, kill him. Persons are thereby deterred from coming forward to expose them. Moreover, British officers are so much feasted and deceived by outward show on their tours to these States that they fail to enquire into the real state of things. All this is done by means of money, which is acquired by crushing poor subjects. The Provincial and the Supreme Government ought to take prompt measures with a view to reform these States.

Complaints about the misbehaviour of the Thákor of Bhávnagar and the mismanagement in his State and a request to the Bombay Government to appoint a commission of enquiry composed of independent Europeans.

27. The same newspaper regrets that His Excellency Lord Reay has not yet paid attention to the complaint made by it some time ago about the persecution and death by torture of Revá-shankar Shivrám, a Bráhman of Dholka, by the authorities of the Bhávnagar State, and observes that the stories current about the *khaváses* and *khavásans* (personal attendants, male and female,) in the service of the Thákor of Bhávnagar are very disgraceful and unbecoming to a ruler. If half of these stories, says the paper, be true, what benefit will accrue to his subjects by the Thákor's continuance on the *gádi*? If Government find them on enquiry to be true, why should they not take measures to bring the Thákor to his senses? Gagi, a *khavásan*, is said to be kept as a queen by the Thákor in his palace and to receive *jivai* (maintenance) like the queens. Her relatives are also well treated as if they were members of the royal family. Gagi's husband was punished for being concerned in a case of theft. As after that occurrence it was feared that he would be murdered, his parents are said to have privately informed the chaplain of Gogha about it and he was thereby saved from murder. The paper has received further particulars in this matter, which it will publish after satisfying itself about their truth. Gagi's husband has been made to pass an acquittance of his marriage with her. She now lives with the Thákor in the Moti Bág. If this be true, how much responsibility rests on the State? Gagi and her relatives were once expelled from Bhávnagar, but they were afterwards called back. Many strange tales are told in connection therewith, which the paper will deal with hereafter. The paper then complains of the mal-administration of justice in the State and of private landed properties being confiscated by it, and says that it has received a list of such estates. It hopes that the Bombay Government will appoint a commission of independent Europeans to enquire into the administration of the State and into the Thákor's abilities to conduct it. [The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (77) of the 13th April complains of the Nágars being very powerful in the Bhávnagar State and of their enjoying all high offices in it, and observes that if the Thákor, who is kind and of a serious disposition, were to know of this state of things, he would do justice to all. But the difficulty is, adds the paper, about informing him of it, for the person who dares do so has to suffer at the hands of the officials. Dosi Chhaganlál Bháichand, the vahivatdár of Talája, recently informed the Thákor of some of the hardships suffered by his subjects. The stir caused thereby among the Kárbháris is well-known, but he and his relatives will have to suffer. His brother Sámji, who is deputy vahivatdár in Liliya, does not appear to have been permitted to return to his post.]

28. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (17) of the 18th April learns that the sentinel who detained Messrs. Propert and Muir at the gate of the town of Sháhápur for want of a passport has been dismissed from service by the Chief of Sángli, who has also apologized to the Revenue Commissioner and the Collector for the conduct of the sentinel, and observes that the dismissal is quite undeserved and is an evidence of the weakness and the dependence of the Native Chief. [The *Hindu Punch* (31) of the 21st April also disapproves of the manner in which the sentinel has been dealt with, says that if this is the way in which conscientious service is recognized, honest work cannot be expected from subordinates, finds fault with the attitude assumed by Messrs. Propert and Muir in the matter, and approvingly tells an anecdote of the late Sir Sálar Jung according to which the Diwán Sáheb having been requested to ascend the fort of Daulatabad without arms in accordance with his own orders on the subject quietly submitted to the injunction of the door-keeper and rewarded him for his straightforward and honest discharge of duties.]

Disapproval of the sentence passed on the sentinel who detained Messrs. Propert and Muir at the gate of the town of Sháhápur in the Native State of Sángli.

29. With reference to the resignation tendered by Sir Sálar Jung of the prime ministership of the Hyderabad State, the *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 20th April, says:—Making due allowance for exaggeration, all the facts concerning Sir Sálar Jung's administration and his conduct towards the Nizám that have come to light have shown that the young minister has failed to walk in the footsteps of his illustrious father. By his impudent conduct he has brought ruin on himself. The public ardently desired, in recommending a young man to the prime ministership of a very young prince, that the minister would strictly follow the policy adopted by his late father, but Sir Sálar has disappointed the public as well as his own master and the Viceroy. His Highness the Nizám has shown great wisdom and liberality in his conduct towards the retiring minister, and it is to be hoped that His Highness will now select an able and efficient person for the vacant office. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (102) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

The resignation of Sir Sálar Jung approved.

30. In writing on the same subject, the *Akhbáre Sodagár* (79), in its issue of the 21st April, says:—Sir Sálar Jung wisely administered the affairs of the State and everything between him and His Highness the Nizám went on well until the crafty and scheming personal attendants of the Nizám falsely represented to their master that the young minister wanted to deprive His Highness of all power and did not care for him. This misrepresentation sowed the seeds of dissension between His Highness and the minister, which were not removed even by the reconciliation brought about between them by Lord Dufferin. The criminal charge against Ága Mirza Beg, a friend of Khursed Jáh and a frequent attendant on the Nizám, the due notice of which was withheld by the Nizám himself, shows that the minister found it difficult to conduct the administration satisfactorily with such interference on the part of His Highness. On account of continued indisposition Sir Sálar Jung left Hyderabad for Bombay for a change of air, after having obtained the permission of the Nizám, but while on the railway station he received a telegram from His Highness asking him to come back to Hyderabad at once. Sir Sálar Jung found it impracticable to do so, and came on to Bombay. On his return to Hyderabad he sent in his resignation, which has been accepted by the Nizám. Thus cunning and perfidy have met with success, and they are likely to commit a deal of mischief hereafter. This is, however, one side of the question, and the other side ought also to come forward with its explanation.

A defence of Sir Sálar Jung.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
29th April 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 23rd April 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Abkári: A complaint about the drawing of toddy in the Surat District ... 8
Advent of the British in Upper Burmah: The — approved of by a large portion of the Burmese 4
Aitchison Memorial Fund: The — and the action of the Viceroy and the new Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb in connection therewith ... 4
Appointments:
Comments on the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay 5
The post of Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and the claims of the local bar to it 5
The post of Chitnis to the Collector of Belgaum and the claims of Mr. Vishnu Pándurang Joshi to it 7
Comparison between the former European officers of Government and those of the present day: Institution of a — 4
House-accommodation in Bombay: Criticism on the questions framed by the Bombay City Extension Committee 5
Indian troopships: The desirability of the control of the — being made over to the Indian Marine Department by the British Admiralty ... 4
Judicial matters:
Criticism on the new preliminary list of jurors, Bombay ... 6
Disapproval of the proposed abolition of the Subordinate Judgeships at Mirpur Batoro and Kotri in Sind 7
Imposition of heavy fines on owners of stray cattle in the mofussil disapproved 7
Police:
Gamblers in Sind and the local — 8
Prevalence of gambling in Karád and the inaction of the local — .. 8
Robberies in the vicinity of Sátára 8
The murder of a fisherman at Mátunga by a sepoy of the Salt Department, Bombay, and comments thereon 8
Postal matters: Reduction in the money order commission and in the postage on newspapers recommended 9
Roads: A suggestion to repair the road between Pandharpur and Kurduvádi from the Provincial Fund 9
Tram-cars in Bombay: The accommodation to passengers by — and the petition to Government in connection therewith 7

PART II.—*Education*—

Reduction in expenditure: Approval of the reported abolition of the post of Educational Inspector, N.-E. Division, Bombay 9

PART III.—*Railways*—

Accommodation to third-class railway passengers: Approval of the action of the new Governor of Madras in the matter of the — ... 9

PART IV.—*Native States*—

Bhávnagar: Complaints about the misbehaviour of the Thákor of — and the mismanagement in his State, and a request to the Bombay Government to appoint a commission of enquiry composed of independent Europeans 12
Gwalior: Disapproval of the investment of 3½ krors of the State treasure at — in the 4 per cent. Government loan 11
Hyderabad:
The defence of Sir Sálar Jung, late Diván of — 13
The resignation of Sir Sálar Jung approved 13

Page.

PART IV.—*Native States*—continued.

Kolhápur: The absence of necessity for the appointment of a Regent for — 11
Loyalty of the Native Princes of India: The — and the way in which they are treated by the British Government 10
Native Princes:
Comments on the intended visit of several — to England on the occasion of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee... ... 10
Misbehaviour of several — and the mismanagement in their States ... 12
Sángli: Disapproval of the sentence passed on the sentinel who detained Messrs. Propert and Muir at the gate of the town of Sháhápur in the — State 13

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No. 18 of 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 30th April 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARA'THI			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*14	„ Aryaputrá	Tásgaon	Do.	100
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*20	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	160
21	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	200
*22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
*37	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
39	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
41	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
42	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
43	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
45	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
48	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechе Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
55	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
*61	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
63	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
64	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
65	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*66	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	150
*69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
70	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*72	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
80	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	384
81	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
82	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
84	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	530
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
87	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
*88	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
89	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
90	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
91	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
92	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
93	„ Dharma Sadbodh Ratna	Surat	Do.	300
94	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
95	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	450
96	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
97	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
98	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,530
99	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
100	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	200
*101	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly... ...	800
102	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,350
103	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patra	Nadiád	Monthly	100
104	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	2,027
105	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,500
106	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	100
*107	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	400
108	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	1,412
109	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	750
110	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	400
111	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	500
112	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	225
113	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	200
114	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	400
115	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
116	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
117	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
119	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
121	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
122	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
125	„ [illegible]h Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
126	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
*127	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
128	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
129	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
130	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
131	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
*132	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
133	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
134	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
135	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
*136	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
137	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
138	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
139	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
*140	„ Ketaki	Belgaum	Do.	150
*141	„ Nibande Málike	Dhárwár	Monthly	200
142	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
143	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
144	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
145	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
146	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
147	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
148	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	460
*149	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
150	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. In an article headed "An Indian Sandhurst," the *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 23rd April, says:—The Rájkumár College at Rájkot, the Mayo College at Ajmere and the new Panjáb Chiefs' College all point to the necessity for founding an Indian Sandhurst. What will become of all these young princes and noblemen when they pass out of the colleges specially established for them? All of them are not reigning princes, neither is it likely that all of them will be either able or willing to serve in Native States. Is it desirable, then, that after giving them good education these young men should be compelled to eat the bread of idleness? During the great Mogul Empire the Rajput princes in high favour were amongst the most loyal families and were regarded as the pillars of the empire. What has become of the great Rajput families, the hereditary Sikh Chiefs under the present Government? Why is it that we do not see a single scion of a noble or princely family in the Indian army? Because they are not eligible as commissioned officers, and no one expects that a Rajput prince or a Sikh sardár would care to enter the army as a Subhedár-Major or an ordinary Rasaldár. If a military college were founded in India and cadets were for some years confined to the ancient aristocracy of India a great step would be gained. The allegiance of the Native Princes would be closer, prouder and more palpable. The cadets would have to pass a course of thorough and careful training so as to be skilled in the advanced science of war. Chivalry, loyalty and discipline would be advanced, and the army would have as fine a supply of officers as Government could be well proud of. The country would know that the army is not merely filled with hirelings but with the scions of the noblest and bravest families in India. The army would have a political importance that it has never yet possessed and would be a greater menace than now to the foreign invader. The sepoys would have more self-respect and would learn to behave better. That would be a proud day for England and India.

Appointment of the scions of the ancient aristocracy of India as military officers recommended.

2. The *Gujaráti* (98), in its issue of the 24th April, refers approvingly to the appointment of Mr. Cotton as Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, Calcutta, and remarks that the Native public in Bengal has been much pleased with this selection made by Sir Stewart Bayley, the new Lieutenant-Governor. The people of Bengal entertain, observes the paper, high hopes of good results from the administration of their new Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Rivers Thompson's *régime* having sadly disappointed them. The appointment of Lord Connemara as Governor of Madras, of Sir Charles Aitchison to the Home portfolio, of Sir Alfred Lyall as Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, of Sir Stewart Bayley as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and of Lord Reay as Governor of Bombay has greatly strengthened the chain of high-minded Governors and the whole of India deserves greetings for this good fortune.

The good fortune of India in possessing high-minded Governors and Lieutenant-Governors at the present time.

3. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 23rd April, says:—The intelligence that the Governor of Madras has been raised to the peerage will be received with pleasure even beyond the Madras Presidency. The growth of public opinion renders public men the cynosure of eyes far away. A few years ago people cared very little for Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of provinces other than their own, but now the Governor of Bombay is as popular at Lahore as the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was detested in Madras. The new Governor of Madras has been very closely watched throughout the country and the honour which has been bestowed upon him will be warmly appreciated in the Madras Presidency. [Several papers of the week say that India will be delighted to hear the news.]

Satisfaction at the raising of the Right Honourable Mr. Bourke, the new Governor of Madras, to the peerage.

4. Of His Excellency Lord Reay, the *A'ryávart* (15), in its issue of the 23rd April, says :—Lord Reay, the present Governor of Bombay, is a great and extraordinary statesman. Very likely India has not had, nor is it probable that she will have in future, a Governor or a Governor-General like His Lordship. Though he belongs to a great and rich family, yet on account of his youth and want of experience serious doubts were entertained as regards his administration. But in matters in which Natives and Europeans have been at variance His Lordship's decisions have been capital and His Lordship's dexterity in deciding matters so as to please both the parties is remarkable and praiseworthy. If somebody put together all the instances indicative of his policy and statesmanship and published them in a pamphlet form it would be of great practical usefulness to officers as well as to private gentlemen. His Lordship's career amply testifies to the greatness of Mr. Gladstone who selected him for appointment and whose staunch disciple His Lordship is;—nay, it shows that Lord Reay is wiser and more far-seeing than Mr. Gladstone himself. Lord Reay has submitted the Cambay case to the Home Government, and if Mr. Wilson, the Political Agent concerned, is severely punished the punishment will be just and such as will keep European officers under restraint, as is necessary at the present time, since those days when Europeans could be pleased at the cost of the Natives are gone by.

A eulogy of His Excellency Lord Reay.

5. In noticing the report that Sir W. W. Hunter has retired from the Indian Civil Service, the *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 30th April, says :—Sir William's valuable services in regard to the Ilbert Bill of which he was a strong supporter, his able report as President of the Education Commission, his advice to the Senate of the Calcutta University to protest against the present limit of age for candidates for the Indian Civil Service, his protest against the reported intention of the Government of India to reduce the grant for higher education, and the learning displayed by him in editing the Gazetteer of India are well-known and point him out distinctly as a sincere well-wisher of the Natives, who will much feel the loss of his services to India hereafter. It is, however, to be hoped that Sir William will enter the House of Commons and perform there the duty of a representative of India. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the same date, expresses similar sentiments, and wishes that Sir William may be appointed to the India Council.]

Sir W. W. Hunter praised for his Indian services.

6. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 25th April, writes :—That versatile Bombay Civilian, Mr. W. Lee-Warner, who in 1885 acted as Director of Public Instruction, is said to have been selected to fill the post of Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department rendered vacant by the retirement of General W. Goodfellow, R.E. The policy that dictated the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, C.S., to act for Mr. Cooper as Chief Presidency Magistrate is said to have been the main cause of this new departure in appointing a non-professional man at the head of the Public Works Department. The present financial condition of the country, which absolutely enjoins strict economy wherever it can be safely enforced, appears to be at the bottom of this proposed change. We think, however, that if our surmise as regards the motive of the contemplated change is well-founded, then the object in view will be better secured by accepting the suggestion which we venture to make further on. In addition to the general Secretary in the Public Works Department the Bombay Secretariat has two other Joint-Secretaries for the Railway and Irrigation branches. In many of our districts we have separate Executive Engineers for the Public Works Department and the Irrigation branch; and if what we hear on all sides be true, it is intended, it would seem, to amalgamate these dual offices into one, on the ground that, as owing to financial exigencies there will not be the same considerable outlay on public works as in prosperous years, there will not be ample work for such double establishments. And hence it is proposed to amalgamate these establishments into one. We think that the policy which Government have been pursuing

Disapproval of the policy of appointing Covenanted Civil Servants to posts not reserved by statute to them.

in this respect is sound, and that the same method of amalgamating two or more appointments into one should be followed in disposing of the vacancy caused by the retirement of General Goodfellow. We fail to see any reason why either the Joint-Secretary in the Railway branch or the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, who is also *ex-officio* Joint-Secretary in that branch, should not be Secretary in the Public Works Department also. Such an arrangement will have this decided advantage that a non-professional man need not be placed at the head of the Department, while the requirements of economy will be satisfied. It is hardly fair that a non-professional man should be made to supersede professional men of high reputation in the service, and that for the removal of the block of promotion in the Covenanted Civil Service a block should be created in any branch of the uncovenanted service. It is, in short, hardly creditable to the Indian Government that the necessity for giving personal allowances, which do not form part of the covenant, to Covenanted Civil Servants for deferred promotion should be obviated by appointing them to any posts not reserved for them by statute. We hope that the injustice alluded to in the contemplated step will not be perpetrated. [The *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 26th April, expresses similar sentiments.]

Suggestions to Government in connection with village sanitation in the Bombay Presidency.

7. Writing on village sanitation, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 24th April, says :—Only very recently the Government of Bombay published a resolution on the subject of village conservancy, in which they briefly indicated the lines on which the proposed legislation may be based. We now learn that a Bill has been drafted and may very likely come up for discussion during the Poona season. A Village Conservancy Act, to be effective and beneficial, must be thoroughly intelligible and wholly acceptable to and workable by those whose interests it has to guard and protect. A belief prevails that the country people enjoy better health and are more free from epidemics than persons living in cities. To make the proposed legislation intelligible and acceptable, the first necessity is to show that this belief is a delusion. Those who advocate sanitary reform by legislation must then show that cities and towns in which sanitary laws have been working for some years past have benefited themselves to an appreciable extent and that there are reasons to believe that similar results will follow in rural circles as well. There is a third point again on which public opinion will have to be satisfied before legislating in the direction proposed; it is the possibility of sanitary reforms being carried out without much new expenditure, curtailment of personal freedom, or unavoidable compulsion. We bring to the notice of Government the excellent idea suggested by Dr. Hewlett in his report of 1876, viz., that of constituting village circle municipalities embracing groups of villages and engaging peripatetic establishments which should visit and clean each village within their respective limits. The last Municipal Act empowers Government to group villages within one mile of each other and making a population of 2,000 into one permanent municipality; but villages at greater distances and with aggregate population smaller than 2,000 are left unprovided for, and we suggest that these should be constituted village circle municipalities. For a few years to come Government should supply the funds for the circle municipalities. During these years the villagers may be given education, and if the neighbouring cities and towns can be better administered by their health departments they may be considered ripe for self-organization, self-taxation and self-government. Our suggestion that Government should bear the expenditure for some years is quite in keeping with the views of the Army Sanitary Commission, which held that protecting the health of the working population is of direct pecuniary interest to Government, and they may therefore well spend the necessary funds.

Objection raised to the prohibition issued by the Collector of Surat for the sale of half-pints of Europe brandy in that city.

8. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 27th April, writing from Surat, says :—For the last four years half-pints of Europe brandy have been sold by license-holders at Surat, but on a report from the city A'bkári Inspector the Collector of the district has recently prohibited the sale of the half-pints on the alleged ground that the license does not permit such sale,

and has ordered the license-holders to get rid of their stock of these bottles within a month, failing which their licenses will be withdrawn. The poor people have been using the contents of these half-pints, which they got for a small price, as medicine either for external application or internal administration, and the prohibition will put them to great inconvenience. [The *Deshi Mitrá* (91) of the 28th and the *Suryá Prakásh* (76) of the 30th April make the same complaint.]

A suggestion to the Committee appointed by Government in the matter of the house-accommodation in Bombay.

9. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 24th April, says:—We are constrained to agree with the Gujaráti dailies that the Committee recently appointed by Government to consider the means of increasing the building accommodation in Bombay is treading dangerous ground in one respect. In the series of questions proposed there is one which seems to have created something very like popular alarm, and we believe the fact has only to be made known to have the obnoxious question removed forthwith. We refer to the query dealing with burial grounds, burning grounds and other places of sepulture. How such a suggestion came to be made by a Committee composed of intelligent Native and European citizens, it is hard to understand. These gentlemen probably mean nothing serious thereby. But still there is the fact that the people apprehend a combination of sacrilege and vandalism on the part of the Committee or the Government. They had better disabuse the popular mind of such an impression as that the authorities contemplate taking up the burning and burial grounds to build houses thereon. If houses were to be built upon such "sacred" ground, we doubt whether people will be found to live in them. Altogether, we think that the idea, if at all entertained, ought to be immediately abandoned.

Suggestions made by the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, for the utilization of the Byculla flats disapproved.

10. In noticing the letter addressed by the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, to Government on the general disposal of land on the Byculla flats, the *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 29th April, says:—It is against all sound political and social principles to make the demands suggested in this letter. There is no reason why property-holders should present land for roads free of charge or why the municipality should compel owners to sell 150 feet of their land on either side of a road and then re-sell this land at a profit. Nobody can reasonably complain against the municipality taking as much land as is required for making roads, and there is the Land Acquisition Act to enable the Corporation to do so. The course suggested by the Commissioner would, however, if adopted, do injustice to land-holders, as happened in the case of the Ripon Road. It is therefore to be hoped that Government will refuse to pass a short local Improvements Act as suggested by the Commissioner.

A proposal for the transfer of the Subordinate Judge of Ratnágiri to some other place.

11. The *Jagan Mitrá* (35), in its issue of the 25th April, says that if there be any truth in the allegation of a correspondent of the *Vártáhar* (67) writing from Ratnágiri that the people of that place are desirous of the transfer of the Subordinate Judge, Mr. Fernandez, from Ratnágiri to some other place on the ground of his having been for nearly five years at Ratnágiri if on no other ground, the recommended transfer should, by all means, be effected.

Recommendation for the grant of a pension to the family of the late Umedali of the Karáchi police.

12. In the columns of "Fresh Intelligence," the *Gujaráti* (98) of the 24th April states that the public desires that a pension of at least Rs. 8 or 10 be granted to the family of the late police náik Umedali for the bravery displayed by him in arresting the notorious Makráni outlaw Kádubaksh at Karáchi. It is said that a large portion of the reward offered by the Junágad State for the arrest of Kádubaksh will be paid to the family of the deceased náik, and that Jamádár Khermahomed, who helped him in the work, will get the remaining portion.

13. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issue of the 27th April, says :—Numerous dacoities and thefts have recently been committed in the Poona and Sátára Districts. For the last two months the robbers have shown unusual activity and defied the frantic efforts of the easy-going police for their apprehension and detection. The daring exploits of Tantia Bhil of the Central Provinces appear to have influenced them very powerfully. Several thefts and dacoities were committed in the Khatáv, Koregaon and Jávli sub-divisions of the district of Sátára. In some cases they have been attended with force and grievous hurt and it is high time for the police to give up their inertness and be up and doing for the detection of the offenders. Certainly it is disgraceful to the Police Department that daring dacoities and thefts should be frequently committed with impunity. As in Sátára so in Poona also the district police have been incompetent and inefficient. A band of 12 dacoits is said to have successfully plundered 5 villages in Poona and inflicted permanent injuries upon some females, and it is to be regretted that the police were nowhere to be found. We cannot deny the conviction which forces itself upon every one that the very commission of this daring dacoity speaks volumes for the insecurity of life and property, the utter absence of wholesome moral influence and dread of the police in the scum and dregs of society and the deplorable inefficiency of the police. This is an indelible stigma upon the English administration and will condemn the administration to eternal infamy if no vigorous measures are adopted by the authorities to effect wholesale changes in the department. The people have suffered too long from the disgraceful failure of the police to bear it any longer. The most wonderful thing in these affairs is that, while the peaceful inhabitants of the country were being plundered, robbed, maltreated and wounded by robbers and while the lowly-paid and ignorant policemen of the lower grades were making frantic efforts for the apprehension of the offenders, the superior Police Officers, the heaven-born sons of Albion, were not to be found upon this world of cares, toils and hardships. Having overworked themselves by continuous application to the most difficult task of killing their time and drawing loads of hard cash from the bankrupt treasury of India, they have ascended bodily to the terrestrial paradise in the hills to seek the much-needed repose. Captain Good, Major Better (or Butler), Colonel Wise, Major-General Wiseacre and other birds of the same feather have all flown to the Abode of Snow, the Blue Mountains and similar other quarters of heaven. But speaking seriously, we earnestly request Government not to shut their eyes to this growing evil, which is endangering the security of life and property of the people and thus sowing the seeds of discontent and dissatisfaction far and wide among the poorest classes in the country. They should remember that a firm conviction among the masses regarding the inability and indifference of Government to redress popular grievances is a danger of the first magnitude, which will bring ruin and misery in its train to the dumb millions of India at no distant date. [A correspondent, writing from Bijápur to the *Dnyán Ságar* (27) of the 25th April, says that not a day passes without the commission of some theft or other at Bijápur. The *Khándesh Vaibhav* (40) of the 22nd April says that the road between Dhulia and Chálisgaon is much pestered by robbers near the village of Dahivad of the Chálisgaon Táluka.]

Thefts and robberies in the Sátára District and the inefficiency of the police.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

14. Anent the City of Bombay Municipal Bill, 1887, the *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 29th April, observes :—The addition of eight members to the Corporation proposed in the Bill is not likely to be beneficial to the interests of the municipality, as the increase will only cause greater impediment in the expeditious disposal of business. The Municipal Commissioner already possesses greater powers than he ought to hold, and yet the Bill proposes to give him additional ones. He is to be made a member of the Corporation and can become the Chairman of the Town Council, and this proposal disposes of the long agitated question as to whether he is a servant of the Corporation by answering it in the negative. This settlement is evidently a retrograde move-

Comments on the City of Bombay Municipal Bill, 1887.

ment in municipal law. The provision in the Bill for the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner is also improper, inasmuch as the public has already decided that the Commissioner needs no assistant. It is surprising that the Bill should contain no clause expressly laying down that the Commissioner is bound to produce all papers called for by the Corporation. The Bill contains many other defects and the rate-payers and such of the members of the Corporation as are their well-wishers should make a strong protest against all these short-comings. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 30th April, in writing on the same subject, also disapproves of the proposal to create the Municipal Commissioner a member of the Corporation and of the Town Council, but approves of the addition of eight members to the Corporation. The *Jáme*, however, suggests that of the 72 members the rate-payers and the University Graduates should elect 45, Government should nominate 16, Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace 8, the Senate of the Bombay University 2, and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce 1. The *Jáme* is thankful for the provision made in the Bill for the cumulative system of voting at ward elections, and wishes that a rate-payer should be allowed to give votes for as many wards as contain his property paying the municipal taxes.]

Part III.—*Education.*

Reforms in the Educational Department and the University, Bombay.

15. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 24th April, says:—The paucity and the mediocrity of educational reformers has had one very natural effect. While the working of other departments is most rigorously scrutinized, and while these have been compelled to keep up constant warfare with the leaders of public opinion, the Educational Department and the University have enjoyed a long and undisturbed peace, and have soundly slept over the time, until very recently the latter was slightly awakened by the bold attacks of Mr. Y. N. Ránade. While Forest and A'bkári Officers are perpetually on their guard to suppress in the bud any possible agitation, the Director of Public Instruction can go to sleep with almost perfect security; he knows no storms of public criticism, except such as he can safely defy. No one looks into the working of his department, much less has any one to suggest any reform. His standards may be the least fitted for the proper education of children; he may make any changes in the grants-in-aid rules that he likes; his school-masters may be paid worse than the peons of the lowest grade, and may for that reason be the most inefficient; his Inspectors' staff may better be known for its weakness or for its idiosyncracies, for its easy-going nature or for its tyrannic disposition, rather than for any intellectual attainments or originality of views; he may issue the most unnecessary and oppressive circulars in a moment of irritated mental condition, and his Inspectors' staff may admire them, accept them as most urgently required for the proper working of the department, and may go on enforcing them to the letter for years together before any one takes notice of them. Thus the Director and his staff may in their offices and schools and colleges be doing anything they like, and the public and their leaders, the educated class, will never think of giving the least attention to their acts, will not divert their valuable energy in this the most unworthy channel, as they perhaps think it, and even if they are sometimes induced to do so on political grounds, their movements will be so dilatory and feeble that the department may rest secure that nothing will come out of them. What is said above of the Educational Department applies with equal force to the University. They awake, if ever, only to give evidence of strong symptoms of disease and derangement, and even educationists of great renown like Lord Reay have failed to administer them a dose sufficiently strong to restore to them a little vitality. If the history of our Educational Department comes ever to be written, it will be a record, not of progress, but of stagnation or something worse, if the increase in the number of schools and scholars is not regarded as sufficient evidence of progress.

16. A correspondent writes to the *Rást Goftár* (117), in its issue of the 24th April, to complain of the present mode of imparting instruction in schools, and observes that the system of education is very nearly the same in colleges and in schools. In colleges the professors, says the correspondent, give lectures to the students, who are left to themselves in the matter of their studies. A similar course is pursued in schools, where the teacher passes most of the time in asking questions to his pupils, who are sent home after some explanation has been given to them on difficult points and after the lessons they are to prepare for the next day are pointed out to them. Thus the tender-aged school-boy has to work hard at home. The school-boy ought to be taught everything in the school and he should have no lessons to prepare at home. Moreover, it is ridiculous to keep children learning A, B, C, for 5 hours in the school in the same way as those preparing for the University entrance examination. The writer then complains of the neglect of gymnastic exercise in schools and adds that it is the duty of the school-masters to attend to it.

Disapproval of the present system of imparting instruction in schools.

17. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 25th April, says:—If there be any truth in the rumour that it is under contemplation to do away with even the 5 per cent. free-students at present allowed, Government must be said to be economical in the extreme. If the amount spent by the Government of India on popular education be compared with that similarly spent in America and in the various countries of Europe, the Government of India can by no means boast that it strives hard in giving education to the people of India. How many krors of rupees can be saved by dispensing with the 5 per cent. free-studentships? The spread of education is the only relief-giving oasis in the barren desert of foreign British sway; and if even that be done away with, why should not the foreignness of the rulers be felt in the matter? How often should we repeat the observation that the idea of effecting retrenchment in educational expenditure on the part of Government is extremely prejudicial to its interests and likely to create discontent in the mind of the people? [The *Shri Shiváji* (61) of the 22nd April expresses similar sentiments.]

The inadvisability of doing away with the present number of free-studentships allowed in Government schools.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

18. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 24th April, says:—Last week we gave an extract from a Madras paper referring to the dissatisfaction of the Governor of that presidency in regard to the treatment accorded to third-class passengers there, and were minute inquiries instituted in this presidency it would be found that no better treatment is meted out to third-class passengers here. On our side one of the fresh improvements is the attachment to every mail train of two cars carrying ice for sale to passengers. This will afford some relief to passengers from the intensity of heat. But the third-class passenger traffic requires to be vigilantly watched and the overcrowding of carriages must be put a stop to. Complaints on this score have been often made, but they do not seem to have attracted attention, otherwise some check would have been exercised in this direction. Like the Right Honourable Mr. Bourke, if some high official here endeavours to convince himself that the complaints made by the Native press are not altogether groundless, we have no doubt the attempt in the direction will be crowned with success.

Overcrowding of third-class carriages on the B. B. & C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways.

19. The *Gujaráti* (98), in its issue of the 24th April, complains of the overcrowding of passengers in third-class railway carriages and of the want of privies in them, and remarks that the former complaint is heard more on the G. I. P. than on the B. B. & C. I. Railway line. Nobody appears, observes the paper, to care for the comfort of the poor, while everything is being done for that of the well-to-do passengers. The railway

Grievances of third-class passengers by the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railways.

conference held at Calcutta has done nothing in the matter. The two wants of the third-class passengers above mentioned are not supplied on the B. B. & C. I., the G. I. P. and the Rajputána-Málwa Railways. [The *Gujarát Mitra* (73) of the same date complains of the inconvenience caused to the public by the discontinuance of the train running between Bulsár and Baroda from the beginning of April, and says that not only third-class passengers suffer from overcrowding in carriages, but sometimes second-class passengers also suffer from it and that this is owing to the smaller number of passenger trains now running. It adds that the authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway ought to attend to the complaint before His Excellency Lord Reay has occasion to comment strongly on the matter in the same way as His Excellency the Governor of Madras has had to do very recently at Madras.]

A scuffle on the Bháyndar Station between the Station-master and a European.

20. A correspondent, writing from Bombay to the *Vártáhar* (67) of the 24th April, says that on Tuesday the 12th April, while he was returning to Bombay from Bassein by the Virár local, he saw at the Bháyndar Station a certain European who had come to see one of his friends off. The Pársi Station-master told him that the train having arrived into the station he could not issue a ticket according to the rules. On this a few words were exchanged and the parties came to blows. In the scuffle the Station-master's head was broken and his hands and clothes were drenched with blood. Though the matter came to such a pass, the other Pársi gentlemen and passengers at the station were standing aloof with their arms folded.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

Comments on Colonel Portman's observations at a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation regarding Government and their nominees in the Corporation.

21. Referring to the debate in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the subject of voting a sum of Rs. 80,000 for the Victoria Technical Institute, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 24th April, says :—The question whether a Government nominee like Captain Selby is bound to vote in favour of Government is important to the public, and especially in the mofussil, where nomination by Government is considered an honour and sought for; and we should wish it to be cleared up by an authoritative explanation. When the Government nominees in the Corporation of Bombay make no secret of having sold their conscience to Government and urge every Government nominee to take the same view of his position, what could we expect in the mofussil from petty Ráo Sáhebs but complete extinction of self-opinion and subordination to the will of the Collector-President? We are sure that this is not the view of Government or of the Legislature, but the sooner this is made known to all members of Colonel Portman's type the better.

The profit earned by the Bombay Municipal Corporation in connection with the construction of the Ripon Road condemned.

22. With reference to the praise bestowed upon Mr. Ollivant by the Bombay Municipal Corporation for realizing a profit of about Rs. 37,000 from the sale of the surplus land after the Ripon Road had been made, the *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 25th April, says :—The taking of more ground than was absolutely necessary for the construction of the road was, in the first place, improper, and again the land was acquired not with the free consent of its owners, nor by paying them the value they demanded, but by the pressure of the Land Acquisition Act, inflicting inconvenience and loss upon its owners. It does not become a municipal corporation to make profit by such dealings, and it is to be hoped that the Corporation will dissuade the Municipal Commissioner from following a similar course in future. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 26th April, expresses similar sentiments, observing :—It cannot be the object of the Land Acquisition Act that a municipal corporation should purchase more land than is indispensably necessary for a particular purpose and should make a profit by the sale of the surplus land, and this point ought to be authoritatively settled in a court of justice, and if the said Act is found to authorize such a proceeding, due amendments should be made in it for the elimination of the unjust principle.]

23. The *Rást Goftár* (117), in its issue of the 24th April, strongly complains of the nuisance caused by the municipality burning heaps of refuse about sunset every evening for some days past opposite the Marine Lines railway station, and remarks that the residents in the eastern part of the town are much annoyed by the stinking and injurious smoke wafted in that quarter by the westerly wind. This state of things is, observes the paper, very disgraceful but the residents in that quarter do not complain of it, for it is occupied by the poor. If the burning of the refuse had not been cleverly hid from the eyes of the people using the Queen's Road by the erection of a bamboo tatty and begun after sunset, when the carriages of Europeans have repaired home, the English papers would by this time have been full of complaints on the subject and the Municipal Commissioner would have had to offer an explanation. The Health Department is ready to prosecute people for even the slightest public nuisance, but its conduct in this case is a commentary on the cleanliness and municipal reform in Bombay. Cannot any other place be selected for burning these heaps of refuse?

A municipal nuisance in Bombay.

24. The *Kaira Vartmán* (104) of the 27th April complains of the resolution of the Dákor Municipality to levy a fee of one anna from every pilgrim visiting the town, and says that it is nothing else than tyranny on the part of the municipality, that the number of pilgrims to Dákor will thereby be diminished, and that Government ought to prevent the municipality from imposing it at a time when Native Princes are abolishing octroi duties levied by them for years past in their States.

Levy of a pilgrim tax by the Dákor Municipality disapproved.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

25. In an article headed "Native Princes and their sojourn in England," the *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 24th April, says:—We may imagine the effect in other European Courts of the presence of Native Princes at the Jubilee in London, particularly at St. Petersburgh, but for all that Indian loyalty or love for the person of the sovereign will not be deeper or stronger in its genuineness. Outward demonstrations may carry satisfaction to the hearts of some men, but British or Indian statesmen must not forget that the presence of Native Chiefs in England cannot make their undisputed sovereignty in India stronger. We may tell them that the stability of British rule in India is acknowledged even at the Court of St. Petersburg, and that therefore the dragging together of a number of subject people merely for this purpose is unnecessary.

Comments on the presence of the Native Princes in England on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee.

26. The *Hindu Punch* (31), a comic paper, of the 28th April publishes a general invitation purporting to be sent by Her Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria to the Native Chiefs and Princes of India asking them to be present in England with their consorts on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee and to offer the presents which Her Majesty is sure the Princes will offer right loyally, in the sterling coin of England with a view to save the amount of exchange.

Invitation to the Princes of India from Her Majesty Queen Victoria to attend on the occasion of the Jubilee in England.

27. The same newspaper considers it very arbitrary and unjust on the part of the British Government to abstract from the treasury of His Highness the Scindia an amount of three and a half krors of rupees so soon after the decease of Jayáji Ráo, the father of the present minor Chief of Gwalior, and says that when the powerful Chiefs Jayáji Ráo and Tukoji Ráo were alive, persons like Sir Lepel Griffin could not put their hand into the affairs of the State and that as all the Princes in India are like so many puppets depending on the mercy of the paramount power, the British Government can now, without let or hindrance, freely indulge in their depredatory propensities.

Disapproval of the investment of the State treasure at Gwalior in the 4 per cent. Government loan.

28. With reference to the resolution of the Bombay Government on the memorial from the Rána of Porbandar praying for his restoration to the State, the *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 28th April, says :—Since the Rána's main demand to restore him to his State has been refused, the other grace done to him in this resolution is likely to do him little good. The Rána is strong-willed and fond of exercising royal powers and spending his leisure hours in devotion to God. All the complaints made against him point to the harshness practised by him towards his subjects for the purpose of getting money from them ; but this charge is neither so uncommon nor so serious as to deprive him of his administrative powers. A similar charge was often preferred against several other Chiefs and was generally passed over. It is unfortunate for the Rána that the complaint made against him should have led to serious consequences. Had Government granted the prayer of the Rána to restore him to his *gádi*, his subjects as well as the Native public would have been much gratified. One year's removal from the administration was a sufficient lesson to the prince. The Native public did not like the deposition of the Rána last year and asked for the publication of the faults attributed to him. Government has not complied with this popular demand and it is likely to be repeated now that Government has disallowed the Rána's appeal.

The Rá a of Porbandar should have been restored to his State.

29. The *Praja Mat* (115), in its issue of the 23rd April, complains of the great power enjoyed by the Nágar officials in the Bhávnagar State, most of whom are said to be connected with one another by ties of relationship, and of the consequent difficulty of procuring redress of grievances experienced by the people, and observes that a Bania named Girdhar Haribhái, who had complained to the Bombay Government, has, it is said, been promised Rs. 7,000 in lieu for his expenses. It remarks that it is said that his son is also to get a place of Rs. 25 in the State. One Mathuri, the wife of a blacksmith, who had also complained to Government, is said to have been conciliated in a similar manner. The paper then gives some particulars of how the Thákor was intimidated into abandoning his intention of enquiring into the misdeeds of his officials, which Dosi Chhagan Bháichand, the vahivatdár of Talája, wanted to expose and draws the attention of Government to the matter. The paper further observes that it has heard several rumours about the Thákor, some of which are so very ugly that if they reach the ears of Government the latter will surely take due action on them. The Thákor, being engrossed in pleasure, does not know what passes in his State. As he is said to have spent about 3 lákhs of rupees in giving presents on the occasion of the bestowal of the G. C. S. I. on him, he is now trying to borrow a similar sum of money from a Nágar named Vajeshankar Kakalbhái. The money-lender is to receive a bonus and the stipulated interest, in addition to his son getting Rs. 300 per mensem. Is not this a sign of the ruin of the State ? Several States have been brought to ruin for the commission of a single murder, but in the Bhávnagar State many murders are said to be committed every year. How are they to be discovered unless an enquiry be made into them ? It is rumoured that the wife of a Chárán was very recently murdered in the Noghanwadar Mahál (revenue petty division) of the Bhávnagar State, and though her husband complained of it, no justice has yet been done to him. The paper then requests Government to appoint a commission of inquiry composed of independent men, the chief points for enquiry being the disclosure made by Dosi Chhagan Bháichand before the Thákor and the reason of the Thákor's abandoning his intention of enquiring into it, the case of the former private secretary Harisang Jagábhái and the arrest by warrant on a charge of theft of Chhaganlál Sunderji, who is said to have petitioned Government on the subject. [The *Nyáya-darshak* (112), in its issue of the 25th April, learns from its correspondent at Bhávnagar that the Thákor has during the last week compelled his mistress Motiján, who was suspected of being in intrigue with one Varanshankar, to leave the town. It observes that though the offence of Varanshankar was greater than that of Motiján in this affair, the Thákor was unable to do any-

Mismanagement in the Bhávnagar State and a request to the Bombay Government to appoint a commission of inquiry composed of independent men.

thing to him as he commands influence. When he is afraid of such men, how can he boldly govern the State? The Thákor is said to be thinking of dismissing some of his corrupt officials. The paper advises the Thákor to improve his conduct and the administration of his State.]

Sir Sálar Jung's resignation as Minister at Hyderabad and the appointment of his successor.

30. Writing about the resignation of Sir Sálar Jung, the *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 27th April, says:—Hopes have been expressed that Sir Sálar Jung will be again invited to resume charge of the State. If a permanent reconciliation is still possible no step would be wiser than this. But if there is no such hope, if Sir Sálar Jung has really failed, and if the Nizám is really an able administrator and may be trusted to make the best choice, then Sir Sálar Jung need not be again thrust upon the Nizám. But the Government of India should be thoroughly satisfied on this subject. Whatever may be said against Sir Sálar Jung it cannot be said that he has been given a sufficiently long trial. Four names have been suggested in connection with the vacant Ministership, namely, Khoorsheed Jah, Bashir-ud-Dowlah, Vikar-ul-Umra, and Muneer-ul-Mulk, Sir Sálar Jung's brother. Of these the first three were pronounced unfit by Lord Ripon. If the Nizám really wishes to reform his administration and the Government to help him, this is the occasion for placing a man like Rája Sir T. Mádhav Ráo or Kázi Sháhbuddin, as Mr. Dinsháh Ardeshir suggested, at the helm, giving him ample powers and strengthening his position. But if it is necessary to provide one of the Hyderabad nobles, the claims of Muneer-ul-Mulk are certainly stronger than those of all other competitors. [The *Rást Goftár* (117) of the 24th April does not think that Sir T. Mádhav Ráo and the Honourable Kázi Sháhbuddin will come forward as candidates for the vacant post, for the former is tired of Diwánships, while the latter had to resign the Diwánship of Baroda owing to ill health. Khán Báhádur Pestanji Jehángir, C.I.E., and Mr. Dádábhái Navroji are fit men for the post and the Government of India would not be acting wrongly if it were to recommend Mr. Dádábhái Navroji for appointment as Diván of Hyderabad.]

31. The *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 27th April, says:—Considering the situation in Hyderabad, it does not seem safe that an outsider should be appointed Diván. Under these circumstances the better course is that the Diwánship should be conferred on a fitting nobleman of the State, appointing a high officer of the paramount Government as his adviser. This step is indispensable for the spread of education and the adoption of measures for the material and moral improvement of the subjects of His Highness the Nizám.

A highway robbery near a village of the Dhrol State.

32. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 27th April, writing from Rájkot under date the 24th idem, says:—About four days ago some passengers travelling in a shigram were plundered by highwaymen near the village of Liyála in the Dhrol State, which is situated on the route from Rájkot to Jámnagar. One of the passengers was killed and another wounded and their luggage was carried away by them. No enquiries appear to have been hitherto instituted in connection with this robbery.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
7th May 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 30th April 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári: Objection raised to the prohibition issued by the Collector of Surat for the sale of half-pints of Europe brandy in that city ... 6
Appointments: A proposal for the transfer of the Subordinate Judge of Ratnágiri to some other place 7
Civil Service of India: Disapproval of the policy of appointing members of the — to posts not reserved by statute to them 5
Governor of Bombay: A eulogy of His Excellency Lord Reay, the — ... 5
Governor of Madras: Satisfaction at the raising of the Right Honourable Mr. Bourke, the new —, to the peerage 4
Governors and Lieutenant-Governors: The good fortune of India in possessing high-minded — at the present time 4
House-accommodation in Bombay:
A suggestion to the Committee appointed by Government in the matter of the — 7
Suggestions made by the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, for the utilization of the Byculla flats disapproved 7
Military matters: Appointment of the scions of the ancient aristocracy of India as military officers recommended 4
Pensions: Recommendation for the grant of a pension to the family of the late Umedali of the Karáchi police 7
Police: Thefts and robberies in the Sátára District and the inefficiency of the — 8
Public Service: Sir W. W. Hunter praised for his Indian services ... 5
Village sanitation: Suggestions to Government in connection with — in the Bombay Presidency 6

PART II.—*Legislation*—

City of Bombay Municipal Bill, 1887: Comments on the — ... 8

PART III.—*Education*—

Educational Department and the University, Bombay: Reforms in the — 9
Free-studentships: The inadvisability of doing away with the present number of — allowed in Government schools 10
Schools: Disapproval of the present system of imparting instruction in — 10

PART IV.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways:
Grievances of third-class passengers by the — 10
Overcrowding of third-class carriages on the — 10
B. B. & C. I. Railway: A scuffle on the Bháyandar station between the Station-master and a European... 11

PART V.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay:
A municipal nuisance in — 12
Comments on Colonel Portman's observations at a meeting of the — Municipal Corporation regarding Government and their nominees in the Corporation 11
The profit earned by the — Municipal Corporation in connection with the construction of the Ripon Road condemned 11
Dákor: Levy of a pilgrim tax by the — Municipality disapproved ... 12

PART VI.—*Native States*—

Bhávnagar: Mismanagement in the — State and a request to the Bombay Government to appoint a commission of inquiry composed of independent men 13

PART VI.—*Native States*—continued.

	Page.
Dhrol : A highway robbery near a village of the — State	14
Gwalior : Disapproval of the investment of the State treasure at — in the 4 per cent. Government loan	12
Hyderabad : Sir Sálar Jung's resignation as Minister at — and the appointment of his successor :	
The *Jáme Jamshed*	14
The *Sind Times*	14
Native Princes :	
Comments on the presence of the — in England on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee	12
Invitation to the — of India from Her Majesty the Queen to attend on the occasion of the Jubilee in England	12
Porbandar : Observation that the Rána of — should have been restored to his State	13

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 7th May 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARA'THI			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*14	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Chandanshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*20	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	160
21	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	200
*22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
*37	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
39	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
41	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
42	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
43	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
45	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
48	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
55	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
*61	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
63	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
64	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
65	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*66	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
*69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
70	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*72	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
76	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
80	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
81	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
82	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
84	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
87	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
*88	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
89	„ handraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
90	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
91	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
92	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
93	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
94	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
95	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
96	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
97	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
98	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
99	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
100	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
*101	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly... ...	200
102	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
103	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
104	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
105	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,027
106	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*107	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
108	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
109	, Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
110	„ Nityanand	Surat	Do.	750
111	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
112	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
113	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
114	„ Prakásit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
115	„ Praja Mitra	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
116	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
117	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
119	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
121	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
122	„ Saur ishtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
126	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
*127	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
128	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
129	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
130	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
131	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
*132	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
133	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
134	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
135	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
*136	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
137	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
138	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
139	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
*140	„ Ketaki	Belgaum	Do.	150
*141	„ Nibande Málike	Dhárwár	Monthly	200
142	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
143	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
144	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
145	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
146	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
147	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
148	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	460
*149	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
150	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Concession of important political rights to the people of India recommended in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee in England.

1. In an article headed "How are the people to be rewarded for the Jubilee Celebration?", the *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 1st May, says:—At the celebration of the Jubilee in England the loyalty of this big dependency of India will be represented by many a Native prince paying his respects to the Sovereign and many an address congratulating Her Majesty on her long and auspicious reign, unrivalled by any in the history of England in the peace and prosperity of the people and the advancement of science and civilization. It is impossible, therefore, that this country should be forgotten in the matter of princely gifts that Her Majesty will make in commemoration of the happy event, although Great Britain and the Colonies will necessarily have the lion's share of them. It is our bounden duty to humbly pray that Her Majesty will be pleased not to content herself with making presents of baubles, a title or a volume or a photo, but will find it in her power to make a permanent and useful gift which the nation may prize as a princely and fitting boon. In this country every prince, even now, on his accession to the throne or on the birth of a son to him, remits some tax or founds some national institution. In ancient times the power and the opportunities of princes were great and their presents to their subjects on the occasion of some auspicious event were substantial and national. Every Indian heart will bound with gratitude if the Queen-Empress makes a present to her Indian people of some precious right, long and arduously asked for by them. It will not only be consistent with eastern fashions, but will also be worthy of a constitutional government which loves constitutional liberty. We take the liberty of pointing out the directions in which concessions may be made to the people of India on the coming memorable event so as to bind them closer and indissolubly to their enlightened and kind rulers. Representation in the legislative councils of India is a right which is not only dear to every Indian, but is one which is highly necessary for the welfare of India. This fact was forcibly placed before the Government of India by the last National Congress and by various political associations. The employment of Natives in the higher branches of the public service is a question which has for a long time been a matter of deep anxiety to the people of India. The Magna Charta of India proclaims equality of right to serve Her Majesty, but it has for a long time remained a dead letter. Frequent agitations to enforce the declared rights of the Indians have led to the nomination of the Public Service Commission, the result of the inquiry of which is not yet declared. But yet the raising of the age-limit for the Civil Service of India, or the holding of simultaneous examinations in England and in India for the covenanted service, or something of the kind, will be a graceful and opportune gift which will be prized by the people of India as a valuable and long-sought-for right. The natives of India form a quiet, loving and loyal nation and they will be grateful beyond measure or expression if their beloved Queen, the Empress of India, returns confidence for love and loyalty, and makes the fiftieth year of her rule of peace and prosperity over them an occasion for granting the precious boon of permission to carry arms or to serve as volunteers.

Poverty of India and its causes.

2. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 1st May, says:—The cultivators the labourers and other people in India are reduced to poverty, so much so that it is very difficult for anybody to say that they are not poor. We do not know how a country can be called prosperous when its people have neither sufficient food to eat, clothes to wear, nor place to rest in. The people of India have no other industry but cultivation left to them by which to earn their livelihood, as all articles of daily use are imported from foreign countries. No one can deny that this lamentable state of things is the result of British administration. No one will say that the English people or the British Government do these things intentionally and with a view to ruin us. Still it is perfectly true that this is the result of their administration. Everybody must admit the natural high-mindedness of Englishmen and the good intentions of Government, but self-interest and short-sightedness of British officers are the causes of this

sad result. While trying to do good to themselves and their country, they do not see the loss which they cause to India. If they had been a little liberal in their views and considered that their welfare depended upon the state of India and its people, the result would have been quite happy. India is governed by England's representatives, who have no sympathy for India. They have to remain here only for a few years and therefore they look only to their own interests. For the good administration of a country the people must have their representatives in the Legislative Councils. India greatly wants this privilege. This was one of the requests to Government made by the last National Congress, and we are of opinion that Government must soon comply with it.

The Gilzai rising in Afghanistan and some facts concerning the Amir and his able administration.

3. Mr. Pestanji Nasarvánji Dastur Meharjirána, who appears to be an Agent of the Amir of Afghanistan, contributes an article to the *Rást Goftár* (117) of the 1st May, in which he points out the insignificance of the Gilzai revolt in Afghanistan and sets forth particulars which tend to show that the Amir is quite the contrary of what several newspapers allege him to be. He says that from the information received from Cabul it appears that the Gilzai revolt is nothing but an ordinary rising, and that these empty-handed rebels will not be able to do anything before the Amir's artillery and army. The public must know for certain that the Amir, who is himself an excellent warrior and leads the army in person when necessary, as he did in the last revolt at Kandahar, will fight to the last and will never flee from the field of battle, as alleged in some quarters. The several rumours set afloat by persons who do not know Amir Abdul Rahman are entirely false. According to the opinion of the writer and his experience of the Amir at Cabul, if the latter rules over Afghanistan for as many years as he has already done, there will certainly be a wonderful change in it. There is no exaggeration in the opinion expressed with one voice by the people of Cabul that Afghanistan has never had, and will never have, a ruler like him. Though he very severely punishes all offences, it is necessary that such should be the case, otherwise the Afghans would have by this time set him at naught. Some persons accuse the Amir of being avaricious and indifferent to the introduction of reforms into his territories. But the fact is that he is anxious to introduce reforms and to encourage trade and industry, and he gives money to some persons to enable them to engage themselves in trade. He has established a municipality on a small scale, has opened a charitable dispensary and placed it in charge of qualified apothecaries, has begun to construct water-works for supplying the town with good water brought from Págmán, situated at a distance of from 18 to 20 miles, and has just opened a factory for manufacturing arms. Thefts have entirely disappeared and the people are now strictly prohibited from carrying arms, though formerly even a sweeper carried arms about him. Who can say that former Amirs displayed so much solicitude for the welfare of their subjects? Moreover, the Amir is not stingy. Those who say that he does not spend anything out of the annuity of twelve lákhs of rupees granted to him by the Government of India will be surprised to learn that the whole amount is spent by him in India itself in making purchases and ordering out goods from England. If one were to see the orders for purchases received by the contributor of this article, he would be convinced of it. The rumour about his army rebelling against him is without any foundation, for his attitude towards it is praiseworthy and he is liked by it. He is not selfish, but is anxious for the welfare of his territories and his subjects. Some doubt his loyalty to the British Government, but the pamphlet published by him, in which he has set forth his political views and sufficiently explained the position of the British and the Russians and their friendship, will show how loyal he is to the British Government.

The state of affairs in Afghanistan.

4. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 1st May, refers to the Gilzai revolt in Afghanistan and regrets that a large military expenditure for the defence of the North-Western Frontier and a consequent additional tax on the people are in store for India. [The *Ahmedabad Times* (78) of the 3rd May refers to the state of affairs in Afghanistan and to the probability of its leading

to a war between England and Russia, and requests Government to allow the Natives to enrol themselves as volunteers and to take such measures as will increase the love of the people for their rulers.]

Mahárája Dhulipsing in Russia.

5. In alluding to the report that Mahárája Dhulipsing is in Russia and moves about the country without a passport, the *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 2nd May, says :—The Mahárája should consider himself fortunate that notwithstanding his objectionable conduct the British Government regularly pays him and his family the pensions it has stipulated to do. In going under the protection of the Russians, Dhulipsing has injured no one but himself, for if he returns to England hereafter the British Government will not show him the consideration he has hitherto received at its hands, nor will the nobility of England invite him to their social gatherings or visit his residence as guests. His friends ought to open his eyes to the probability that should he once fall into the Russian meshes and accept the pay the Russians may give him, he would lose his personal liberty for ever. The Russians must be held to be labouring under a misapprehension if they believe that by giving protection to the thoughtless Mahárája the accomplishment of their designs on India will be facilitated, for not a single native of India entertains any sympathy for the Mahárája who did not remember India while he lived in luxury in England, who forsook his ancestral religion and who hastened the death of his mother. The British Government is right in not attaching the least importance to the circumstance of his seeking Russian protection. [A few papers of the week think that Mahárája Dhulipsing can have no influence whatever over the people of India, who have no sympathy for him, and that he will ruin himself by going over to Russia.]

Comments on the exodus to the hills of several high officials.

6. In an article headed "The flight to the hills," the *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 4th May, says :—It was somewhat different when the head of the administration with his personal staff and a few departmental heads used to go to the hills for a few months, but now the whole affair is a public scandal. Whole departments are transported to the hills and as many as possible hang on to the tails of the coats of high officials. The scandal loudly calls for attention. Is it not enough that the Viceroy, his Councillors and Secretaries should stay at Simla 8 months out of every 12? Why should the Press Commissioner, the Director-General of Railways, the Director-General of Telegraphs, and a host of other departmental heads swarm on the hills for two-thirds of every year? Why should there be a general scramble among all officers, high and low, to run up to the hills and pass some months there? And is it not perfectly well known all over the country how these months are passed? If, then, it is very necessary that the Viceroy and other provincial heads should have a hill sanitarium each, their visit should be limited to the shortest possible time and they should be accompanied by as few people as possible. It is a great humiliation, we say, to find the Viceroy presiding for eight months over Simla society, the morality of which is well known to the world. There is no reason why departmental heads should drag their various departments along with them to the hills. Economy, wisdom, morality—all require that the hill system should be abolished, and public opinion in this country can have no healthier exercise than to agitate against this evil until it is wiped out from the administration.

The Viceroy in Council should reside at Poona instead of at Calcutta and give up the annual exodus to Simla.

7. In noticing the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India anent the annual exodus to Simla, the *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 2nd May, observes :—It is not beneficial that the Supreme Government should spend a portion of the year at Simla and be out of touch with public opinion for that period, and the opinion held to the contrary by the Supreme Government is erroneous. For the proper administration of the country it is indispensable that the Viceroy in Council should be accessible to the public and should remain throughout the year within its easy reach. In place of Calcutta the Viceroy should station himself in a central place accessible to the public and nearer to England. Poona has been justly mentioned in the

despatch, and if His Excellency resides at that city in the monsoon, spends the hot season at the Mahábaleshvar hills and visits the different parts of the country in the cold season, there will be no reasonable complaint against the arrangement. [The *Rást Goftár* (117), in its issue of the 1st May, suggests Bombay as the seat of the Supreme Government.]

Comments on the reply of His Excellency Lord Reay to the address recently presented to him at Sátára.

8. In noticing the reply of His Excellency Lord Reay to the address presented to him at the darbár recently held at Sátára, the *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 3rd May, says:—The simple people of Sátára appeared satisfied with the reply of His Excellency in connection with the ábkári department, but the new ábkári arrangements made in Bombay which His Excellency praised so much have not materially removed the long-standing grievances of the people. Lord Reay's assurance that it was a mistake to assume that Government intended to abolish Arts colleges and to check higher education is a gratifying repetition of what His Excellency said on the subject of State education a few months ago and for which he was heartily thanked by the *Samáchár* at the time. His Excellency's utterances in regard to technical education raise a strong hope of some very beneficial concessions being granted to the public. Lord Reay's replies in connection with the prayer for the concession of the right of trial by jury and for a branch railway line to Sátára were, it is to be regretted, not satisfactory. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (102) of the 3rd and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79) of the 4th May also express satisfaction with the sentiments expressed by His Excellency in connection with the proposed introduction of technical education into this presidency.]

The memorial protesting against the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, disapproved.

9. With reference to the memorial addressed to the Government of Bombay by the leading inhabitants of Bombay protesting against the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate and praying that the post should be reserved for a trained and skilled lawyer well acquainted with every detail of local affairs, the *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 3rd May, observes:—The memorial specially pleads the claims of Mr. Webb to the appointment, and advocates that the post should be reserved for a trained barrister or solicitor, and hence there was no need of the Natives signing this document. In 1874 a Native gentleman was appointed Chief Presidency Magistrate, and then the local English newspapers and several Europeans raised against this appointment such a loud outcry as to induce Government to reserve the post for a European, and this rule has been hitherto followed to the utter neglect of the claims of the Natives to this office. The signing of the present memorial by the Natives amounts to their foregoing their right to the post and is therefore undesirable. There has been a block in the Covenanted Civil Service of this presidency, and when a Civil Servant fit for the post of the Presidency Magistrate was available, there was no reason why he should be passed over and the appointment be conferred on a private individual. Mr. Crawley-Boevey is active, competent and able, and is a trained barrister to boot. Several of the Native Magistrates in Bombay did not regularly study law and yet they performed their duties satisfactorily, and there is nothing whatever to raise any misgivings as to Mr. Crawley-Boevey failing to learn soon the local laws and customs, if he be ignorant of them. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (102) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

Signatures to the memorial protesting against the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate alleged to have been obtained under a misrepresentation.

10. A Gujaráti Hindu and two Pársi tradesmen, in a communication addressed to the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 6th May, state as follows under their real names:—The other day a Pársi brought to our respective shops a memorial representing that it was a petition praying Government to appoint a Native to the post of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and asked us to sign the memorial, and we signed it. We now find that the memorial above alluded to was a protest against the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey and we evidently signed it under a misrepresentation.

11. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 2nd May, says :—Sir William Wedderburn's departure from these shores after a residence of twenty-five years in this country will cause a void, which, we are afraid, it will not be easy to fill up. He has during all this time so closely identified himself with the legitimate aspirations of the people, and so steadily and unflinchingly worked for them, with them, and by them, that there is not one educated Native who does not feel that in Sir William's departure we are all losing from this country not a stranger, but one whom we have all along been accustomed to regard as one of us. By the geniality of his manners and the genuineness of his sympathies he has won the highest esteem and regard of the people amidst whom he has lived for nearly a quarter of a century. No public man among the Natives on this side of India has ever hesitated to take him into his confidence on public questions, and every one among us looked upon him as a sincere well-wisher of the country. There is no exaggeration in the statement when we say that the feeling in the Deccan generally, and in Poona particularly, towards our departing friend is one of the most lively and enthusiastic gratitude. And that feeling is not confined to men of education and enlightenment, whose powers of appreciation are of course always keener than those of their less educated countrymen, but from information of the most reliable character which we have received, we are in a position to say that even the orthodox Shástris and the ordinary run of people are unanimous in acknowledging the services which Sir William has rendered to the people of this country. Everywhere in the Deccan, where Sir William's name is very widely known, it is felt that we are losing a true "pillar of the Empire,"—a most trusted friend, who has lived in this country a life of sincere devotion to its advancement and its welfare. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in their issues of the 2nd and 6th May respectively, and several papers of the week, express similar sentiments.]

Praises of Sir William Wedderburn, Bart.

12. The *Native Opinion* (10) of the 1st May is glad to learn that the Honourable K. T. Telang, C.I.E., has been appointed Government Professor of Law during the absence of Mr. T. Leith on leave, thinks that like the Berár Educational Department at least the Presidency Law School might be manned by competent men like Mr. Telang by way of experiment, and has no doubt that Government will have no reason to regret such a trial.

Approval of the appointment of the Honourable K. T. Telang as Acting Government Professor of Law, Bombay.

13. The *Broach Samáchár* (85) of the 5th May refers to the recent suicide at Khetwádi, Bombay, of a Pársi girl who was married only the previous day, and observes that there must be some secret about the affair and that it is a matter for regret that the coroner's jury was not able to state the real cause of her death. When such is the case, what is the use, asks the paper, of such an enquiry? If the object of holding inquests over the dead bodies of persons be served by such enquiries, they are nothing but a farce. The paper then complains of the objectionable constitution of coroner's juries, by which wayfarers incompetent to discharge the functions of a juror and unacquainted with the English language are forced to serve on them, of the great haste with which the enquiry is conducted and of the real facts being concealed from the jury by the witnesses called before it, and adds that a large portion of the verdict is a stereotyped one.

Coroner's juries in Bombay and their way of doing work.

14. A correspondent, writing from Násik to the *Subodh Patrika* (12) in its issue of the 1st May, refers to the suspension from office of Ráo Sáheb Rámchandra Krishna Vinze, Acting Mámlatdár of Násik, after an inquiry by the Collector into the petition of the inhabitants of Trimbak complaining of oppression practised by the Ráo Sáheb in collecting subscriptions for the Jubilee celebration, and says :—It cannot be said what the affair will end in. But looking at the way in which

Suspension from office of Ráo Sáheb Rámchandra Krishna Vinze, Acting Mámlatdár of Násik.

Government do things it is likely that the Ráo Sáheb will be given promotion and transferred to some other place for zealously performing his duty. Generally Government do not find fault with their own officers. If the Ráo Sáheb is connected with an influential person who can act as a medium of advancement, and if he goes to the Revenue Commissioner and entreats him for mercy, the latter may perhaps forgive him. As His Excellency the Governor is a thorough gentleman and the offender a Native, there is, however, a great chance of justice being done in the matter.

Exaction of money from the ryots by the talátis in the Parántij and Daskroi tálukás of the Ahmedabad District.

15. In its local columns, the *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad of the 5th May refers to the enquiry now being held in the complaint made by six ryots of the Parántij Táluka about the taláti taking a certain amount of money from every ryot, complains of the exactions of the mukhi (village headman) and the taláti from the ryots and of the difficulty in exposing them, as the matádárs (signers of village deeds) also share in them, and observes that strong complaints are made in the Daskroi Táluka in this matter. If Mr. Lely or Mr. Hope had been in charge of the district, these men would, adds the paper, have long ago come to their senses. The *Hitechchhu* hopes that the enquiry in question in the Parántij Táluka will be conducted with patience.

Wreck of the S. S. *Tasmania* and the loss suffered by the Mahárája of Jodhpur.

16. The *Satyá Shodhak* (58), in its issue of the 1st May, refers to the wreck of the S. S. *Tasmania* and observes:—The Mahárája of Jodhpur has suffered a great loss in losing his precious jewellery to the value of 4 lákhs. According to some it was worth 12 lákhs and some say that it was invaluable. It is reported that the steamer was wrecked on account of the negligence of her officers, but God only knows whether their neglect had any connection with the precious jewellery!!

Complaint regarding great delay in the distribution of the post received at Ahmedabad by the Bombay mail train.

17. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 4th May, writing from Ahmedabad, says:—The mail train from Bombay arrives at this station at about 9-30 in the morning, and yet the letters received by this train do not reach the addressees till 12 in the noon and sometimes till 2 in the afternoon, causing thereby much inconvenience to the public. It is impossible to leave Ahmedabad by the afternoon train after getting the day's post. The postal authorities ought to remedy this grievance.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Suggestions to the Viceregal Legislative Council regarding the passing of new Acts.

18. The *Jagad-hitechchhu* (34), in its issue of the 30th April, says:—Twenty-four Acts were passed in the Viceregal Legislative Council last year, and from the Acts passed during the three months of the current year it seems that the number of Acts that will have been passed by the end of this year will far exceed that of the last year. It would be well if Government were to stop the work of framing new Acts which they seem determined to force upon us. Almost all the Acts passed during the last year are ruinous to our interests. What has the Income-tax Act done? We are completely broken down under its burden. What benefit have we derived from the Agriculturists' Relief Act? It has created ill-feeling between the ryot and the sávkárs. The ryot is dying of starvation, while the capital of the sávkárs is lying idle. It is generally the case that Government and the ryot do not properly understand each other. The ryot wants one thing and Government give him another. We cannot say that Government do this intentionally. We only request Government to stop the work of passing new Acts for a few years, and if Government comply with our request we are sure the ryot will be much benefited. Government

should always consult public opinion before enacting any new legislative measure.

Criticism on the City of Bombay Municipal Bill, 1887.

19. With reference to the City of Bombay Municipal Bill, 1887, which is about to be introduced into the Bombay Legislative Council, the *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 2nd May, observes:—It is objectionable that the Municipal Commissioner should be clothed with the authority mentioned in clause (*g*) of section 37. It might so happen that after a long and full discussion upon a motion or question, several members of the Corporation might leave the meeting on account of lateness, and should the Commissioner at this time announce to the presiding authority that the business was of special importance, the matter would have to be deferred to the next meeting, subjecting it to a fresh discussion. The authority proposed to be vested in the Commissioner should be granted to the Corporation, which should decide the question by a majority. The people of Bombay are much beholden to Lord Reay's Government for the provision of the Bill that the Town Council shall appoint its own Chairman—a demand that was long and unsuccessfully made by Bombay. However, the provision that the Municipal Commissioner shall be *ex-officio* additional member of the Town Council is objectionable, and still more is it so that he should be eligible for the chairmanship by election. The experience gained in regard to the Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta being chairman of the town council of that city ought to dissuade Bombay from following a similar course. The provision that one-half of the members of the Town Council shall retire annually in rotation is very appropriate, but a rider should be added to it that of the six retiring members four should be out of those appointed by the Corporation and the remaining two out of those nominated by Government. The Corporation should have the authority to decide whether a Deputy Commissioner is wanted, and on its recommendation Government should appoint him. It is objectionable that the Deputy should take the Commissioner's place and exercise his powers in the absence of the latter. [The *Yajdán Parast* (135), in its issue of the 1st May, says that many of the arrangements proposed in the new Bill are objectionable. Though the constitution of the Corporation has been altered, its powers have, observes the paper, not been increased,—nay, on the contrary, they have been reduced. The proposal that the Municipal Commissioner should be an *ex-officio* member of both the Corporation and the Town Council is certainly objectionable, as he can no longer be looked upon as a servant of these bodies, and the Native members in the local Legislative Council ought to make strong endeavours to have this proposal rejected. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (105), in its issue of the 1st May, remarks that no additional powers appear to have been granted by the new Bill to the Corporation to protect the interests of the rate-payers, that the Municipal Commissioner has been given greater power than heretofore, and that Government have added to the burden by proposing the permanent appointment of an Assistant Municipal Commissioner.]

Part III.—*Education.*

The Deccan College and the Deccan Education Society.

20. Referring to Lord Reay's speech in reply to the address of the Sátára Municipality regarding the transfer of the Deccan College, the *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 3rd May, says:—The Deccan Education Society was formerly willing to take over the Deccan College on the conditions originally proposed by Government, but the Society is quite unwilling to do so under the new conditions, as it will thereby lose its independence and will have to be under the control of a special board consisting of three nominees of Government and six of the Deccan Education Society. It is long since the unwillingness of the Society was communicated to Government, but as the views of the latter were not made public, the paper did not like to write on the subject at length before this. But now that the resolution of Government on the subject will soon be published and the reasons thereof have been made the

subject of a public speech by His Excellency Lord Reay, the paper sees no objection to write on the matter. The principal reason why the Society declined to accept the new conditions is the necessity which they entail for the Society's remaining under the control of a board containing as it will some Government nominees and the consequent loss of a chance to display the ability of Natives to conduct a college independently of Europeans as the originators of the Fergusson College intended to do. Besides, there is every likelihood of a split occurring sooner or later between the Government nominees and the independent members of the College Board. The intention and the strength with which they started the Fergusson College being still extant, they do not approve of the formation of a board; not because they do not want Government aid, but because they cannot submit to a greater curtailment of their freedom than that to which missionary institutions receiving grant-in-aid from Government are subject to. They recollect that it was not for such subservience that they resigned Government service. They will take the Deccan College if Government and the people have confidence in them, but are willing to be let alone if the public cannot trust them. By their refusal to accept the Deccan College they think it will be allowed to continue, and the necessity for a second college shortly arising, the Fergusson College will, with the support of the public, go on successfully. Thus their refusal will, in their opinion, be beneficial to the interests of the Deccan without in any way interfering with their independence. Even pecuniarily the Society cannot be a gainer by the new arrangement, as the Government grant of Rs. 10,000 must be spent on the two European Professors and the College maintained in other respects on the fees. Under these circumstances the Deccan Education Society disapproved of the new proposals and informed Government of their inability to accept them. Now the Governor says that in the event of the Society's declining to accept the new terms all promises of help heretofore made to the Fergusson College will have to be withdrawn and the College will receive no help from Government in future. This statement of His Excellency the Governor is, no doubt, becoming; but it is not likely to alter the mind of the Society in any way. It is true that Government may be unable to help the Society for the present for want of funds, but if there is money available, industry, independence and disinterestedness cannot fail to be recognized by Government some time or other. The starters of the Fergusson College are fully aware of the remark (of Bhavabhûti) that "Time is unlimited and space is ample" and have sufficient patience. Some days are favourable and some adverse, but it is as certain as anything that the Fergusson College will firmly stand to compete with the Deccan College. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 2nd May, observes:—The Government has hit upon the board as an arrangement to satisfy all the parties concerned, but the success of the scheme is doubtful. The Deccan Education Society has plainly declared its unwillingness to take over the College under the new terms. What expedient will then be resorted to? It is true that the Government of Bombay is anxious to solve the question of retrenchment in the Educational Department without hurting the feelings of the public, because Lord Reay is a man who respects public opinion; but Government must bear in mind that the public will not be satisfied with superficially agreeable arrangements. A scheme which will put the College into a state worse than what it would have been in under the Deccan Education Society cannot be said to be made in deference to public opinion. The people want the Deccan College to be in no way neglected. But this is a question of money and the Government of India is not going to give a pie more for educational purposes. Such excuses will not, however, do with the people, whose discontentment on account of retrenchment in educational expenditure will remain the same. The public attention is now engrossed by the question of the Deccan College, and it is to be hoped that Government will remove their anxiety in a satisfactory manner.]

21. In noticing the views expressed by His Excellency the Governor in his reply to the address presented to him by the municipality of Sátára in connection with the proposed amalgamation of the Deccan College and the P. E. Class of the Fergusson College, the *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the

3rd May, says:—It is to be regretted that Government should seriously think of withdrawing their connection with the Deccan College, but this is done under a strong financial pressure, and the proposed arrangements are to a great extent satisfactory. Care should, however, be taken that efficient graduates of European Universities are engaged now and for a long time to come to teach English, History, Logic and one or two other special subjects in the amalgamated College, the administration of which should be entrusted to a committee appointed by the Deccan Education Society, and composed of representatives of the Hindu, Pársi, Mahomedan and Christian communities of the Deccan.

Appointment of an honorary assistant master in the Surat High School approved.

22. In its local columns, the *Gujarát Mitrá* (73) of the 1st May approves of the action of Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector, and Mr. Uttamrám in appointing Mr. Madanlál Lalubhái Munsif an honorary assistant master in the Surat High School from the 24th ultimo, and says that this is the first instance of its kind.

Alleged favouritism in the appointment of Mr. Mansukhrám Premji as a teacher in the Sánand Táluka School.

23. The *Praja Mat* (115), in its issue of the 30th April, expresses surprise at influence finding its way into the Educational Department, and observes that it has received information about many cases of the kind, which it will, if possible, publish hereafter. It then complains of the appointment of Mr. Mansukhrám Premji, a clerk in the office of the Deputy Educational Inspector. Ahmedabad, on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem as a teacher in the Sánand Táluka School in place of Mr. Parshotam Mugatrám on a salary of about Rs. 50, and remarks that Mr. Mansukhrám has never served as a teacher, that he is not educated at a training college for teachers, that several rightful claimants have by his appointment been superseded, and that people suspect that this favour has been shown to him in consequence of his having been employed in the office of the Deputy Educational Inspector. If the nomination has been made in accordance with the rules of the department the paper has no objection to take. But if Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector, be ignorant of this appointment, he and the Director of Public Instruction ought to take severe notice of it with a view to protect the claims of other men.

A request to Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector, Northern Division.

24. The same newspaper says that it has received an anonymous letter by post in which the writer states that a clerk in the employ of a Deputy Educational Inspector openly keeps illicit intercourse with the wife of a school-master and that at his instigation the Deputy Inspector oppresses other school-masters. The paper thinks the statement to be true and the anonymous writer to be a victim to oppression, and adds that if the latter were to come forward to substantiate it, it would publish the letter. In the meantime the *Praja Mat* requests Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, to find out the kárkun in question and to punish him in order to clear his department of suspicion.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

Grievances of passengers by the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

25. The *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 25th May, complains of the indifference of the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities to the comfort of passengers and of that of the Bombay Government to the matter, and observes that the Hindu pilgrims to Dákor suffer great inconvenience and trouble by the want of a platform at the Dákor station. It then complains of the rush of, and annoyance caused to, passengers at the Ahmedabad and other important stations owing to there being only one ticket-collector and of over-crowding in carriages, and remarks that on occasions like that of the fair at Dákor the Railway Company carries passengers in cattle-trucks and waggons owing to want of carriages. The over-crowding in carriages may be seen at the time of the departure of the Ahmedabad mail train from Grant Road, Charni Road and

other stations and at the Dákor, Ambáji, Sidhpur and other fairs. Sometimes the passengers are not given tickets owing to want of accommodation on the occasion of these fairs. If His Excellency Lord Reay were to witness these sights he would strongly declaim against them, as the new Governor of Madras did at Madras. The paper hopes that Government will not fail to attend to the matter.

The late Pársi tiger-slayer and a complaint against the B. B. & C. I. Railway in connection with the removal of the wounded sportsman to Bombay from Navsári for medical treatment.

26. The *Rást Goftár* (117), in its issue of the 1st May, gives particulars of the encounter with a tiger near Bánsda of Mr. Hormasji Edalji Kotwál, and says that though 12 hours' previous notice was given to the station-master at Navsári to have a first-class compartment for 4 persons reserved to bring the famous tiger-slayer to Bombay when the train arrived at Navsári, it was found that no compartment was reserved, as requested. As no room could be found either in a first or second-class carriage, the party had, adds the paper, to travel in a small third-class compartment, though the station-master did all he could for them. The wounded sportsman had to suffer so much inconvenience and pain that it is no wonder that a sick man's death should be hastened by such a long journey.

A suggestion to the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities about the sale of ice to passengers during the hot season.

27. The *Broach Mitrá* (84), in its issue of the 4th May, suggests that arrangements should be made for the sale of ice to passengers by the passenger and mixed trains of the B. B. & C. I. Railway during the hot season in the same way as those made for the purpose on the mail train, and adds that it would be supplying a real want as these trains run during the day. It is necessary that the supply of ice should last till the arrival of the trains at Ahmedabad and that it should be sold at one uniform rate.

Grievances of third-class passengers by the Rajputana-Málwa Railway.

28. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (73), in its issue of the 1st May, complains of the insufficiency of rolling stock, the accommodation of Bhangis and Dheds in the same carriages with Hindus of other denominations, and the miserable condition of third-class carriages on the Rajputána-Málwa Railway and of the inconvenience and trouble to which passengers are put in consequence. The paper thinks that the Railway Company ought to redress these grievances, and particularly that about the accommodation of the lower castes, and says:—The Government and the railway authorities must remember that they exist on the revenue derived from the people and have no right, therefore, to force their own foreign notions down the throats of the people. The Indian people would rather do without a railway than put up with the loss of their religion. When even the lowest European or Eurasian is provided a third-class compartment, when a whole carriage is reserved for one railway officer, what prevents Government from setting apart a compartment for Dheds and Bhangis in one of the daily trains? Do European officers imagine that they are accustoming people to travel with the above-named low castes? Let us tell them that the past two hundred years have not enabled the Europeans to comprehend the Indian mind, and numerous efforts on their part have in no way modified the intensity of religious feelings of the Indian people. Let them understand clearly that acts, on their part, repugnant to the religious feelings of the people are only adding fuel to fire, and are alienating day by day, from themselves and from the Government, the sympathy of the Native public.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

Local self-government at Ahmedabad and the attitude of Government officials towards it.

29. The *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 5th May, publishes an abstract of the attendance of the local municipal commissioners at the meetings of the municipality during 1885-86, the attendance prior to and after the introduction of the scheme of local self-government being given separately, and remarks that it

will be seen from it that the Assistant Collector, the Executive Engineer, the Civil Surgeon and other officers used to attend at least half the aggregate number of meetings before local self-government was introduced, while after its introduction 5 Government officers attended the meetings once, 1 twice and 1 four times out of 17 sittings, with the exception of Ráo Sáheb Narsilál and A'báji Vishnu Káthavate who attended 13 and 11 sittings respectively. Moreover, in the managing committee no European has worked as a member during the year. It will also be seen from the abstract that the attendance of the elected members was greater than that of the appointed ones. It can therefore be easily imagined how Government officials are displeased with the scheme of self-government and how anxious they are for its failure. It is not improbable that they try to make the elected members unpopular among the people by making them undertake costly but unnecessary new works through the exercise of pressure upon them or by other means and thereby try to injure the cause of self-government. The foundations of self-government must therefore be weak and Government ought to make minute enquiries before implicitly relying upon the reports of their officers. The Native nominees of Government are advised to think well over the object of those who propose the carrying out of costly new works by imposing fresh taxes on the people.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

Comments on the policy of Government in keeping empty the treasury of Native Princes.

30. Referring to the investment of 3½ krors of the State treasure of Gwalior in the Government loan, the *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 1st May, says:—The Native Princes and Chiefs have to give entertainments to high Government officers and to contribute to the funds started by them. They have always to do something or other of this nature, and consequently they are obliged to collect money by robbing their subjects. Besides this they have to contribute occasionally large amounts towards funds similar to the Lady Dufferin's and the Jubilee Funds. The paramount power is ready to punish the Native Princes who incur debt and impose heavy taxes on their subjects. They are on this account considered unfit to rule over their States and are deprived of their kingdom and forced to retire on a small annual grant. Old men are of opinion that Government have now invented a new method of emptying the treasuries of those Princes and Chiefs who are rich and who can save some money even after spending it on entertainments and other matters. The suspicion first arose at the time when a large amount of cash was removed from the Gáikwád's treasury into that of the British Government during the Diváns hip of Sir T. Mádhav Ráo. Now 3½ krors are at once removed from the Gwalior treasury, and therefore it is said that this is in accordance with the new policy of keeping empty the treasury of Native Princes. According to their opinion the object of Government in doing so is that the money should not be useful to the subjects of Native Princes and that the latter should not have any money at hand. The officers of Government think that if much money were allowed to remain with the Native Princes there would be a likelihood of its being used against them. It is for the public to judge whether the old people are right in their conjecture or not. When the amount was removed from the Gáikwád's treasury Government promised to repay it on demand, but refused to repay the capital when they were asked to do so. In short, according to the opinion of old people the policy of Government is to reduce their subjects to poverty, and this is much to be regretted. Government are the more responsible in the matter of removing money from the Gáikwád's and the Scindia's treasury as it was done during the minority of the Princes. Moreover the Prince of Gwalior is now praised for his wisdom in making over the amount to the British Government. This will induce others to follow his example. The people should bear in mind that Government are doing their duty, and they should take a lesson from them in this matter and should try for their own welfare and that of their country.

31. The *Praja Mat* (115), in its issue of the 30th April, says that His Highness Balsinhji, the Thákor of Wadhwán, is oppressing his subjects. He is, remarks the paper, trying to avenge himself on some of the leading members of the Bania and Bráhman communities and to harass them for their successful opposition to the rules issued by the House Officer some months ago, for instance, those Baniás and Bráhmans who were practising as vakils in the Darbári court and who opposed the said rules have been prevented from practising as vakils. Moreover, no stamp paper is sold to the public to effect the sale or mortgage of houses, nor are the documents concerning them registered. This is a hardship to the people. As the building of houses or repairing them is not permitted, workmen and labourers are idle. As the treasury is empty, the State employés have not been paid for the last 5 months. The brother of a sávkár named Khima Jhaver is said to have been kept under surveillance without any strong reasons for so doing. It is said that some persons are being harassed with false charges of making false documents. Endeavours are, it is said, being made to levy a tax called the Chánla Vera from the people. [The *Ahmedabad Times* (78) of the 3rd May observes that it is a matter for regret if the complaint made by the *Praja Mat* be true, and advises the Thákor and his subjects to live at peace with one another. The *Nyáyadarshak* (112) of the 2nd May is not inclined to believe the complaint to be true, thinks that some dissatisfied subjects of the Thákor wish to prejudice British officers against him by maligning him and advises him to please the people by redressing their grievances, if any.]

Complaint of oppression by His Highness Balsinhji, the Thákor of Wadhwán.

32. The *Nyáyadarshak* (112), in its issue of the 2nd May, writes:—Our correspondent at Mahi Kántha sends us the following questions and we wish that Lieutenant-Colonel William Scott, Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, would enquire into them, viz., (1) whether after the death of the Thákor of Mánsa Rs. 15,000 in cash and ornaments and household furniture of the value of Rs. 4,000 were not given to some person by some man connected with the State and what were the reasons for so doing; (2) whether Rs. 1,400 were not taken by some person from an employé in the Revar zilla of Mahanpur and Rs. 250 from a female residing in Khadál; (3) whether Rs. 600 have not been received by some party in an opium case; and (4) whether the Thákor of Ghodásar and the Miya of the Punádra State have not given Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 1,500 respectively to some persons, and whether it is not necessary to enquire of these princes about the matter? An enquiry into the affair will remove the suspicion entertained by the people.

A request to Lieutenant-Colonel William Scott, Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

33. In a news-letter from Mándvi, Cutch, the *Hitechchhu* (74) of the 5th May states that though certain persons who wanted to start a printing-press at Bhuj sent petitions to the Diván of Cutch and to the Political Agent, no permission has been given to them and that they have therefore been disappointed.

No printing-press allowed to be started at Bhuj in the Cutch State.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
13th May 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 7th May 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Afghanistan :
The Gilzai rising in — and some facts concerning the Amir and his able administration 5
The state of affairs in — 5
Appointments :
Approval of the appointment of the Honourable K. T. Telang as Acting Government Professor of Law, Bombay 8
Disapproval of the memorial protesting against the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay 7
Signatures to the memorial protesting against the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate alleged to have been obtained under a misrepresentation ... 7
Coroner's juries in Bombay : The — and their way of doing work ... 8
Mahárája Dhulipsing : Comments on the presence of — in Russia ... 6
Migration to the hills :
Comments on the — of several high officials 6
Observation that the Viceroy in Council should reside at Poona instead of at Calcutta and give up the annual exodus to Simla . 6
Postal matters : Complaint regarding the great delay in the distribution of the post received at Ahmedabad by the Bombay mail train ... 9
Poverty of India : The — and its causes 4
Public Service :
Exactions of money from the ryots by the talátis in the Parántij and Daskroi tálukás of the Ahmedabad District 9
Praises of Sir William Wedderburn, Bart. 8
Suspension from office of Ráo Sáheb Rámchandra Krishna Vinze, Acting Mámlatdár of Nasik 8
Public utterances : Comments on the reply of His Excellency Lord Reay to the address recently presented to him at Sátára 7
Queen's Jubilee : Concession of important political rights to the people of India recommended in commemoration of the celebration of the — in England 4
Wreck of the S. S. *Tasmania* : The — and the loss suffered by the Mahárája of Jodhpur 9

PART II.—*Legislation*—

City of Bombay Municipal Bill, 1887 : Criticism on the — 10
New Acts : Suggestions to the Viceregal Legislative Council regarding the passing of— 9

PART III.—*Education*—

Deccan College : The — and the Deccan Education Society :
The *Jáme Jamshed* 11
The *Kesari* 10
Educational Inspector, Northern Division : A request to Mr. Giles,— 12
Honorary Assistant Master : Appointment of an — in the Surat High School approved 12
School-masters : Alleged favouritism in the appointment of Mr. Mansukhrám Premji as a teacher in the Sánand Táluka school ... 12

PART IV.—*Railways*—

B. B. &. C. I. Railway :
A suggestion to the — authorities about the sale of ice to passengers during the hot season 13
Grievances of passengers by the — 12
The late Pársi tiger-slayer and a complaint against the — in connection with the removal of the wounded sportsman to Bombay from Navsári for medical treatment 13
Rajputána-Málwa Railway : Grievances of third-class passengers by the — 13

Page.

PART V.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad: Local self-government at — and the attitude of Government officials towards it 13

PART VI.—*Native States*—

Cutch: No printing-press allowed to be started at Bhuj in the — State... 15
Kántha: A request to Lieutenant-Colonel William Scott, Political Agent,— 15
Native Princes: Comments on the policy of Government in keeping empty the treasury of — 14
Wadhwán: Complaint of oppression by His Highness Bálsinhji, the Thákor of — 15

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18 JUN. 87

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 14th May 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARA'THI			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*14	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*20	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
21	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	200
*22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
*37	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
39	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
41	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
42	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
43	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
45	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
48	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhece Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
55	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
*61	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
63	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
64	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
65	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*66	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
*69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
70	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*72	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
76	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
80	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
81	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
82	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
84	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
87	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
*88	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
89	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
90	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
91	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
92	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
93	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
94	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
95	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
96	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
97	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
98	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
99	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
100	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	200
*101	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	800
102	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,350
103	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	100
104	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	2,027
105	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,500
106	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	100
*107	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahúdha	Weekly	400
108	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	1,412
109	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	750
110	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	400
111	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	500
112	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	225
113	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	200
114	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	490
115	„ Praja Mata	Ahmedabad	Do.	

Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
116	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
117	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
119	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
121	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
122	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
126	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
*127	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
128	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
129	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
130	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
131	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
*132	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
133	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
134	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
135	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
*136	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
137	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
138	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
139	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
*140	„ Ketaki	Belgaum	Do.	150
*141	„ Nibande Málike	Dhárwár	Monthly	200
142	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
143	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
144	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
145	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
146	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
147	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
148	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
*149	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
150	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Mahárâshtrâ Mitrâ* (42), in its issue of the 5th May, writes:—

Russian intrigues in India.

Russian intrigues are different in different places. The other day Russia presented to the French Government a sword bearing an inscription fully explaining her object. It appears that Russian spies have descended on India. The Russians appear to be more dexterous than the English in gaining over others to their side. As missionaries catch people in their nets by the influence of religious principles, so these people win the hearts of others under the pretence of a desire to save them from their miserable condition. They send to princes presents of rings with inscriptions to the effect that all people should be ready to assist them in the carrying out of the divine command which they have received to relieve the people of India from the miseries of thraldom. But if it is believed that we shall be gained over to the side of the Russians in the same way in which we have been favourable to the English, the natives of India should be granted military privileges and thus their allegiance should be secured.

2. The *Pratod* (52), in its issue of the 9th May, refers to a law in Germany whereby all men in that country above the age of 17 are compelled to undergo military training with a view to be able to serve in the army in times of emergency, and advises the natives of India to resume the practice of manly exercises such as riding, swimming, shooting, running, &c., which were much in vogue before the advent of the English and which are now replaced by more peaceful and less manly pursuits such as reading light literature, driving in carriages, sitting in easy chairs, &c., and thereby to make themselves hardy soldiers in order to fight against the Russians if necessary, as mere social agitations such as that in favour of widow-marriage, the movement in the defence of Rakhmábái and similar others will be of no practical use in the event of a Russian invasion.

Necessity for the practice of manly exercises by the natives of India.

3. In referring to the departure for England of a Káthiáwári woman named Devdebái, the *Gujaráti* (98) of the 8th May gives particulars of the petition which she is going to present personally to Her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of the Jubilee celebration praying for the release of her two brothers Válárám and Fakira Mánsiya of the Charkha Táluka in Káthiáwár, who were transported for life in May 1881, the former for the murder of his wife whose chastity he suspected and the latter for abetting his brother in the commission of the said offence. It remarks that she has prayed in the petition for the release of at least Fakira if both of her brothers cannot be released, and hopes that the petition will meet with favourable consideration.

A petition to Her Majesty the Queen for the release of two murderers of Káthiáwár on the occasion of the Jubilee.

4. Almost all the papers of the week refer with regret to the retirement of Sir William Wedderburn from the Indian public service, and write in more or less eulogistic terms of his career in India both as an officer and as a private gentleman. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 8th May, says:—Sir William Wedderburn treated us as though we were in no way inferior to Europeans. It is the assumption of superiority on the part of European officials in India that mars the chance of cordial relations being established between the rulers and the ruled. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 11th May, writes:—There are few civilians who have rendered such eminent services to Government as Sir William Wedderburn has done. But most of his services are such as no Government report or resolution can adequately record, and these truly great services form the secret of his success. It is an unfortunate but indisputable fact that members of the Indian Civil Service cannot identify themselves with the people among whom they live without being looked on with cold eyes by the other members of the service and without their success in official career being retarded, as was the case with Sir William Wedderburn himself. Under such a Government as that of Lord Reay a man of Sir William's abilities and sympathies will be selected for the highest and most responsible appointments,

Sir William Wedderburn and his Indian career.

but Lord Reay has not been always Governor of Bombay, and during the time of some of his predecessors Sir William's claims to promotion were sometimes overlooked. The *Subodh Patrika* (12) of the 8th May says:—Few persons in the position of Sir William have earned or deserved such confidence and such affection from the Native public as he did. A true friend of the people, he takes a place in the affection of the people of Western India only next to Lord Ripon. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 8th May, observes:—Fearlessly, but unobtrusively, has this genuine son of Britain discharged his duties as a member of the distinguished service to which he belonged, and resolutely and righteously has he fulfilled the higher and the nobler duty which he owed as an Englishman to the subject races among whom it was his lot to live and move during the twenty-seven years of his public career. Indifferent to official smile or frown, he worked hard to bring the rulers and the ruled in closer unity and sympathy. The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 9th May wishes that Sir William should be appointed Governor of Bombay some time or other.

Approval of the rumoured appointment of Mr. P. M. Mehta to the Bombay Legislative Council.

5. The *Din Bandhu* (5) and the *Dnyán Chakshu* (6) of the 8th and the 11th May respectively approve of the rumoured appointment of Mr. P. M. Mehta to the Bombay Legislative Council and observe that His Excellency Lord Reay will be highly praised for his good selection in this case, as he has been on previous occasions. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (105) and the *Yajdán Parast* (135) of the 8th and the *Broach Samáchár* (85) of the 12th May take a similar view.]

Satisfaction expressed with the result of the labours of the Forest Commission.

6. With reference to the report of the Bombay Forest Commission, the *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 13th May, hopes that Government will adopt the recommendations made by the Commission for the removal of the grievances of the agriculturists, draws the attention of the Forest authorities to the special minute recorded by Ráo Sáheb Rámchandra Trimbak A'chárya, a member of the Commission, and observes that the result of the labours of the Commission is on the whole satisfactory and that if the Forest Act is administered with good intentions much of its bitterness will disappear.

The suggestion made by the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, in connection with the European General Hospital disapproved.

7. In alluding to the report that the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay have recommended to Government that the Port Trust should be prohibited from erecting tall buildings on the land situated on the other side of the Frere Road to the east of the European General Hospital, the *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 12th May, says:—The Port Trust property has become very valuable, and if the recommendation mentioned above be adopted, the Trust will lose a large amount of money, while the hospital will derive no benefit from it. The European hospital has such a large compound as no other hospital in Bombay has, and the erection of tall buildings on the Port Trust property will not interfere with the free ventilation or sanitation of the hospital. It is therefore to be hoped that Government will refuse to adopt the recommendation made by the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner.

Disapproval of Government resolution regarding fee to be charged to a certain class of patients attending public hospitals and dispensaries for advice and medicine given to them.

8. The *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 12th May, complains of the British Government taking money from the people of India by various devices, such as the taxation of water used for cultivation, the duty on salt, the great increase in school-fees and various other taxes, remarks that it is the misfortune of India that notwithstanding the annual revenue of about 80 krors of rupees her public debt should go on increasing every year by krors of rupees, and strongly condemns the new resolution of Government to levy a fee of 8 annas for medical advice and 3 annas for medicine for the first day, and 4 annas for advice and 3 annas for medicine for the following days from those who pay the income tax and those municipal, local boards' and Government servants who draw more than Rs. 25 per mensem when they go to

hospitals and dispensaries for relief. It says that it would not be wrong to style this new burden an offspring of the income-tax. It then dwells on the inconvenience the new resolution will cause to the people, and sums up by saying that this fresh tax is oppressive and opposed to justice, and that it will increase falsehood and bribery and ruin truth, that it would be better for Government to close all hospitals and that Government should think well over the matter before enforcing their resolution. [The *Ahmedabad Times* (78) of the 10th, the *Svadesh Bandhu* (127) of the 11th and the *Dhárwár Vritt* (25) of the 12th May also disapprove of the resolution and say that it should be cancelled.]

Ill-treatment of patients by Dr. C. M. Rodrigues in charge of the Pandharpur Dispensary.

9. The *Pandhari Mitrá* (47), in its issue of the 8th May, says that the people of Pandharpur have forwarded a petition to the local municipality, in which they complain that Dr. C. M. Rodrigues, in charge of the Pandharpur Dispensary, uses foul language to persons who go for medicine to the dispensary and ill-treats them in various other ways, and requests Government to warn the doctor not to annoy patients in this manner.

An effective medicine against cattle-disease and a suggestion to Government to supply it *gratis* to cultivators.

10. The *Vártáhar* (67), in its issue of the 8th May, observes:—We learn from correspondence received from Roha and Alibág that Ráo Báhádur R. S. Jaykar, District Deputy Collector of Kolába, has found out an effective remedy for cattle-disease and has saved many animals from falling victims to the disease. We request Government to try this herbal medicine and if it is found effective after due trial to make arrangements to supply it *gratis* to cultivators whenever the disease breaks out, as their land revenue is chiefly, though not directly, dependent upon the stock of cattle the cultivator possesses.

Complaint against the Pottery Works Department of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, as entering into competition with private enterprise.

11. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (105), in its issue of the 8th May, refers to the complaint made by the *Indian Spectator* (1) about the School of Industry at Ratnágiri competing with Bombay firms for the supply of teakwood scantlings for building purposes in the Kolába and Ratnágiri Collectorates, as it is detrimental to the prosperity of the country for Government to enter into competition with private enterprise, and observes that the Pottery Works Department of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, enters similarly into competition with and suppresses private enterprise, and that it is necessary that the authorities concerned should attend to the matter.

A suggestion for simultaneously closing all the Courts in Sind for the summer vacation.

12. A correspondent, writing from Karáchi to the *Sind Times* (4) in its issue of the 11th May, says:—If the Courts in Sind are closed simultaneously I admit that the summer vacations would afford relief to the pleaders, but the existing arrangements under which one Court is closed at one time and another at another, instead of being a source of comfort, cause the pleaders even greater inconvenience than what would have been felt if the Courts had not been closed at all. I hope the publication of this letter in your paper will attract the attention of the authorities and thus may be the means of producing the desired effect.

Approval of the proposal for the appointment of private gentlemen as visitors of jails.

13. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (6) of the 11th May hears that Sir Steuart Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, intends to issue an order that non-officials should be appointed visitors of the local jails, and remarks that it would be well if this reform were carried out with due care in selecting men for the work, and that the suggestion made in the *Native Opinion* (10) newspaper that journalists should be selected along with other private gentlemen is a very reasonable one.

14. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79), in its issue of the 10th May, says :—The report of the working of the Salvation Army recently published describes a month's experiences of one Chakrabati, a member of the army, who was sentenced to incarceration in the jail at Ahmedabad. Chakrabati says that though the cold in the mornings was very severe he was prohibited from covering his body with clothing after six o'clock. He was given to wear a sort of breeches, which being dirty on account of their having been used by another prisoner he suffered from a skin-disease. He could get no sleep at night as the cell in which he was confined was full of gnats and other insects and was frequented by rats. The plain rations that were supplied to him were insufficient to satisfy his hunger and he was obliged to fill his stomach with water. Several prisoners satisfied their hunger by eating the roots of wild plants that grew in the jail compound. Rough or abusive language was addressed to him and he was threatened with corporal punishment very often. An enquiry ought to be made into the truth of this complaint, and steps should be taken to better the condition of prisoners in jails. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (102) of the 14th May also notices the above-mentioned grievances of Chakrabati.]

Alleged ill-treatment of Chakrabati, a member of the Salvation Army, in the Ahmedabad jail.

15. The *Samsher Báhádur* (118), in its issue of the 6th May, says that the local *Times* states that a policeman took an ornament as a bribe in the case of the death of a Bania named Gabadsha in the house of a woman named Ujam residing in the Pakháli's Pol, Ahmedabad. The police authorities ought, adds the paper, to enquire into it and to have the policeman duly punished if the statement be true. [The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (77), in its issue of the 11th May, disapproves of the local police having made over the ornament to its owner and of the transfer of Jamádár Nandlál, who is concerned in this case, to some place in the districts, though he had tendered resignation of office, and asks whether Government cannot get a chief constable like him that he has been thus let off. It adds that the police ought to enquire thoroughly into the untimely death of Gabadsha, and that as several men have received presents in this case the real facts do not speedily come to light.]

Alleged acceptance of a bribe by Jamádár Nandlál of the Ahmedabad police.

16. The *Rámdás* (54), in its issue of the 7th May, observes that the present police officers at Bijápur are very clever and zealous in the performance of their duty, that the number of policemen being too small to prevent the frequent thefts that are committed in the town the number of thieves has very much increased, and that it is therefore very necessary to supply Bijápur with a police force thrice as large as the present one, of which 25 should be mounted policemen and 25 detectives. It adds that on account of the frequent changes in the police department the police find it very difficult to trace thefts in a city the people of which are not known to them. To avoid this difficulty it requests Government to adopt the system which was once in force in India of giving hereditary ináms to some select men in each village and town, holding them responsible for all thefts occurring within its limits and binding them to make good the loss to the owner in case they fail to trace a theft. The police have only to help these inámdárs in estimating the value of the stolen property in order that it may be paid by them to the owner in case a theft remains untraced. There is a very nice arrangement in force at Indore and in other Native States in this respect.

A suggestion to increase the present police force at Bijápur.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

17. Writing about the present Bombay Municipal Bill, the *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 7th May, says:—The general opinion with regard to this Bill will be that it does as much credit to the Bombay Government as the Calcutta Municipal Bill did discredit to the last

Observations on the City of Bombay Municipal Bill, 1887.

Bengal Government.

18. The *Shubh Suchak* (62), in its issue of the 6th May, says that if Government really intend to gradually entrust people with the management of local affairs, they should alter the existing law and provide that a Mámlatdár should not be elected a chairman of a táluka local board. It hopes that Government will effect this necessary alteration in the law, as they have already granted the boon of local self-government to the people.

Appointment of a Mámlatdár as chairman of a táluka local board disapproved and an alteration in the existing law to that effect suggested.

Part III.—*Education.*

19. In an article headed "His Excellency Lord Reay on the Educational Policy of Government," the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 8th May, says:—Government seems to think that there is no room for two Colleges in Poona; but we beg to assure His Excellency that by the time the Fergusson College grows fully—of course if it be allowed an independent existence,—even two Colleges will hardly be sufficient to meet the educational requirements of Poona. How else can we account for the fact that the missionaries meant to open a college of their own in the city? They did not certainly expect to teach empty benches. By amalgamating the Fergusson College with the Deccan College Government will block the way of poor students. The Fergusson College is intended for the struggling middle class. A careful study of its statistics with regard to the classes which supply its students will, we are sure, prove the truth of our assertion. Do Government desire to deprive these classes of this means of higher education? Compared with the Bombay colleges the Deccan College affords cheaper means of education. But the Fergusson College affords still cheaper instruction. This state of things will be destroyed by Government forcing the Council of the Deccan Education Society to take their own to the Deccan College. We would prefer the original proposal of amalgamating the P. E. classes of the Deccan and Fergusson Colleges and holding them in the city under the name of the Fergusson College. This would afford material relief to the Deccan College and His Excellency entertained a similar view last year. At the annual prize distribution of the New English School His Excellency expressed a hope that he would meet all the P. E. students in Poona in the Nána Wáda. But it seems that His Excellency's views have undergone a considerable change since then. The conditions of transfer now offered are harder than they were before. Practically the result of the new proposals, if carried out, would be the total extinction of the Fergusson College and the transfer of a few life-members of the Society to the Deccan College to fill chairs of minor importance and to be virtually at the mercy of the Board, partly official and partly of the Society. We believe it will be very hard to induce any life-member of the Society to accept such a position. Their ambition is to become professors and to show that they can well manage a college of their own. The ambition is a legitimate one and Government has already approved of it. It is now late in the day to come forward to put a damper on this ambition. If the professors of the Fergusson College are not to have a prominent part in the management of the Deccan College—and so long as there are two European professors, of course holding important positions, this prominent part they cannot have—Government must leave them a way open to fulfil their ambition by developing their own College. But here the words of His Excellency stare them in the face. "But if they should come to such a conclusion (*i. e.*, refuse the offer of Government) we shall feel discharged from any obligation to assist the Fergusson College any further in any other manner." This looks very much like a threat. We are sorry we cannot choose a milder expression. Does His Excellency mean that the refusal of the terms of transfer would absolve Government from all obligations and all promises deliberately given and seriously repeated? If so, then indeed it is an irony of fate. We cannot but say that instead of showing any special favour to the Fergusson College, His Excellency is dealing out Government assistance to it in a very niggardly and especially hard manner. The offer of transfer was made by Government, the original conditions which were

The speech of His Excellency Lord Reay delivered at Sátára on the subject of the transfer of the Deccan College to the Deccan Education Society and disapproval of the policy of Government as elicited therein.

more liberal and showed greater confidence in the Society were accepted by the latter, and the matter was all but settled. In the meantime Government receives some strong remonstrances, revokes the original conditions, prepares fresh ones—conceived in a narrower spirit and evincing a want of confidence in the Society—and threatens the Society with a heavy penalty in the event of refusal. Is this fairness? We believe Government is bound to reconsider its position, and it would be satisfactory to all if it could see its way to grant more liberal terms.

20. While writing on the Deccan College, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 9th May, says:—The history of the whole case is very painful and is anything but creditable either to the Bombay Government or the Deccan Education Society, and more especially to the former. The Bombay Government ought to have abstained from the course it took and persisted in sticking to it most tenaciously. We do not think that Lord Reay is right in supposing that the Society will not be justified in refusing to accept the new terms. The Society might as well be expected to sign the death-warrant of its own pet child. And we accordingly hold that it was scarcely dignified in Lord Reay to give expression to such a threat as His Excellency did when he said that if the present terms were refused, Government would consider themselves absolved from all obligations to assist the Fergusson College any further in any other manner. If a private contract were sought to be repudiated in such a manner the proceeding would be liable to be stigmatized as both immoral and illegal, and a Civil Court would probably award exemplary damages for the breach of promise. The present financial situation is no doubt an incident which may justify Government in deferring the fulfilment of their pledge until the advent of more prosperous times, but no reasonable person will agree with Government in thinking that the refusal of the Society to accept the present terms, suicidal to its own independent existence, absolves Government from their obligations to the Society for all time to come. In this light the public, interested as it is in the progressive but gradual development of the Society, will unhesitatingly sympathize with it in its present dilemma.

21. In an article headed "Exposition of the Government Educational Policy," the *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 8th May, says:—Our complaint from the beginning was that the Deccan College should not be abolished or transferred to the Deccan Education Society and the complaint yet remains. As we understand, the whole popular agitation against the proposed transfer of the Deccan College did not so much arise from any dislike of the collegiate education at Poona being given over into the hands of a private body like the Deccan Education Society, but had its origin in the fact that Government were going to throw away from their shoulders the responsibility of giving higher education to the people and withdrawing their funds from education. We are not so much concerned with a private body carrying on higher education. On the contrary, we may say that we should like to see the work of higher education carried on privately on a greater scale. But at the same time it is not a consummation to be desired that Government should withdraw their funds from education and divert them to the military or other branches of expenditure. This is the real grievance and it has not been met properly by His Excellency in his speech at Sátára. The question yet remains, why not let the Deccan College stand as it is, and at the same time encourage other private institutions? Perhaps it may be said that this opens a broad question, while the present arrangements which the Bombay Government proposes to make are such as it can well undertake. But it would be no answer to us to say that the question is a broad one and that its solution depends on the Government of India. We do not care on whom it depends: but we say that it is both unjust and impolitic to withdraw Government funds from education. Of course the financial pressure will be pleaded as an excuse, but it can be very easily seen that there are several other departments which admit of larger retrenchment than the educational one. With such fat pays and fat departments that can easily be cut down, it ill becomes a responsible Government to say that it shall withdraw its funds from education. If Lord Reay felt that it was a great injustice to withdraw the funds from education he ought to have said so. The mere excuse that he

is doing it because his resources are crippled is not an answer worthy of His Excellency. It has been explicitly asserted by His Excellency that if the Society refuse the proposals made, Government will withhold all aid from the Fergusson College. This is a threat which it may be worth while to listen to or not. For ourselves we think that the present proposals are, as far as they go, consistent with public good, but how far they would suit the Society we are not just now prepared to say. The same paper in another place observes:—The Society would be fully justified in refusing to accept the new conditions as directly violating their original aims. And the public, even supposing that Government maintain their College in that case in its present state as His Excellency promised to do at Sátára, would be extremely sorry to see an interesting and patriotic experiment suffer for want of encouragement to which it has justly achieved a claim. [The *Subodh Patrika* (12) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

22. The *Shri Shiváji* (61), in its issue of the 6th May, says:—Instead of abolishing the Deccan College Government should reduce a little the aid given to every higher institution or even that given to private schools, if need be. But it is not right to refuse all help to the Deccan Education Society as proposed by His Excellency Lord Reay. If His Excellency had said so in a fit of anger we should have connived at it, but if His Excellency desires to bring into effect what he has said, he should well consider the matter before passing any final resolution thereon.

Approval of the educational policy of Government with reference to the transfer of the Deccan College.

23. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 8th May, says:—The educational policy of the present Government appears to its critics to be one of the vulnerable points in its armour, and countless have been the attacks delivered at that point. The acts and intentions of Government in this matter have, from the beginning, been followed in a spirit of ungenerous suspicion. Little has been left unsaid that could lead to confusion of ideas. That the opponents of progress have failed in their ultimate aim is no fault of theirs. They succeeded well enough in mystifying the issues and putting the majority of Native papers on a false scent. And equally certain it is that the parrot cry of our contemporaries added greatly to the difficulties of a Government weighted down with responsibilities kindly incurred for it by others. But the Government was not slow to take the public into its confidence, whenever an opportunity offered. It seldom allowed itself to be left much behind the critics in making known the facts of the case. Lord Reay's speech at Sátára is a happy culmination of that policy of publicity. The authoritative declarations made therein might have come at an earlier stage of the controversy; but Government is a complex machinery, and the Governor seems to have waited till he could make a comprehensive announcement as regards his educational policy as a whole. The speech makes all things clear; there is no room for misunderstanding on any point. No high school is to be abolished, and no school-master's pay is to be reduced at present. In fact, the salary of one of the masters is to be raised. About high education generally His Excellency's remarks are as encouraging as they are explicit. We must not forget that he has to nurse all branches of education on a reduced grant and has further to provide for technical education. Under these circumstances the wonder is that the educational interests of the presidency have been so well conserved. In this there is cause for thankfulness, even among the advocates of high education at any cost. The Governor's regret will be shared by every one who can think about the matter, that so little can be promised as to the future of technical education. And how poor is the co-operation of the public in carrying out that promise? We have not yet been able to make a start. Coming to the question of the Deccan College, we think His Excellency has done well in taking the bull by the horns. The final arrangement proposed is as satisfactory as could be expected, and equally so appears to us to be the explanation tendered in regard to it. Opinions may differ in different localities, but we fail to see the justice of three fully aided colleges in one centre at a time, when more important institutions have to be starved for want of support. The Deccan College and the Fergusson College have a common aim, and they ought to work better and cheaper as one than otherwise.

24. The *Kannadá Suvarte* (137), in its issue of the 6th May, says:—The Deccan Education Society must accept with a good grace what is given to them, or look out for themselves. Government have taken extraordinary pains to meet the various views expressed on the subject and to reconcile the several interests involved, and it is but fair to them to state that they do not appear to have made these proposals with any undue haste to "abolish" the Deccan College or to strike a blow at the higher education of the presidency. The transfer will be only gradual and Government reserve to themselves the right of taking the College again under their own control. It is satisfactory to know that Government will not give up the College lightly without doing all they can to see that as little injury as possible is done to the efficiency of the College or to the cause of higher education.

25. In noticing that portion of His Excellency the Governor's speech at Sátára which expounded the educational policy of the present Government, and the letter published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 7th instant from a member of the Deccan Education Society, the *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 9th May, observes:—The positions taken by Government and the Society respectively show that it would be improper to transfer the Deccan College to the sole management of the Society and thereby to check the progress of higher education. It would be, on the other hand, very gratifying to the public that Government should stick fast to the terms offered by them to the Society, and should the latter refuse to take over the College, the usefulness of the institution should be enhanced by increasing the number of European professors. If the city of Poona has room for two colleges, the Society alone should maintain the other institution, since it wishes that it should be conducted by Native professors exclusively and Government should have no hand in its management. The Natives have not yet become competent to conduct a collegiate institution without the aid of European professors.

A complaint against the educational head officers at Násik.

26. A correspondent, writing from Násik to the *Kesari* (39) in its issue of the 10th May, observes that liquor-drinking and other vices have been much encouraged since the opening of the Educational Department, and that it will be a fortunate thing if the principal educational officers at Násik who have turned out drunkards are transferred from that place.

Alleged favouritism in the educational department. Ahmedabad District, and a complaint against the local Deputy Educational Inspector.

27. The *Praja Mat* (115), in its issue of the 7th May, publishes a tabular statement giving the names of 17 school-masters of the Ahmedabad District, the villages in which they are serving, their rank, the number of boys under them, their pay, length of service, &c., and observes that it will be seen from it how the claims of school-masters have been neglected in the matter of promotion. It has learnt that the flatterers, relatives and acquaintances of the Deputy Educational Inspector fare well, as through his kindness their schools show good results at examinations, they are appointed to schools in an efficient state and get good pay; while those masters who do not flatter him incur his displeasure though they may be able, trained, old and experienced men, are transferred to small villages where they necessarily fail to show good results and are consequently reprimanded and reduced. If, however, the school-master succeeds after 2 or 3 years in improving the school, he is immediately transferred or persuaded or intimidated into asking for transfer to some other place. The following case which has come to its notice is adduced as an instance in point. As the head-mistress of the school at Dholka was on unfriendly terms with her assistant, it was thought advisable to have one of them transferred from Dholka. The assistant-mistress was accordingly ordered to proceed to Parántij, but this order was subsequently cancelled. The head-mistress was then recommended to apply for her own transfer on Rs. 25, though she received Rs. 29 at Dholka. As she refused to do this, she has incurred the displeasure of her superior. If all this be true, it is to be regretted that such a thing should happen during the inspectorship of such an able, experienced and straightforward officer as Mr. Giles. The paper, however, thinks that it must have happened

during his absence, otherwise he would not have failed to attend to it. Mr. Giles is also requested to inspect the tabular statement published by it and to do the needful in the matter.

Grievances of school-masters in municipal schools.

28. The *Sind Sudhár* (150), in its issue of the 30th April, says :—The object of Government in transferring the management of vernacular schools to municipalities was that they should defray the cost of the schools, exercise supervision over them, and help in all possible ways in the promotion of education. It was never intended that municipal commissioners or officers should on the one hand unnecessarily try to find fault with and pitch into school-masters with whom they are not on good terms and insult them in the presence of students, and, on the other hand, take no notice of irregular attendance and want of discipline on the part of their favourite school-masters. They never think that their constantly annoying the school-masters will tend to dishearten them and impede the progress of education. Municipal commissioners and officers ought not to forget that although the schools have been assigned to their charge, yet in matters of grant-in-aid, promotion, leave, &c., they are subject to the same rules as local fund or Government schools. The standards and text-books are also prescribed by Government and they should be adhered to in municipal schools, but a school-master in a municipal school is not fairly dealt with. He is refused grant-in-aid, though under the rules he is entitled to it. Whenever he applies for privilege or any other kind of leave, he is told that the municipality is not willing to grant it. If he raises any objection to changing the text-books as desired by municipal commissioners, he is accused of impertinence and insubordination. Besides the several disadvantages which such treatment to school-masters must produce, no respectable and intelligent man will ever agree to serve in a municipal school. We have heard that school-masters of all municipal schools in the province save those in two or three large towns are disgusted with service. In some places the municipal commissioners give school-masters to understand that they possess all power and can treat them like animals. They never think that there are any rules or orders to guide them and treat school-masters very cruelly. The Deputy Educational Inspectors think that their duty simply consists in holding examinations. They ought to see whether the rules and standards prescribed by Government are followed or not. They should also bring to the notice of the Educational Inspector all cases of breach of rules and irregularities on the part of the municipal authorities. In municipal schools so much encouragement ought to be given to school-masters that those in Government schools may crave for service therein. We have heard that all municipal school-masters say that the sooner they are transferred the better.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

Grievances of third-class passengers by the G. I. P. Railway.

29. The *Rámdás* (54), in its issue of the 7th May, complains of the great annoyance caused to passengers by the G. I. P. Railway. It says that while the train is proceeding from Sholápur to Poona the guards send telegrams to the stations between Mádha and Dhond to the effect that there is no room in the train for third-class passengers. Some of the third-class passengers are thereby obliged to buy second-class tickets, while others have to wait for the next day's train. This causes them much inconvenience and trouble. Probably they play this trick with a view to increase the Company's income. This is a serious matter and Government and the railway authorities ought to pay immediate attention and see that the trick is not indulged in any more. The Railway Company ought to keep extra third-class carriages at some of the stations between Sholápur and Poona to meet the wants of the passengers. The paper is at a loss to make out the reason of the inattention of Government to the complaints so often made against the mismanagement prevailing on the G. I. P. Railway.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway and the late Pársi tiger-slayer.

30. The *Rást Goftár* (117), in its issue of the 8th May, refers to the rider added to their verdict by the coroner's jury held over the dead body of Mr. Hormasji Edalji Kotwál, the famous tiger-slayer, that the deceased would have lost less blood and suffered less pain if the B. B. &

C. I. Railway had provided a first-class compartment for his journey to Bombay as requested by his friends, and says that this is a matter for regret. It adds that though the comfort of passengers is well attended to by the Railway Company, the want of a sufficient number of 1st and 2nd class carriages in the down passenger and mixed trains is much complained of. As only one composite 1st and 2nd class carriage is attached to these trains, and as one of its compartments is reserved for ladies, the passengers have no sleeping accommodation and have to pass the night sitting while proceeding to their destination by the passenger train. This is very tyrannical. [The *Satyă Mitră* (119) of the 8th and the *Bombay Samáchár* (85) of the 12th May advise the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company to grant some compensation to the family of the deceased for their negligence in the matter.]

Part V.—*Native States.*

31. The *Jagad-hitechchhu* (34), in its issue of the 7th May, observes:—

Comments on the presence of Native Princes in England on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee.

The Native Princes have now become like puppets and are guided by their Residents. It is oppressive that Government should exercise pressure upon them to go to England contrary to their religion and to their great inconvenience. The English politicians seem to be under the impression that other nations will be in awe of the English on seeing all the Native Princes in India going to England to show their loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen. The soundness of this belief is very doubtful. France, Germany and Russia fully know the British power. They are not unaware of the difficulties which England has to face on account of the question of giving home rule to Ireland, the probable Russian invasion of India, its insufficient army, its distrust of its Indian subjects and want of clever administrators. If the English wish to make a grand show by taking Native Princes to England they will make themselves the laughing-stock of the world.

Disapproval of the intended departure of His Highness the Gáikwád of Baroda to England on the occasion of the Jubilee.

32. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 8th May, disapproves of the intended departure of His Highness the Gáikwád of Baroda to England on the ground of ill health.

33. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 8th May, says that the investment of His Highness the Scindia's treasure in Government loan is more lucrative than its lying idle, and that there is no reason why the step taken by the British Government should be complained against.

Approval of the investment of the State treasure at Gwalior in the Government loan.

34. In a news-letter from Porbandar, the *Gujaráti* (98) of the 8th May says that Mr. Lely, the Joint-Administrator, is vigorously introducing reforms into the State, that the poor people are thereby well able to earn their living, and that the time is near when darkness will be driven away by light from the State. It adds that schools are being opened in villages and are supported by the State, and gives a list of the various public buildings that are now being erected in the State.

Mr. Lely's administration of the Porbandar State approved.

35. The *Nyáyadarshak* (112), in its issue of the 9th May, complains of the mismanagement prevailing in the Jámnagar State and of the prevalence of plunder and dacoity in it, and remarks that the State officials are either incompetent or partial and corrupt. It is a matter for regret, observes the paper, that no measures have yet been taken to put down the numerous gangs of outlaws that infest the State. The paper then gives 14 cases of outlawry, plunder, &c., that have happened during one month, and observes that when Rághav Khavás (personal attendant) went to Khambháliya to make peace between the Hindus and the Mahomedans of that town, he appointed one Áraballi to the post of Jamádár in the treasury at that place. This Áraballi was charged with the murder of one Harji Nánji during the last Mohoram riot in Khambháliya and no enquiry was made into

Mismanagement in the Navánagar State and the arbitrary conduct of Rághav Khavás.

the charge. Rághav has also nominated Cháoos Urmán, a ringleader of the Mohoram riot, the head of the "*gasht*" (night patrol) department. Rághav is, moreover, indifferent in the matter of suppressing the outlaws that infest the State. Those Mahomedans who took part in the Mohoram riot have now been taken into the State service to protect the people from the attacks of the outlaws. This can really afford no protection to the people. The paper then requests the British Government to prevent such low men as personal attendants of the Jám from interfering in the management of the State, as its safety is thereby endangered, for it cannot be said how baneful would be the result of the employment of persons concerned in the last Mohoram riot in State service at Khambháliya in opposition to the Hindu Mahájan (trading community) of that town. [The *Gujaráti* (98), in its issue of the 8th May, thinks that some redress will be afforded to the Hindu Mahájan of Khambháliya, as the Assistant Political Agent and the Bombay Government are attending to its complaints, and remarks that the people of Khambháliya think that injustice has been done by the acquittal of the Mahomedans who were charged with striking on the head with a sword a Bháthia named Válji Meghji during the last Mohoram riot. When these Mahomedans have been found not guilty, is it not the duty of the local police to bring the real culprits to justice? Is it not surprising that the police should fail to discover the perpetrators of this offence committed in broad daylight? Of late plunders have increased in the neighbourhood of Khambháliya and Jámnagar and it is to be regretted that the State authorities should be unable to suppress them. Owing to the unsuspecting disposition of the Jám, his kárbháris and chiefly the *khaváses* act arbitrarily and harass the people. Why does not the Political Agent enquire into this state of things?]

G. M. SA'THE',

Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
19th May 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 14th May 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Bombay Legislative Council: Approval of the rumoured appointment of Mr. P. M. Mehta to the — 5
Bombay Port Trust: The suggestion made by the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner, Bombay, in connection with the European General Hospital disapproved 5
Cattle-disease: An effective medicine against — and a suggestion to Government to supply it *gratis* to cultivators 6
Forest Commission: Satisfaction expressed with the result of the labours of the — 5
Government encouragement to private enterprise: Complaint against the Pottery Works Department of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, as entering into competition with private enterprise 6
Hospitals:
Disapproval of the Government resolution regarding fee to be charged to a certain class of patients attending public — and dispensaries for advice and medicine given to them ... 5
Ill-treatment of patients by Dr. C. M. Rodrigues in charge of the Pandharpur Dispensary 6
Jails:
Alleged ill-treatment of Chakrabati, a member of the Salvation Army, in the Ahmedabad jail 7
Approval of the proposal for the appointment of private gentlemen as visitors of — 6
Judicial matters: A suggestion for simultaneously closing all the Courts in Sind for the summer vacation 6
Police:
Alleged acceptance of a bribe by Jamádár Nandlál of the Ahmedabad — 7
A suggestion to increase the present — force at Bijápur ... 7
Practice of manly exercises by the natives of India: Necessity for the —. 4
Public service: Sir William Wedderburn and his Indian career ... 4
Queen's Jubilee: A petition to Her Majesty the Queen for the release of two murderers of Káthiáwár on the occasion of the — ... 4
Russian intrigues in India: Description of — 4

PART II.—*Legislation*—

City of Bombay Municipal Bill, 1887: Observations on the — ... 7
Local Boards Act: Appointment of a Mámlatdár as chairman of a táluka local board disapproved and an alteration in the existing law to that effect suggested 8

PART III.—*Education*—

Deccan College and the Deccan Education Society:
Approval of the educational policy of Government with reference to the transfer of the Deccan College:
The *Indian Spectator* 10
The *Jáme Jamshed* 11
The *Kannadă Suvarte* 11
The speech of His Excellency Lord Reay delivered at Sátára on the subject of the transfer of the Deccan College to the Deccan Education Society and disapproval of the policy of Government as elicited therein:
The *Dnyán Prakásh* 9
The *Mahrátta* 8
The *Native Opinion* 9
The *Shri Shiváji* 10
Educational Department, Ahmedabad District: Alleged favouritism in the — and a complaint against the local Deputy Educational Inspector. 11
Educational [illegible] officers at Násik: A complaint against the — ... 11
School-masters in municipal schools: Grievances of — 12

Page.

PART IV.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway: The late Pársi tiger-slayer and the — ... 12
G. I. P. Railway: Grievances of third-class passengers by the — ... 12

PART V.—*Native States*—

Gwalior: Approval of the investment of the State treasure at — in the Government loan 13
Natives Princes:
Comments on the presence of — in England on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee 13
Disapproval of the intended departure of His Highness the Gáikwád of Baroda to England on the occasion of the Jubilee ... 13
Navánagar: Mismanagement in the — State and the arbitrary conduct of Rághav Khavás 13
Porbandar: Mr. Lely's administration of the — State approved ... 13

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 21st May 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARA'THI			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*14	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*20	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	160
21	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	200
*22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Do.	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Do.	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
*37	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
39	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
41	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
42	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
43	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
45	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
48	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
55	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
*61	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
63	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
64	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
65	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*66	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
*69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
70	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*72	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
80	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	384
81	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
82	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
84	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
87	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
*88	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
89	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
90	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
91	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
92	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
93	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
94	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
95	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
96	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
97	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
98	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
99	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
100	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	200
*101	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	800
102	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,350
103	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	100
104	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	2,027
105	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,500
106	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	100
*107	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	400
108	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	1,412
109	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	750
110	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	400
111	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	500
112	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	225
113	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	200
114	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	400
115	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
116	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
117	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
119	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
121	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
122	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
126	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
*127	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
128	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
129	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
130	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
131	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
*132	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
133	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
134	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
135	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
*136	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
137	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
138	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
139	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
*140	„ Ketaki	Belgaum	Do.	150
*141	„ Nibande Málike	Dhárwár	Monthly	200
142	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
143	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
144	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
145	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
146	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
147	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
148	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
*149	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
150	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The Ghilzai rebellion in Afghanistan and the British policy.

1. With reference to the present Ghilzai rebellion in Afghanistan, the *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issue of the 11th May, says:—The Amir and his officers have not yet been able to suppress the rebellion, and this state of things is likely to throw discredit on the policy and statesmanship of the British Government in placing on the throne of Afghanistan one who is unable to protect his own kingdom and in paying him an annual subsidy of twelve lákhs of rupees with a view to prevent Russia from entering into that country. The rise of the Ghilzais against the Amir is due to his arbitrary and tyrannical behaviour towards them, and it is shameful to the British Government that it should have selected such a despotic ruler. The present disturbances are very dangerous to Afghanistan and will end in the loss of her independence. It is whispered that Russia and England intend to divide the country between themselves, and if this actually takes place British rule will be established in Afghanistan in all its severity, and the very great anxiety which the English at present have with regard to that country will be somewhat allayed. The time is indeed very critical. The Russians and the English are all-consuming nations and there is no knowing what they may do. Their shrewdness is, however, noteworthy.

A suggestion to the British Government to appoint the natives of India to high posts in imitation of the Russian policy.

2. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 15th May, says:—In a recent issue we referred to the question of the employment of Natives in the higher grades of the military service, and what we then asked Government to do was what Russia is actually doing in Central Asia. According to recent accounts, Sikandar Ahmed Khán has been appointed Governor of Penjdeh, the scene of a recent action between the Amir's troops and the Russians. We do not think a Mahomedan, and an uneducated one, can fill the post of a Governor, military or civil, better than an educated native of India, and yet the Russian Government, without the least hesitation, can entrust a very important border province to one belonging to the conquered race of Mahomedans. The Russians never seem to smell sedition and treachery in any act of their Mahomedan fellow-subjects; on the contrary, they appoint them to posts of position and responsibility, and thus win their confidence. With us our rulers behave differently and the result is different too. We are often given promises, but they frequently remain unfulfilled. We hope our rulers will, in the interests of both, adopt a better mode of treatment and fulfil the promises they have so frequently given. [The *Yajdán Parast* (135) of the 15th May advises the British Government to freely employ the natives of India to high posts with a view to defeat the Russians in their object.]

The policy of the British Government and the Jubilee-gift to India.

3. The *Satyavakta* (120), in its issue of the 20th May, complains of the Queen's message read by the Viceroy in the Kaiser-i-Hind Darbár held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877 having hitherto remained unfulfilled, remarks that the Delhi Darbár has proved a humbug and a delusion, that the present British policy has caused dissatisfaction among the people, and that there is nothing like equality in the treatment of Europeans and Natives in India, and adds that as a Jubilee-gift Indian Legislative Councils should be made more representative, as demanded with one voice by the people. Otherwise the entire population of India will, observes the paper, consider the promises of Government as a snare to tempt and to deceive it, the result being deep dissatisfaction among the people. Though the Indian public is highly thankful to God and to Her Majesty the Queen for her good rule, it is better not to show any sweets to a hungry person than to tantalize him with them and thereby to give him annoyance.

Indirect oppression exercised on the people in collecting Jubilee funds.

4. Referring to the suspension from office of Ráo Sáheb Vinze, Acting Mámlatdár of Násik, on the petition made to Government by the inhabitants of Trimbak complaining of the oppression practised by the Ráo Sáheb in collecting subscriptions for the Jubilee celebration, the *Kalpataru*(36), in its

issue of the 15th May, says:—Really speaking there is not a single place where Government officers did not, more or less, exercise their influence in collecting subscriptions for the celebration of the Jubilee. To ask Government officers to do such things is to ask them to bring their influence to bear on the people. When a meeting is held by officers like the Collector and the District Judge and a fund started, no one can decline in their presence to subscribe to it. Not only this, but in order to win their favour people are obliged to subscribe to the fund beyond their means. Is not this a kind of tyranny? Are not Government aware of this? What have they done in this matter? Nothing at all. Do they mean that official influence may be safely exercised if care be taken that no complaint is made to them? There is no denying, however, that the way in which Ráo Sáheb Vinze collected money for the Jubilee celebration is unjust, and he will be of course adequately punished for it.

Appeal made by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Indian army for contributions towards the Imperial Institute Fund.

5. The *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 16th May, refers to the appeal made by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Indian army for contributions towards the Imperial Institute Fund and the order issued thereon by Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief in India, and remarks that the poor soldiers ought not to be called upon to contribute to the fund. It is true, observes the *Jáme*, that the Commander-in-Chief has stated in his order that the contributions are to be voluntary, but as the wish of the head of the army is regarded by the soldiers as an order, it is possible that they will perhaps unwillingly give one day's pay towards the fund as desired. The Native sepoys ought, however, to be entirely omitted, for their pay is very small, and to ask them to contribute one day's pay is tantamount to depriving them of one day's bread. It would not be wrong to encourage all European officers from the Commander-in-Chief down to the lowest officer to give one day's pay to the fund as they draw large salaries and as those of them who get Rs. 600 per mensem are exempted from the payment of the income-tax.

Approval of the arrangements made by the Government of India with Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for the conveyance of Mahomedan pilgrims to Mecca.

6. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (105), in its issue of the 15th May, approves of the arrangements made by the Government of India with Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for the conveyance of Mahomedan pilgrims to Mecca, and remarks that the solicitude displayed by Government for the comfort of the pilgrims is a nice specimen of their anxiety for the welfare of their subjects, that it is an additional proof of the respect they entertain for the feelings of a people who profess a different religion from their own, and that Government have laid the Hájis under deep obligation to them. [Several Gujaráti papers of the week write approvingly of the arrangements made in this matter. The *Arunodayă* (13) of the 15th May, however, considers that the Government of India ought to have patronized a Mahomedan company rather than a European firm, and that the arrangement made with Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son is one of the various ways in which Government drain away money from India.]

Comments on an article written by Sir Lepel Griffin on the Public Service Commission.

7. In reviewing the article which appeared in the April number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* from the pen of Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, the *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 15th May, observes:—The laudable attempt of Lord Dufferin to do justice to the legitimate aspirations of the children of the soil in the matter of their employment in the higher grades of the public service from which they are at present virtually excluded seems to have filled Sir Lepel with wrath, and he has shown himself in his true colours once more. He has handled the subject which has for the last twelve months engaged the attention of the Commission appointed by the Viceroy, and in doing so has used objectionable language,—language, we take liberty to say, utterly unworthy of an Englishman. In this article he has done injustice to nearly every party concerned. He has found fault at the outset with the very mode of inquiry. He has disapproved of the appointment of the Commission itself. He has stigmatized the

character of the witnesses who appeared before the Commission to give it the benefit of their opinions. He has taken the Commision to task for not having invited the natural and hereditary leaders of the nation, as he styles the zamindárs and other propertied gentry of the country, to give evidence before it, ignoring, as he seems to do, the highly important character of the service done to the Commission by the intellectual aristocracy of the nation. His desire to please the martial races of India is laudable enough, but he forgets that for the effectual administration of a country men of a different stamp are required, and they are to be found only in young India upon whom he has come down so cruelly. The martial races have a different field in which to serve Government and their country if only Government will permit them to do so. Does Sir Lepel forget the strenuous representations which the people of this country have been making to obtain permission to enter the existing volunteer corps or to form separate corps of their own? Why does he not use his pen in support of those prayers? But he will not do anything which will tend to raise India. He is her avowed enemy and therefore it is impossible to expect any service at his hands.

Comments on the report of the Forest Commission.

8. The *Satyá Shodhak* (58), in its issue of the 15th May, expresses satisfaction with the report of the Forest Commission and says:—It was very necessary for the Commission to recommend the free use of mowra flowers by the wild tribes as they are used by them as food. Perhaps through oversight the Commission has not made this recommendation, but we have full faith in His Excellency Lord Reay who will make them this concession. Some special concessions ought to have been recommended by the Commission for the large number of people living on forest produce in the Thána District. His Excellency Lord Reay has made himself much more acquainted with the grievances of the agriculturists than his two immediate predecessors, and we hope that he will frame such rules in this matter as will best conduce to the happiness and welfare of the ryot.

9. The *Yajdán Parast* (135), in its issue of the 15th May, says that the result of the labours of the Forest Commission appointed by the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay is disappointing. When compared with its labours for two years and its cost to Government, its result cannot but be termed, remarks the paper, trifling. The Commission is, on the whole, satisfied with the Forest Act and suggests that the concessions it has recommended should be tried for a short time. The purport of this suggestion is that if Government find themselves losers financially or in other respects by the grant of these concessions, the ryots should be deprived of them. It is a great mistake if the authorities think that these concessions will allay the outcry against the forest laws. [The *Káside Mumbai* (106) of the 16th May takes the same view, while a few other papers of the week express a hope that His Excellency Lord Reay will grant to the people the concessions recommended by the Commission and issue such a resolution on its report as will give satisfaction to the public.]

Approval of the able minute recorded by Mr. Nulkar, a non-official member of the Forest Commission.

10. Writing about the report of the Forest Commission, the *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 15th May, says:—We believe the able minute of dissent recorded by Mr. Nulkar, the leading non-official member of the Commission, indicates better than the report itself what ought and what ought not to be done, and we trust that the Government of Lord Reay, which earned much credit for nominating such a competent representative of the popular interests on the Commission, will pay particular attention to the view he has 'candidly' set forth before them. Government have published the report immediately on its receipt and before framing their own resolution on it. In doing this they have followed a liberal administrative principle instead of the usual official routine, and for this they deserve thanks from the public. The representatives of the people themselves, therefore, should try to secure the fullest benefit of the measure. But this can only be done by prompt action, as there is no time to lose.

11. In noticing the controversy about the ability, cowardice, &c., of the Native crew consequent upon the wreck of the P. & O. S. N. Company's mail steamer *Tasmania*, the *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issues of the 18th, 19th and 20th May, tries to show that the Native sailors of the S. S. *Tasmania* have been needlessly maligned and that the Native sailors well serve the purpose for which they are employed on board the steamers. It says that the charges of cowardice and insubordination brought against the Native crew of the S. S. *Tasmania* fall to the ground, for the Chairman and Directors of the P. & O. S. N. Company refuse to believe in them and Mr. Curtis, the second officer, praises their conduct during the sad disaster. As to the charge of their inability to bear cold and exposure, it is amusing to find that out of 32 Natives who perished only 5 were sailors, 2 of them being small punkha-boys. The serang was washed overboard while doing his duty, the remaining 27 men being Sidhis working in the engine-room. It was, moreover, selfishness on the part of the European passengers to refuse the Native crew the shelter of the smoking-room. Can any one of these passengers declare that there would have been no deaths amongst them if they had been exposed to cold and the fury of the waves for 27 hours like them? Again, where were the 8 European quarter-masters all the time? An explanation in connection with this matter is essential, as it will throw much light upon the subject. Would not European sailors have asked to be allowed to shelter themselves by turn in the smoking-room when they and the passengers alike waited for rescue? The European passengers and others ought to express sympathy for the Native crew who died while doing their duty, instead of thus maligning them as a class. [A few other papers also write in defence of the Native crew.]

The wreck of the S. S. *Tasmania* and the attack made on the Native crew by some European writers about their inability to bear cold and exposure.

12. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 19th May congratulates Mr. Phirozsháh Mervánji Mehta on his elevation to the Bombay Legislative Council, and says that if Ráo Báhádur Krishnáji Lakshman Nulkar be appointed in place of the Honourable Mahádev Govind Ránade, the selection will be received with approval by the public at large and that Lord Reay deserves to be heartily congratulated on the particularly excellent selections he has always made for the Legislative Council.

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Phirozsháh Mervánji Mehta as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

13. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 15th May, says:—In Mr. Phirozsháh Mervánji Mehta the Bombay Government secures for its Legislative Council a worthy man. His talents, breadth of views, and public spirit when the occasion calls it forth, make him one of the very best Native members the Bombay Council has had. [The *Pandit* (146) of the 20th May expresses similar sentiments.]

14. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 16th May, says:—If the Government of Lord Reay will be memorable for one thing more than another it is the singularly happy selection of his Councillors. He has invariably chosen the very persons upon whom the popular choice would have unmistakably fallen if it had been in the power of the people to make a choice. From the first Lord Reay has appointed precisely the persons who had long been under a cloud in previous administrations on account of their fearless independence and outspoken opposition to official mis-government. The most prominent among these may be mentioned the Honourable M. G. Ránade and the Honourable Dádábhái Navroji. The last of the series is now the Honourable Phirozsháh Mervánji Mehta. There is a peculiar appropriateness in Mr. Mehta's nomination at this time, for in the forthcoming discussions of the Bombay Municipal Bill his intimate knowledge of the working and wants of our municipality will be of invaluable assistance to the Council. We are glad Government have at last seen their way to honour merit and in their nomination of Mr. Mehta to the Council they are as much to be congratulated as the public.

15. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 14th May, writes:—We are afraid sufficient prominence has not been given to the order passed by Major Mayhew, Collector of Shikárpur, prohibiting all public servants and officers on circuit from receiving any provisions or other presents from the villagers, zamindárs, patels and others. He has followed up this order with the strictest personal vigilance, and has enforced it upon every *patáwála*, who is forbidden to go into any village or go out of camp without the express permission of his superiors. The rigid enforcement of this order has been attended with the most beneficial results, and the whole district of Shikárpur has expressed deep gratitude to the present Collector. We hope that this example will commend itself to and will be followed by every conscientious district and sub-divisional officer. There are several officials who refuse to accept any *mehmáni* (the offer to a guest) and pay their servants for everything they bring them. But this simply enriches the servant without saving the ryot or the zamindár, because the servant never pays for what he buys in the name of his master. This practice can be suppressed only by putting a severe and watchful check upon the servants, subordinates and others. We have heard it said that the people of Sind are very hospitable and they willingly supply the officers on tour with provisions. As well might it be said that the householder who finds a party of an invading army quartered in his house is hospitable to them. The Sind zamindár and the Sind ryot *are* hospitable, but their hospitality and temper may be alike sorely taxed when the swaggering butler of some *Dipity* (Deputy) sáheb asks for a pound of butter to clean the sáheb's boots. The exorbitant demands of these menials are extremely oppressive, and the zamindár and the ryot alike speak of these winter circuits in terms of bitter resentment. If the circuit system exists, the *rasad* system (system of supplying provisions) must be abolished. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 19th May says that the order issued by Major Mayhew is a praiseworthy one, that its continued enforcement will remove a slur on Government, and that it is necessary that a similar order be issued by other officials in order to put a stop to a practice which prevails in all parts of the country.]

Comments on the order passed by Major Mayhew, Collector of Shikárpur, prohibiting all public servants from receiving any provisions from the ryots while on circuit.

16. The *Bombay Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 19th May, disapproves of the resolution issued by the Bombay Government prohibiting the sale of spiced mowra liquor manufactured at Surat to the people of that town on the ground that it is meant for export only, and observes that the resolution is opposed to the principles of commerce and common sense, that it is an additional instance of the arbitrariness prevailing in the A'bkári Department and that it is cruelty on the people of Surat. It wishes that Government should reconsider the matter and allow the people of Surat to use the newly-prepared liquor and advises the Surat people to petition Government on the subject [The *Surya Prakásh* (76) of the 21st May also disapproves of the resolution and styles it unjust.]

An ábkári grievance of the people of Surat.

17. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 18th May, says:—We learn that the City Magistrate, Mr. Gibbons, is likely to proceed to Europe on furlough, and that Mr. Weir will act for him. Mr. Weir is comparatively an inexperienced officer. Mr. Steele, who acted for Mr. Gibbons on a former occasion, gave very great satisfaction to the public. We therefore trust that the appointment will be offered to him or to some other equally experienced officer with a sound knowledge of the Sindhi language.

Disapproval of the rumoured appointment of Mr. Weir as Acting City Magistrate, Karáchi.

18. A correspondent of the *A'ryaputra* (14) of the 15th May says:—The *Pratod* newspaper states that Mr. Chánd Sáheb, Faujdár at Tásgaon, has been transferred to some other place. The Faujdár is a good-natured and just man and it is not fair on the part of the police authorities to transfer him when the *Pratod* prosecution case is still pending. It would have been better if he had been allowed to remain at Tásgaon for

Comments on the transfer of Mr. Chand Saheb, Faujdár at Tásgaon in Sátára.

some days more and then transferred on promotion in due course. His transfer at this time will strengthen the case of his opponents and therefore there is no doubt that they will praise the police authorities.

Obscene advertising in Bombay and the recent prosecution of a Native doctor for the offence.

19. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79), in its issue of the 16th May, approves of the prosecution of one Brahmachári Sejánand Kásivála for publishing Gujaráti handbills proved to be obscene about a certain medicine prepared by him for increasing potency, and observes that the fine of Rs. 200 imposed upon him by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is a heavy one, inasmuch as he did not know Gujaráti and showed penitence for the offence by handing over to the police all the handbills in his possession. It adds that the handbills wrapped up with bottles of English medicine imported into India and obscene English books surpass these Gujaráti handbills in obscenity, but they escape unnoticed as they are sold by European firms. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (105) of the 15th May approves of the imposition of the fine of Rs. 200, though admitting it to be a heavy one in this first case of its kind, and hopes that some of the newspapers in Gujarát that publish such advertisements will take a warning from it.]

Inconvenience caused to the inhabitants of Wái from the present postal arrangements for the delivery and despatch of letters.

20. The *Vrittasár* (71), in its issue of the 16th May, observes:—Since His Excellency the Governor's departure to Mahábaleshvar the time of the delivery of postal letters has been changed, and this has caused much inconvenience to the inhabitants of Wái. The mail which is despatched in the evening from Wái is detained at Wáthár until 12 o'clock the next day. Six days are now required to receive a reply to a letter from Poona instead of three. Special arrangements have been made for the despatch of Government letters, packets, &c. If special arrangements are made in all matters for Europeans, it is no wonder that they should have been made in this case. We request His Excellency the Governor, who is an exception to the generality of Europeans, to look to public convenience as well.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

The City of Bombay Municipal Bill, 1887, and the modification in the clause regarding the raising of loans by the Municipal Corporation.

21. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 21st May, says that the permission given in the new Bombay Municipal Bill to the Municipal Corporation to borrow money without the sanction of the Government of India is objectionable and ought to be cancelled. The Corporation is thereby afforded, remarks the *Samáchár*, more convenience than hitherto in raising loans to meet its extravagant expenditure. It has failed to conduct its administration with economy and the municipal expenditure has much increased since the introduction of the scheme of local self-government without any corresponding benefit to the people. The sanction of the Bombay Government for the purpose is not enough: nay, it is useless, for the Corporation has undertaken costly works chiefly at their recommendation or desire. It is possible that similar heavy expenditure may be similarly undertaken by the Corporation in future. Properly speaking, the clause in the present Act about the raising of loans with the sanction of the Supreme Government ought to have been made more stringent instead of being thus modified.

Part III.—*Education.*

Observations on the speech of His Excellency Lord Reay at Sátára.

22. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 16th May, says:—The address which the Sátára Municipality took occasion to present to His Excellency the Governor during his recent visit to that city has called forth from His Excellency a declaration of educational policy scarcely

inferior to the now celebrated speech at the opening of the Sind Arts College. The point which is most prominently dealt with and for which the speech will be particularly remembered is the history of the negotiations between the Government and the Deccan Education Society for the transfer of the Deccan College. The history thus related shows some justification for the course Government has pursued, but we cannot help thinking that the ultimatum presented to the Deccan Education Society is rather hard lines for the Society. From the point of view of the Society and in the interest of the spread of higher education the resolve of Government not to assist the Fergusson College unless it merges itself in the Deccan College is to be greatly regretted. The one principle of action with Government has been retrenchment of educational expenditure with as little injury as possible. The change of conditions is intended to meet the objections raised by the public, and is indeed better calculated to ensure confidence and efficiency of management. But the Deccan Education Society, which is to bear the financial and other responsibility, may rightly complain that its own individuality will be all but submerged in the new Board. The new conditions make a substantial alteration in the position of the Society towards the institution which it will be supposed to manage, and the Society may not improperly decline to have anything to do with the transfer. There is indeed the contingency of Government refusing any further aid to the Fergusson College, and Lord Reay intimates this in no obscure terms; but if it is yet possible to secure both the Deccan College and the Fergusson College as separate institutions we would wish the Society to forego the promised aid from Government rather than reduce one of the institutions and subordinate its own existence. We certainly wish that the Deccan College should be maintained even though by a Board instead of the Government direct, and that the Society develop its own institution if necessary without any support from Government. We believe there is ample room for two Arts Colleges in Poona, and we trust the Deccan Education Society will not lend itself to an amalgamation which will in effect destroy its own offspring. It need not fear the threat that it will not be given further assistance from the State. Government has been pledged deeply to assist the Fergusson College, and although Lord Reay may regard himself absolved from the pledge by the Society's refusal of the transfer the public will regard the pledges differently, and the future historian will decide whether Lord Reay's Government was justified in the attitude taken up by it towards the Society. If, on the other hand, the chances are that, in the event of the Society withholding its aid, the Board to manage the Deccan College may not be formed at all and the College may be abolished, then the Society ought to make the best of the bargain. In any case there is a serious responsibility resting over the Society, and a hasty decision may do a world of harm. Other points noticed in the Sátára speech are the alterations in the Grants-in-aid Code and the prospects of technical education. On both these points the declarations are fairly satisfactory. On the whole, the general tone of the speech is, as we have remarked at the outset, very encouraging. There are no new theories of education, no exhortations to people to turn out smiths or horse-grooms, and no inveighing against lawyers and Sanskritists. The reduction in the educational grant for the presidency is said to amount to about a lákh of rupees, but there is a promise that the reduction will be so made as to be felt as little as possible. The reduction of one of the Educational Inspectorships must be accepted as a fact. No other reduction seems to be contemplated, and there is an assurance held out that "if financial necessity prohibits expansion and improvement when they are desirable, and estimates cannot be increased, no institution at present existing will be found to have suffered materially." This assurance ought indeed, as Lord Reay expects, "to allay the anxiety and dissipate the alarm" which have been caused by vague rumours. In their present embarrassment the Government of Lord Reay deserves helpful sympathy rather than opposition, and if a spirit of sympathy is to be inspired the speech at Sátára will go a long way towards securing it.

23. In writing about the educational policy of the Bombay Government and the overtures made by it to the Deccan Education Society for the transfer of the Deccan College from departmental control to that body, the *Nyáyă*

Sindhu (46) of the 16th May highly applauds the Society for seeing through the intentions of Government and for refusing to give up its independence by not accepting the new conditions of transfer proposed by Government, and censures Government for having sacrificed their gravity, sense of justice and goodness of heart by declaring that they would consider themselves absolved from all obligation to render help to the Fergusson College in the event of its promoters refusing to accede to their proposals. Writing on the same subject, the *Jagadádarsh* (33) of the 15th May is surprised to see that a great man and a good Governor like Lord Reay should withdraw, for a paltry sum of money, promises made by Government, and thinks that though Lord Reay may not entirely agree with envious and shortsighted Englishmen in thinking that Natives should not be given higher education, yet His Lordship may be desirous of slowly and guardedly discouraging this kind of instruction notwithstanding His Lordship's utterances to the contrary.

The Deccan Education Society and the Bombay Government.

24. The *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 19th May, approves of the resolution issued by the Bombay Government in the matter of the transfer of the Deccan College to the Deccan Education Society, and remarks that great care should be taken about the constitution of the Board of management of the amalgamated colleges. The *Jáme* observes that as Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái has given Rs. 1,25,000 to the Deccan College, it is but fair that two Pársis should be nominated on the Board of management by his heir. Again, where is the guarantee that the Society will do justice to the interests of all the different communities of the Deccan after getting the monopoly of high education in that part? If the managing committee of the Society has no representatives of communities other than that of the Maráthás on its Board, it should be compelled to have a certain proportion of the Pársi, Mahomedan and Christian element in the number of its representatives on the new Board of management. If such measures are taken beforehand by Government, there will be no objection to the proposed amalgamation of the Fergusson with the Deccan College. It is to be hoped that Mr. Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction, will attend to these matters. Government is quite right in saying that it will be absolved from all obligations to aid the Fergusson College in case the Deccan Education Society refuse to accept the terms now offered, and the Poona friends of the Society will not deny the justice of this statement. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (105) of the 15th May says that the Deccan Education Society is looking to its own interests in the matter, that Government should nominate 5 instead of 3 members to the Board of management of the amalgamated colleges, and that it is desirable that Government should, if possible, maintain the Deccan College and provide more European professors for it by stopping the grant to the Deccan Education Society and thereby please the Native public.]

Government resolution about the appointment of an additional Professor of English and History in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, approved.

25. The same newspaper of the 17th May approves of the Government resolution about giving a new Professor of English and History to the Elphinstone College, Bombay, and desires that a competent graduate should be sent for from England for the purpose instead of appointing an officer of the Bombay Educational Department to the new post. The policy of Government as regards the elevation of the Elphinstone College to a high level of efficiency is, remarks the *Jáme*, very good, but the addition of one professor to its staff of teachers will not serve the purpose in view. If it is to be made a model institution, its professorial staff ought to be strengthened by the addition of first-rate professors. Government may then safely increase the College fee by a few rupees, as the students might perhaps willingly pay it. Such a course will encourage private enterprise to start another Arts College in Bombay. [The *Satyavakta* (120), in its issue of the 20th May, approves of the resolution and says that it is a matter for joy that the prediction about His Excellency Lord Reay fostering education made at the time of His Lordship's appointment as Governor is being gradually fulfilled and that the Elphinstone College should be made a model institution by strengthening its professorial staff.]

26. The *Hindu Punch* (31), in its issue of the 19th May, gives an imaginary conversation between a man and his educated wife in which the latter is represented as communicating to her husband the result of a private interview which she had with a European gentleman and the manner in which she got him by means of her personal attractions and blandishments to do her husband a favour, and the former is made to thank his wife for her achievement and to say that if India is to be raised it must be by imparting English education to her women and by making them the mediators to carry on negotiations with European officers.

Ironical condemnation of female education in India.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

27. A correspondent writes to the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (105) of the 15th May to say that on the 9th instant a woman of the Márwádi caste, who was a passenger for Bombay by the up passenger train from Ahmedabad, got out of a third-class carriage at the Miyágám Station to answer a call of nature, that on her return from the closet she found the train in motion and that she was left behind weeping, while her young son was crying for her in the carriage. He then requests Government and the railway authorities to speedily supply the long-felt want of closets in third-class carriages.

Want of closets in the third-class carriages of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

28. The *Poona Vaibhav* (49), in its issue of the 15th May, draws the attention of Government to the want of a hedge to the Southern Marátha Railway line, the consequent destruction of cattle straying over the line and the injustice of fining the owners of trespassing cattle, thus subjecting them to a twofold loss for the negligence of the Railway Company.

Want of a hedge to the Southern Marátha Railway line.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

29. Referring to the burning of the Sivlál Motilál Mill, Bombay, the *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 15th May, says:—We hope that this case will be a warning not only to mill-owners and induce them to insure their property, but also to the authorities, who ought to investigate how it happened that a telephone message took a full hour to travel from Tárdeo to the fire-station at Byculla, how the water could not be turned on the main before 2 A.M., and how the engines had not a sufficient hose to draw water from an adjoining well till the main was opened. It is, however, denied that the water was not turned on till 2 o'clock in the morning. [The *Yajdán Parast* (135) of the 15th May makes a similar complaint and desires that the Bombay Municipal Corporation should enquire into the defective working of the fire brigade at the fire and take remedial measures.]

Destruction of the Sivlál Motilál Mill, Bombay, by fire and the defective working of the fire brigade.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

30. The *Suryodayá* (63), in its issue of the 16th May, says:—Government have recently introduced certain Acts of the British Legislature into the Sachin State. Gradually the same course will be followed with regard to other Native States. The moral of this is that the British have begun, though not directly, to conduct the administration of Native States. They have a hand in the administrations of Hyderabad and Baroda. When English laws are introduced into Native States, the Native Princes and Chiefs will become puppets. [The *Suryá Prakásh* (76) of the 21st May disapproves of the introduction of 11 Acts of the British Legislature into the Sachin State on the grounds that a very large portion of the people is illiterate, that it will increase the cost of litigation, and that the State is unable to secure the services of competent judicial officers.]

Comments on the introduction of Acts of the British Legislature into Native States.

31. The *Gujaráti* (98), in its issue of the 15th May, says that it is not at all surprising that the British Resident at Káshmir should be supplied with provisions, carriages, wines, servants, &c., by the Mahárája from his treasury, for this practice prevails in all parts of the country and is hereditary. In the province of Káthiáwár the same is, remarks the paper, the case. The Political Agent there lords it over the Princes and is all in all. It is said that several persons are prepared to give a good amount of money to Government for the appointment of Political Agent, and if an offer of several thousands of rupees was made some time ago in the *Gujaráti* for the post of shirastedár to the Political Agent, the statement in question can be easily understood. Does not Lord Dufferin know of it, and if he does, why does he not take remedial measures?

Political Agents and their relations with Native Princes.

32. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 15th May, says:—Although we disapprove of the loan of three and a half krors of rupees given by His Highness the Scindia's Darbár to the Government of India, we support the *Times of India* in its suggestion that in return for this proof of confidence the British Government should be more liberal to the Chief. For instance, the *Times* suggests that now that the Gwalior Darbár has so large a stake in the stability of the Government of India, the latter ought to abandon its policy of suspicion and allow Mahárája Scindia to have a trained and efficient army. This army will not be a source of danger to the British supremacy here; for the downfall of the British power in India will mean a loss of $3\frac{1}{2}$ krors of rupees to that Darbár. The small army that will be maintained by Mahárája Scindia will be but a supplement of the British army. We are in favour of this suggestion. Now that the loan has been granted and part of the money sent to Calcutta, it is no use grumbling about it any more. It is time now that we should ask Government what it means to do for the Mahárája in return.

Approval of the suggestion of the *Times of India* in connection with the investment of His Highness the Scindia's treasure.

33. Writing about Mahárája Scindia's treasury called the Gangájali and the investment of a portion of its contents in a Government loan, the *Dhárwár Vritt* (25), in its issue of the 19th May, inquires if a stipulation has been made for the return of the loan to the Gwalior State in case it should require it under financial embarrassment, and expresses surprise that that Government which in the time of the late Sir Sálar Jung declined to settle the question of *giving* back the Berárs to the Nizám till he attained majority should not hesitate to *take* a loan from a Native State during the minority of its Chief.

Disapproval of the investment of the State treasure at Gwalior in the Government loan.

34. The *Poona Vaibhav* (49) of the 15th May is grievously displeased with the Native Princes for their going to England at great expense for the Jubilee, charges them with cruelty to their subjects, want of patriotism and selfishness, and thinks that the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress is only a pretence under which the English are testing the stuff of which Native Indian Princes are made.

The Native Princes of India and their visit to England in connection with the Jubilee.

35. Referring to the report of His Highness the Gáikwád of Baroda's intention to go to England for the Jubilee and to stay for some time in Switzerland for the benefit of his health, the *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 15th May, observes:—We do not know whether the Mahárája is going of his own free will, but if he is so going it is a serious matter deserving consideration both from the Natives and the British Government. Natives of India must find the climate of England unsuitable to their constitution just as Europeans find that of India. Moreover, the Mahárája is said to be in a very delicate state of health. To be obliged to go under such circumstances is a matter to be regretted. All the Native Princes of India have not gone to England in connection with the Jubilee. Will it not then do if His Highness Sayáji Ráo does not go? Has not His Highness the Nizám sent a

His Highness the Gáikwád's health and his intended departure to England.

deputation? If the visit of this Prince has not been insisted upon, why should not the Gáikwád be let alone? Government should arrange so that His Highness may not directly or indirectly be pressed to go to England, for if His Highness's illness is increased by his trip to Europe the public will have cause to entertain various suspicions. We therefore suggest that Government should prevent the Prince from carrying out his intention, even though he be going of his own will. [The *Dhárwár Vritt* (25) of the 19th May is at a loss to understand whether the illness of the Gáikwád is mental or physical, but from the report of the European doctor in attendance having recommended a voyage to a distant country for a cure, infers that the illness must be due to mental anxiety caused by some political matter, and that the doctor may be expecting relief by a personal interview with Her Imperial Majesty and great statesmen in England. The *Satyavakta* (120) of the 20th May states that the people say that the Mahárája is forced to go to England, that if there be any truth in the statement his wishes ought not to be disregarded and that his subjects are unwilling that he should go to England. The paper hears that the Regency Council about to be formed at Baroda to conduct its administration during the absence of His Highness will be constituted on the lines of the Indian Legislative Councils and that the British Resident will enjoy the same powers as those enjoyed by the Governor as president of the Legislative Council. It is not difficult then to think of the policy that the Resident will pursue, and it is but natural that the people of Baroda should display anxiety in the matter. As his subjects are said to be unanimous in the matter of not allowing His Highness to go to England, the Mahárája and his adherents ought to ponder well over it. In the columns of "Fresh intelligence" the *Gujaráti* (98) of the 15th May states, from what it considers an authentic source, that the mental condition of the Mahárája is very good, as declared by Dr. Batukrám of Baroda, only a few Europeans asserting to the contrary, that the pressure of work and home dissensions are the causes of his bad health, that the trip to Mahábaleshvar has done him much good, and that his improved health is not likely to suffer hereafter.]

36. The *Suryodayá* (63), in its issue of the 16th May, says:—It is rumoured that the secret of the Mahárája Gáikwád's illness lies in the refusal of Government to repay the capital advanced to them at a certain rate of interest. Now he has been advised by European doctors to go to Switzerland for a change of climate and he is preparing to leave India shortly. It is probable that he will altogether lose his mental faculties by eating too much of Jubilee sweets in England. [The *Dakshin Vritt* (23) and several other papers of the week also disapprove of His Highness the Gáikwád's visit to England on account of his illness and request Government not to allow him to go to England even if he be willing.]

Complaint against the alleged arbitrary conduct of Mr. Maconochie as Joint-Administrator of Rájpipla.

37. In a leading article headed "Cries from Nándod," the *Gujarát Mitrá* (73), in its issue of the 15th May, disapproves of the appointment of Mr. Maconochie, whose promotion was stopped for two years by Government for his reprehensible conduct towards Brahmánand Swámi, a railway co-passenger, as Joint-Administrator, Rájpipla, and observes that according to the information received by it from a correspondent, 12 persons, some of whom are females and some Bráhmans, have been expelled by Mr. Maconochie from Nándod without his assigning any reason for so doing. This has inspired, remarks the *Mitrá*, so much awe that not only have several men in the private service of the Rája discontinued going to the Darbár, but even some Bráhmans have ceased going there for the performance of religious ceremonies. If this statement be true, Mr. Maconochie's conduct is very objectionable; nay, it is like disgracing an administration conducted under British supervision. His behaviour towards the 4 young sons of the Rája is also undesirable. They always returned to Nándod from Rájkot, where they are studying in the Rájkumár College, during holidays. Mr. Maconochie intended that they should not come to Nándod during the present college vacation, but he allowed them to return as their mother made up her mind not to eat anything until their return and as Mr. Tarkhad, the Vice-Principal of the College, was about to send a telegram to the Bombay Government on the subject. They have not, as usual, been allowed to stay in the palace with their

parents, but have been kept in rented houses, the two younger brothers being kept separate from their two elder brothers. Their residence is guarded by sentinels. The princes are not allowed to go to the palace to see their father, nor can they see their wives. This story, which is current among the people of Nándod, is said to have grieved them much. What good reasons had Mr. Maconochie to behave in this way? He has, moreover, ordered that no musical instruments should be played upon during the night or on wedding occasions. He is also said to have stopped the drawing of water by means of oxen from wells situated in the compound of private gardens in the vicinity of his bungalow. The reason for this conduct is said to be that his head begins to ache when he hears the noise of musical instruments and of the drawing of water. All this is farcical and Mr. Maconochie ought to publish an explanation in the matter. Government should enquire into these complaints and satisfy the people of Nándod.

Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, and his predilection for the people of Káthiáwár.

38. In a communicated article the *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad of the 19th May complains of Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, having done very little for the comfort of the people during his tenure of office for the last two years and of the injustice done by him to the people of Mahi Kántha by excluding them from appointments, high or low, in that province in favour of the people of Káthiáwár where he has served for a number of years. The paper gives a list of cases in which injustice is alleged to have been done to the people of Mahi Kántha, and adds that a Káthiáwári is preferred for the place of a peon even and that the contract for building the Tálukdári School at Sádra is also given to a person from Káthiáwár. He sent Mr. Girdharlál, whom he had appointed Kárbhári of Mánsa, to manage the wedding of the Thákor of Ghodásar, who, it is said, unwillingly gave Rs. 300 at the Colonel's representation to Mr. Girdharlál for one month's service, though the latter got his salary of Rs. 110 from Mánsa. The people are thereby falsely led to believe that Mr. Girdharlál commands influence with him, that he is on very friendly terms with him and that his communications have effect.

Plunders and mismanagement in the Navánagar State.

39. In a news-letter from Jámnagar, the *Gujaráti* (98) of the 15th May gives particulars of the plunders that have recently been committed in the villages of Haripur, Layára, Khávdi, Kubarkun and other places, and remarks that the plunderers are exercising much oppression in the Jámnagar State. They murdered, adds the paper, one man and wounded another in the vicinity of Layára. The police is unable to bring them to justice. The tyrannical personal attendants (Khaváses) of the Jám and the dancing girls do not fail to secure their object by intoxicating him with liquor and do not allow him to know of the mismanagement prevailing in his State. The Munsif Court at Khambháliya has fined each of the four Mahomedans who were charged with cruelly assaulting and dragging Hindu children on the road during the last Mohurrum 100 *kauri* (a silver coin, three of which are equal in value to a rupee) only. It is said that the fine imposed in this case in which Madan Mevrájvála, a goldsmith, was the complainant will be remitted through the influence of the Jám's personal attendants and dancing girls. It would have been better if these poor Mahomedans had been acquitted, as was done in the case of Meghji Válji! [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79), in its issue of the 20th May, observes that, as stated by the *Bombay Gazette*, mismanagement now prevails to the same extent in the Jámnagar State as it did formerly in that of Porbandar, that the Jám is a weak man and finds it difficult to extricate himself from the hands of his evil advisers, and that it would be better if he were to take a warning from the appointment of a joint-administration at Porbandar to reform his State. It adds that three years ago a similar condition of things was brought to light and it was repressed as false, but that truth never remains concealed.]

G. M. SA'THE',

Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
27th May 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 21st May 1887.)

Page,

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Abkári: An — grievance of the people of Surat 8
Administration of India: A suggestion to the British Government to appoint the natives of India to high posts in imitation of the Russian policy 4
Afghanistan: The Ghilzai rebellion in — and the British policy ... 4
Appointments:
Comments on the transfer of Mr. Chánd Sáheb, Faujdár at Tásgaon in Sátára 8
Disapproval of the rumoured appointment of Mr. Weir as Acting City Magistrate, Karáchi 8
Bombay Legislative Council: Approval of the appointment of Mr. Phirozsháh Mervánji Mehta as a member of the —
The *Dnyán Prakásh* 7
The *Indian Spectator* 7
The *Indu Prakásh* 7
Forest Commission:
Approval of the able minute recorded by Mr. Nulkar, a non-official member of the — 6
Comments on the report of the —
The *Satyá Shodhak* 6
The *Yajdán Parast* 6
Mahomedan pilgrims to Mecca: Approval of the arrangements made by the Government of India with Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son for the conveyance of — 5
Obscene advertizing in Bombay: The recent prosecution of a Native doctor for publishing obscene handbills in Gujaráti 9
Postal matters: Inconvenience caused to the inhabitants of Wái from the present postal arrangements for the delivery and despatch of letters. 9
Public Service Commission: Comments on an article written by Sir Lepel Griffin on the — 5
Queen's Jubilee:
Appeal made by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Indian army for contributions towards the Imperial Institute Fund 5
Indirect oppression exercised on the people in collecting Jubilee funds 4
The policy of the British Government and the Jubilee-gift to India. 4
Tours: Comments on the order passed by Major Mayhew, Collector of Shikárpur, prohibiting all public servants from receiving any provisions from the ryots while on circuit 8
Wreck of the S. S. *Tasmania*: The — and the attack made on the Native crew by some European writers about their inability to bear cold and exposure 7

PART II.—*Legislation*—

City of Bombay Municipal Bill, 1887: The — and the modification in the clause regarding the raising of loans by the Municipal Corporation... 9

PART III.—*Education*—

Deccan Education Society: The — and the Bombay Government ... 11
Educational policy of His Excellency Lord Reay: Observations on the speech of His Excellency Lord Reay at Sátára:
The *Indu Prakásh* 9
The *Nyáyá Sindhu* 10
Elphinstone College, Bombay: Approval of the Government resolution about the appointment of an additional Professor of English and History in the — 11
Female education: Ironical condemnation of — 12

PART IV.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway: Want of closets in the third-class carriages of the — 12
Southern Marátha Railway: Want of a hedge to the — line ... 12

Page

PART V—*Municipalities*—

Bombay: Destruction of the Sivlál Motilál Mill by fire and the defective working of the fire brigade 12

PART VI.—*Native States*—

Baroda: His Highness the Gáikwad's health and his intended departure to England:
The *Native Opinion* 13
The *Suryodayá* 14

Gwalior:
Approval of the suggestion of the *Times of India* in connection with the investment of His Highness the Scindia's treasure ... 13
Disapproval of the investment of the State treasure at — in Government loan 13

Introduction of Acts of the British Legislature into Native States: Comments on the— 12

Mahi Kántha: Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Acting Political Agent, —, and his predilection for the people of Káthiáwár 15

Native Princes:
Political Agents and their relations with — 13
The — of India and their visit to England in connection with the Jubilee 13

Navánagar: Plunders and mismanagement in the — State 15

Rájpipla: Complaint against the alleged arbitrary conduct of Mr. Maconochie as Joint Administrator of — 14

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21ST MAY 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amraoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 16th May, says:—As the Jubilee is the most auspicious occasion on which to make concessions to and supply the wants of the subject population, we request Government to grant Berár the privilege of having a representative in the Council of the Resident and the Viceregal Legislative Council. Berár does not belong to any particular presidency, and therefore proper attention is not paid to the wants and wishes of the Beráris in passing legislative measures. Only the Anglo-Indian journals and the evil-minded Ministry in England, who are always unwilling to do good to India, will oppose this grant, but what we have to say about them is that they are perfectly ignorant of politics.

Jubilee concessions to Berár.

2. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 16th May, says:—It was most unjust on the part of Government that they did not publish the scheme proposing reforms in the judicial administration in Berár and consult public opinion thereon before it was submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State for India. The Varhád Sárvajanik Sabha has forwarded to the Resident some suggestions in the matter, which, we hope, will receive due consideration at his hands. It will be of much use if the Resident forwards to the Secretary of State for India the suggestions of the Sabha.

A request to the Resident with regard to the suggestions of the Varhád Sárvajanik Sabha regarding the proposed reforms in the judicial administration in Berár.

3. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 14th May, says:—The Commissioner has by his circular No. 3 dated 11th July 1886 made it compulsory for the ryots to possess receipt books, and has issued orders that the ryot found without them will be made to pay annas 4 and to buy a receipt book at the Tahsil. We really fail to see any justification for this procedure. The ryot pays the revenue and it is the duty of Government to give him a receipt. To ask him to pay for the receipt book is simply unjust. We were glad to find that the Government of India had objected to this practice on the ground we have set forth, but we learn that they have latterly changed their mind with regard to the practice. This shows how under British administration even broad principles of equity are sometimes ignored.

Disapproval of the system of compelling ryots to buy receipt books in Berár.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
27th May 1887.

CON 153

CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 22 OF 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 28th May 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARA'THI			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
	Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
	...ch Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
	...shu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
	...pati	Sátára	Do.	100
	...saka	Belgaum	Do.	200
	...pta	Karád	Do.	100
	...ritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
	...a	Baroda	Monthly	500
	...ritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
	...an Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
	...án Sagar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
	...dári	Poona	Monthly	300
	...ga ...ari	Násik	Weekly	100
	...ch	Mapuça	Monthly	700
	...Patch	Thána	Weekly	650
	„ ...chchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
	„ Jagaddarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Dhulia	Do.	125
	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued*.			
42	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
43	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
45	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
48	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabheche Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
55	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
*61	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
63	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
64	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
65	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*66	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*67	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
68	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
*69	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
70	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*72	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
76	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
80	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
81	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
82	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
84	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
87	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
*88	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
89	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
90	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
91	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
92	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
93	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
94	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
95	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
96	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
97	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
98	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
99	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
100	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	400
*101	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly... ...	200
102	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
103	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
104	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
105	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,027
106	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*107	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
108	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
109	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
110	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
111	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
112	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
113	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
114	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
115	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
116	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
117	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
119	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
121	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
122	„ Saurashtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
126	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
*127	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
128	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
129	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
130	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
131	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
*132	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
133	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
134	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
135	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
*136	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
137	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
138	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
139	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
*140	„ Ketaki	Belgaum	Do.	150
*141	„ Nibande Málike	Dhárwár	Monthly	200
142	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
143	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
144	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
145	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
146	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
147	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
148	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
*149	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
150	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 22nd May, says:—As usual the inhabitants of Surat celebrated the anniversary of local self-government with great *éclat*. There was a large assemblage of people representing the various sections of the community. Speeches suitable to the occasion were made, expressive of gratitude to the noble ex-Viceroy who had given a new life to self-government in our midst, thereby indicating that no other people were ever more deserving of boons from their rulers than the Natives of this country. Natives are often charged with ingratitude for favours conferred upon them, but this charge must find a strong and emphatic denial in the celebration of the *jayanti* (anniversary) of Lord Ripon's gift at Surat and other places. Statues raised to commemorate the memory of men who never deserved anything might in course of time crumble to dust, but where the memory is bound up with the daily life of a people owing to the really benevolent character of the actions of particular individuals, it is always brought back to the mind with refreshing energy at every interval. And what do so many centenaries and anniversaries in this and other countries indicate, but that those in whose honour the ceremonials take place were the real benefactors of the people. Such has been the character of Lord Ripon and we have no doubt that his memory in this country will be cherished for a longer time than that of persons who are honoured with statues.

The celebration of the anniversary of local self-government at Surat.

2. The *Jáme Jamshed* (102), in its issue of the 24th May, refers to the charge of indebtedness to several Native Jamindárs of Bengal brought by the *Amrit Bazár Patrika* newspaper against Mr. Beames, C.S., a member of the Revenue Board, Calcutta, and remarks that it is the duty of the Government of India to speedily publish the explanation tendered by Mr. Beames and the Government Resolution thereon, as the public will not be satisfied with the mere statement of the *Pioneer* that the Bengal and the Supreme Governments are satisfied with the explanation. If Government have found this serious charge against Mr. Beames to be false, he ought, observes the *Jáme*, to have reparation made to him and he should either be permitted or compelled to prosecute the *Amrit Bazár Patrika* for libel, as has been the rule hitherto in such cases. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 23rd and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79) of the 27th May also request Government to publish the explanation given by Mr. Beames in this matter. In writing on the same subject, the *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad of the 26th May suggests that the provincial Governments should call for a return made on solemn affirmation from all Europeans in their employ, civil and military, about the amount of their debts, the parties from whom contracted, &c., as such a measure will bring to light several cases of the indebtedness of Government officers.]

Indebtedness of Government officers and the charge brought against Mr. Beames, C.S., a member of the Revenue Board, Calcutta, by the *Amrit Bazár Patrika* newspaper.

3. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 22nd May, says:—We have very little doubt that the arrangements made by the Government of India with Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son for the conveyance of Mahomedan pilgrims to Mecca will answer better than almost any other plan we can think of. This is another way of encouraging private enterprise; and if the enterprise is not purely Native, it is our misfortune and not a fault of Government.

Approval of the arrangements made by the Government of India with Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son for the conveyance of Mahomedan pilgrims to Mecca.

4. The *Pandit* (146), in its issue of the 27th May, says:—All departments of the State except the Native Army have received rewards in commemoration of the Queen-Empress' Jubilee. It is now time that Government should either distribute honours of the Order of British India to the several regiments or sanction the payment of a bonus to every Native soldier in honour of the great event.

A reward to the Native Army recommended in commemoration of the Queen-Empress' Jubilee.

5. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (6), in its issue of the 25th May, says:—The Rangoon newspapers complain that in Burmah the sick men of the Native regiments are not properly looked after. It is most shameful on the part of Government to ill-treat them in this manner while they are so far off from their Native country.

The ill-treatment of sick Native soldiers in Burmah.

6. Writing on the report of the Forest Commission, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 22nd May, says :—Throughout the first section of the fourth chapter, *viz.*, that relating to grazing, there appears to run the spirit of State landlordism and the many useful recommendations made therein thus appear to possess a coloring which, from the popular point of view, is rather too strong and therefore objectionable. The belief that lends the objectionable color to the whole report is the debatable principle underlying the Land Revenue Code that the State is the landlord and owner of all soil in the country. Whether the public should let this point go uncontested in accepting the report of the Forest Commission is a matter into the discussion of which we do not for the present like to enter. Divested of this objectionable color due to the principle we allude to above, the recommendations can be said to be conceived in a generous spirit; and it can be granted that the sympathetic Government of Bombay will affix its stamp of approval in a similarly liberal spirit. The first recommendation is about giving the concession of free-grazing to those villagers whose lands were taken at the time of the survey. The Commission has not been able to show us satisfactorily that a list of villages that have given and of those that have not given lands towards forests, can be made out; and the restriction that is placed is therefore arbitrary. The best solution is to assign grazing lands free of charge to each village according to its requirements. We next come to the proposed limitation of the number of cattle. The Commission is quite justified in making the recommendation that the privilege of free-grazing should be restricted to *bonâ fide* agricultural cattle, especially as it gives a justly comprehensive meaning to the words "agricultural cattle." But at the same time we cannot but observe that it is extremely strange that the Commission should, in making this recommendation, completely forget that the execution of the Act and of the rules under it is in the hands of an executive staff to which the Commission itself does not give a very creditable certificate. If the number of cattle is fixed, we are sure that the inquiry that will be made by the departmental officers and the enforcement of the rule will cause unnecessary vexation. The fifth recommendation puts in the Collector as a likely steadying wheel. This manner of creating sympathy and providing check may be very efficacious in other respects, but in this place we do not like the union either in the interests of the people or in those of the Government. The agitation of the forest grievance and the partial redress of it now afforded are due to the division of interests and should the Collectors be now made to identify themselves with the work of District Forest Officers there will be an end to all hope of forest grievances being redressed. The next three recommendations are too vague to be of any practical use and ought therefore to be made more definite. Recommendation 12 will affect the interests of the urban population very prejudicially. The other recommendations are good. The subject next in importance to that of grazing is that of the treatment of the wild tribes. We regret our inability to agree with the Commission here. It may apparently be very satisfactory to notice that the poorer inhabitants of forest villages claim sympathy from the Commission. But on a closer examination of the report it is evident that the poorer inhabitants have secured nothing, and that the same is the case with the Kátkaris, the Varlis and the Kolis. The Commissioners are of opinion that the existence of the wild tribes as a separate and peculiar section of the people should be ignored. We do not know whether this opinion of the Commission will find favor with anybody. With us it positively does not. The Commissioners believe that in course of time the special classes will gradually be merged in the general labouring classes. This is in the opinion of the Commission a desirable consummation and any attempts at retarding it should in its opinion be deprecated. Those who have watched the transformation of Native society will agree with us in saying that the governing

Comments on the report of the Forest Commission.

class is fast coming to occupy the top and is by its weight pressing down all indigenous classes. The pressure already existing has become unbearable to the lowest stratus of our society which is fast giving way. In plain language therefore the opinion of the Commission is that in course of time the wild tribes will be wiped off along with the labourer and attempts at enabling them to live as a separate section of the people ought to be deprecated. We hold exactly opposite views. We welcome the recommendations about giving the wild tribes the monopoly of all labour entailed by departmental forest operations; we also like that they should be induced by giving them rent-free lands to settle in the forests and be made the guardians of them. [The *Suryá Prakásh* (76) of the 28th May suggests that in times of scarcity of fodder cattle should be allowed to graze in Government forests without the payment of any fee by their owners as was done in the Ajmere Mervára forests in 1877 and hopes that this important suggestion, which the Forest Commission has omitted to make in its report, will be carried out by the Bombay Government. It adds that in some forests under the supervision of Government grass is allowed to rot as it is not profitable to convey it to the market owing to long distance and still the poor villagers are not permitted to take it away for the use of their cattle.]

Approval of the work done by the Forest Commission.

7. Writing on the Forest Commission, the *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 22nd May, says:—The result reflects great credit upon those who were engaged in taking and shifting the evidence of the various witnesses who appeared before the Commission, and it can be safely said that no Commission ever appointed by Government has ended more successfully than the Forest Commission.

Approval of the rumoured appointment of Mr. P. M. Mehta as a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

8. The same newspaper says:—The appointment of Mr. Phirozsháh Mervánji Mehta, Barrister-at-Law, as a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, will be hailed with satisfaction throughout this Presidency. His rare abilities and his fearless and independent character and earnestness of purpose are so well known and appreciated by the people that they have a guarantee in him of their cause being always faithfully served. We congratulate the Honourable P. M. Mehta on winning the confidence of Government, and thank His Excellency the Governor for making such a suitable selection for representing the people in the local Council.

Appointment of Mr. J. U. Yájnik to the Bombay Legislative Council in succession to the Honourable M. G. Ránade recommended.

9. The *Satyavakta* (120), in its issue of the 27th May, requests the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay to appoint Mr. Javerilál Umiáshankar Yájnik to the Bombay Legislative Council in succession to the Honourable M. G. Ránade on the expiration of his term of office, and thus gratify the public of this Presidency which has long desired his appointment.

Approval of the recent Government Resolution in regard to Dák Tángás and a suggestion to His Excellency Lord Reay.

10. The *Shubh Suchak* (62), in its issue of the 20th May, highly praises His Excellency Lord Reay for issuing a resolution in the matter of Dák Tángás and says:—If His Excellency Lord Reay has so much compassion for the dumb animals he must have much more of it for men and should therefore at once do something to relieve the ryot from the oppression practised upon him by cruel officers of Government.

Praises of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for his decisions in cases of cruelty to animals.

11. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 23rd May, says:—Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has shown admirable firmness and impartiality, which will be largely appreciated, in dealing with cases of cruelty to animals. No one will deny that the Society for the prevention of such cruelty is a useful institution and is doing useful work; but like all good institutions it is liable to err on account of either the over-zeal or the corruption of the subordinate officers whom it must employ and trust for the

detection of crime. Magistrates must prevent abuse of this sort in the interests of none less than the Society itself. Mr. Crawley-Boevey's recent disposal of cruelty cases will teach the Society's officers to be useful without being oppressive.

Disapproval of the proposed change in the system of appointing Subordinate Judges in Sind by Mr. Candy, Acting Judicial Commissioner, Sind.

12. In an article headed "A proposed change" the *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 21st May, says:—Mr. Candy, Acting Judicial Commissioner, Sind, has proposed that the Courts of the Subordinate Judges at Kotri and Mirpur Batoro should be removed elsewhere. He must have had good reasons for the change that he has recommended, and it may be that it will be beneficial in the long run, but this should be demonstrated not only to the satisfaction of Government but to that of the public. Any change in a system already in existence for some time can be accepted only on the ground either that the old system has failed, or that it may be improved. We have yet to learn how the present location of the Subordinate Courts at Kotri and Mirpur Batoro has proved an inconvenient arrangement, or in what way the proposed change will be an improvement. We cannot easily persuade ourselves that any reduction in the number of Subordinate Judgeships in the Province will be a desirable change. The Subordinate Judicial Service in Sind is really a reproach to the Government of Bombay. Some Judges of the Sadar Court, Mr. Candy among the number, have been often surprised to see that the Subordinate Judges in this Province are not such able men as the best men in the Presidency proper. When it is explained that the maximum salary of a Subordinate Judge in Sind was only Rs. 300 till a few years ago any reason for surprise that better men cannot be had for Subordinate Judgeships will vanish. A first grade Deputy Collector got more than double the salary of a first grade Subordinate Judge, and still the latter was expected to be a sound lawyer. The low salary given to Subordinate Judges effectually keeps off good lawyers from the service. On an earnest representation made to the late Governor of Bombay the salaries of Subordinate Judges were slightly raised, but there is no reason why they should not be graded in the same manner as Deputy Collectors. We wish we could know what Mr. Candy's proposal is and why he proposes such a sweeping change. Mr. Candy of course knows something of Sind, but before his suggestion is acted upon Government must ascertain the opinions of other experts, experienced District and Subordinate Judges, local lawyers and others. If the memorials on the subject are submitted to the Bombay Government before any final decision is arrived at, we have every reason to believe that Government will suspend judgment and will institute a full inquiry before sanctioning the proposal of Mr. Candy.

Suggestions to Government to increase the salaries of the servants employed in the Revenue Department.

13. A correspondent, writing to the *Mahrátta* (2) in its issue of the 22nd May, says:—It is a patent fact that the Subordinate Revenue Department is one of the most overworked departments of Government, if not the only one of the kind; and yet how miserably it is paid! It is a pity that such a state of things should exist apparently unnoticed. It may be argued that skilled labour can now be procured at a cheaper rate than what it cost 20 years ago. Everybody is aware, however, of the consequences which result from the employment of very cheap material in an important branch of the Government service. The Revenue Department is the most important department, only ranking next to the Political. Therein is centered the executive branch of the administration. Much depends upon the quality of men you have in such a branch. The good of the poor ryot, and the people at large is in their hands; and if you pay them less than their work and position demand, some may surely be tempted to make up the difference and even more by any possible or available means. The present scale of salaries was fixed, it is said, in 1867. Since then prices have increased very nearly 100 per cent. The assessment of land revenue on lands has been revised in almost every district of the Presidency. This has brought a handsome addition to the Government revenue. The reason for this increase of assessment,

as most strongly put forth, has always been that the produce of the field brings more money to the cultivator than he got formerly. This very reason is applicable to the question in point. This is why the salaries of Government servants must be revised. The considerations on which they were fixed in 1867 have now changed considerably. The present pay does not permit the recipient to live comfortably and in keeping with the position he holds in the service. The question is worthy of the attention of Lord Reay's Government who, it is hoped, will take it up at an early date and refer it to the Finance Committee for report. The Committee is not simply a Retrenchment Committee. It is understood that its avowed object is to see that the charges of the administration are properly regulated;—cutting away surpluses and properly "fitting in the ruts and hollows," so as to make of it a smooth well-built road.

Necessity for increasing the number of Presidency Magistrates in the city of Bombay.

14. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 22nd May, says:—In order to avoid unnecessary delay in justice in criminal cases there ought to be at least five Magistrates in a city like Bombay. There is room for seven Magistrates in Bombay, and if their courts are located in different parts of the city, people will receive speedy justice which will greatly tend to diminish the number of bad characters. If financial difficulty comes in the way of increasing the number of paid Magistrates, we request Government to appoint three or four honorary ones. Under the present arrangement poor people are put to much inconvenience and have to suffer many hardships.

Appointment of a Mahomedan Magistrate for Bombay suggested.

15. The *Yajdán Parast* (135), in its issue of the 22nd May, says that hitherto no Mahomedan gentleman has been appointed a Presidency Magistrate in Bombay, that it is not now difficult to find a competent person of that community for the post and that many well-wishers of the Mahomedans desire that Government should do justice to them by nominating a competent Mahomedan to the post of Presidency Magistrate about to fall vacant by the retirement of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji from the public service.

The claims of Mr. Shivshankar Govindrám to be Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, after the retirement of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji.

16. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 22nd May, says:—Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, will shortly retire from service and it is likely that his place will be given to his son, Mr. Jehángir Dosábhái. We request Government to appoint Mr. Shivshankar Govindrám, who is an experienced man and has thrice or four times acted as a Presidency Magistrate and discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of all and moreover is the right claimant, to succeed Mr. Dosábhái. Mere bookish knowledge is not a sufficient qualification for discharging the duties of a Magistrate.

A Hindu sacred place near Ahmednagar and its invasion by European officers.

17. The *Jagadádarsh* (33), in its issue of the 22nd May, says:—There is a Hindu sacred place called Gargan about 10 miles distant from Ahmednagar. It is situated in a valley with mountains all round, and has a beautiful spring of water said to have been brought into existence by the god Ráma darting an arrow into the ground. The temple of Shiva here with the adjacent fountains of water and the out-houses was built by one Kanhorrkar. A fair is held here annually in the Hindu month of Shrávan and the place is so pleasant on account of its coolness and the clear spring that it is called by the local European officers "the happy valley." We now hear that the whole place with its buildings and fountains except the Shiva temple and the source of the spring has been taken by Government into its possession and turned into a resting and camping place for European officers and their establishments. The right of the Hindus to use the place has thus been interfered with and the holy place will now be a scene of the slaughter of sheep and the eating of beef. Is it not mere highhandedness and injustice to thus deprive the Hindus of the usufruct of their sacred place? We have not received full particulars of this matter but we say that it is disgraceful to the Hindus to quietly look on when the District officers

are trampling down their rights and suggest that they should first petition the Collector and the Government on the subject, and if they do not get redress of their grievance, then to file a suit in a court of justice.

The Ahmedabad Libel Case and a suggestion to Government.

18. The *Prajáhit Patrá* (114), in its issue of the 25th May, publishes the judgment given by Mr. Feroze Hoshang Dastur, Magistrate of Ahmedabad, in the case in which the editor and printer of the *Rást Goftár* newspaper were charged with libel by the editor of the *Nyáya Darshak* newspaper of that city and were discharged by the Magistrate, complains of a number of the Gujaráti papers being edited by boys who have neither worldly knowledge, experience, learning nor sense required for the work and of their doing harm instead of good to the people, and observes that this case manifests how the editors of several Gujaráti papers maintain themselves and how they misrepresent the policy of Government. It wishes that newspapers conducted by such men as the editor of the *Nyáya Darshak* should cease to exist. It advises the Reporter on the Native Press to ask Government to stop the publication of the *Nyáya Darshak*, as it has been shown to be a public nuisance and as otherwise the vernacular press will not gain in importance. It congratulates Mr. Kábráji, the editor of the *Rást Goftár*, in thus successfully exposing the editor of the *Nyáya Darshak*, and recommends the Gujaráti public to subscribe towards a fund to defray the costs incurred by Mr. Kábráji in this case. [The *Surat Akhbár* (75) of the 23rd May remarks that the judgment given by Mr. Feroze Hoshang Dastur shows how the liberty of the press has been abused by one of a class of newspapers against which it has been warning Government and asking them to take remedial measures. It adds that if this judgment does not suffice to open the eyes of Government, this license is "a public calamity" as stated by Ráo Sáheb Mahipatrám, Gujaráti Translator, in his evidence before the trying Magistrate.]

Disapproval of the rumoured transfer of Mr. Scott, Deputy Collector, from Ratnágiri.

19. The *Satyá Shodhak* (58), in its issue of the 22nd May, says:—It is rumoured that Mr. Scott, Deputy Collector, Ratnágiri, is to be transferred from that place. He has made himself very popular by the manner in which he has discharged his duties with energy and straightforwardness. Many people are anxious to see that he is retained at Ratnágiri for a long time.

Approval of the orders issued by Mr. Mulock for the removal of the toddy-shop near the Bahuchráji temple, Surat.

20. The *Suryá Prakásh* (76) of the 28th May is glad to learn that Mr. Mulock, the Collector, has issued orders for the removal of the toddy-shop near the Bahuchráji temple at Surat as was suggested by it, and thanks that officer for thus respecting the religious feelings of the people.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

The Bill for the protection of game in India disapproved.

21. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 26th May, says that the Game Preservation Bill about to be introduced by the Honourable J. B. Peile into the Supreme Legislative Council is unnecessary and that the public has not only never asked for it but is strongly opposed to it. The paper gives a history of the Game Preservation Bill passed by the Government of Sir James Fergusson on the 4th February 1881 and its rejection by the then Viceroy, Lord Ripon, and remarks that it is a matter for regret that it should now be taken up afresh under a new pretext and made applicable to the whole of India. Though the sale of certain classes of game is prohibited during the close season, it cannot be expected that the bad effects of the Act will be obviated. Many villagers who live upon game will suffer hardship by its passing. The *Samáchár* thinks that the Honourable J. B. Peile is the framer of the Bill, as he was in the Bombay Executive Council along with Mr. Ashburner, the author of the rejected Game Preservation Bill, whose opinion seems to have left its effect on him. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79) of the 28th May takes a similar view.]

Part III.—*Education.*

The Deccan College and the Deccan Education Society.

22. Writing upon the Resolution, which has been issued by the Government of Bombay, finally laying down their intentions with regard to the Deccan College, the *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 23rd May, says:—The Government give the Deccan Education Society the choice of one of two measures—either to surrender or to separate, and both alternatives seem to us to be coloured somewhat by cruelty and characterized by harshness. The position of Government is, we admit, also one of difficulty. They have to cut their coat according to their cloth and the financial exigencies are an important consideration. But we, who have protested against any attempt on the part of Government to rid themselves of the Deccan College, on the ground that private enterprise was not yet able to take it up and keep it up *financially*, never expected that the negotiations would take the turn they have now unfortunately assumed. It is difficult to say who is to blame. But no one, who has watched the origin and the development of the Society, and has seen its Life Members devoting themselves to the cause of the intellectual emancipation of their countrymen with admirable singleness of purpose, can help feeling that they are being harshly treated. The position is one of some embarrassment to them as they are required to deviate from the principle, with which they started and established their admirably conducted New English School and their promising Fergusson College.

Comments on the attitude of Government towards the Deccan Education Society.

23. Referring to His Excellency Lord Reay's speech at Sátára, the *Kalpataru* (36), in its issue of the 22nd May, says:—Is there any sense in saying that the aid to the Fergusson College will be stopped for the maintenance of the Deccan College? Is not this cheating the public? If Government really desire to spread education they should never play such tricks. Two Arts Colleges have become quite necessary in Poona. Government should maintain the Deccan College as hitherto and should also support the Fergusson College. The latter is an eye-sore to some Europeans and since the departure of its patron, whose name it bears, it has been continually vilified. It is a matter for surprise that it should be contemptuously treated in the *régime* of a Governor like His Excellency Lord Reay. The withdrawal of the promises once given by Government to the Deccan Education Society is simply a breach of trust on the part of the former.

Comments on the Resolution issued by the Bombay Government regarding grants-in-aid to schools and colleges.

24. The *Yajdán Parast* (135), in its issue of the 22nd May, states that the Government Resolution on the grants-in-aid rules is satisfactory in all respects save one, *viz.*, that there is no increase in the amount of the grant as suggested by the educational conference held under the orders of Mr. Lee-Warner, the then Director of Public Instruction, Bombay. It is true, observes the paper, that the financial crisis has come in the way of the suggestion being accepted but that does not in any way lessen the complaint made by the public. The Supreme Government have done enough to cause the educational policy of the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay to fail and it remains to be seen how the latter overcomes the obstacle of want of funds thrown in its way.

Comments on the University School Final Examination.

25. Referring to the Resolution of the Bombay Government on the University School Final Examination, the *Kannadá Suvarte* (137), in its issue of the 27th May, says:—The objectionable point about the resolution is the announcement that "in future the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations will not be recognized as tests for admission to the public service." Why should it be so? The object of establishing the new examination is to have separate tests for those wishing to prosecute their studies at College and those seeking admission to Government service, and we can therefore understand why the

Matriculation should no longer be recognized as a proper test for the latter purpose. The object of devising the new test will be defeated if the Matriculation continues to be recognized as a test for admission to the public service. But why should the Previous Examination be also proscribed? As the *Bombay Gazette* says, the greater should include the less, and it would be very hard on those students who, after spending some years at a College, are compelled by ill-success or force of circumstances to seek employment under Government without receiving a degree, if they were to be compelled to submit themselves to an examination inferior to the one which they had passed. In our opinion, the fact of a candidate having kept some terms at a College should not be ignored as a qualification for the public service, far less his having achieved actual success in any of the preliminary examinations. The Under-Graduates' Association should certainly make a representation to Government in the matter, as this is a question vitally affecting the interests of the undergraduates. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (105) of the 22nd May disapproves of the Matriculation and the Previous Examinations being not recognized as tests for entering the public service, and hopes that this point will be re-considered. The *Yajdán Parast* (135) of the 22nd May, however, approves of this clause in the resolution on the ground that the recognition of the Matriculation and the Previous Examinations as tests for admission into Government service will nullify the standard now adopted.]

Part IV.—*Railways.*

A suggestion to the Southern Mahrátta Railway Company.

26. The *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 24th May, after expressing regret at the indifference shown by responsible railway authorities to the inconveniences of third class railway passengers in India brought to light by the newspaper press from time to time, refers to the Southern Mahrátta Railway, the work of which is, in its opinion, not well executed so far as the masonry work of its bridges and drains and the filling up of low and the digging of high ground are concerned, and says that the wants of third class passengers are not well looked after on this line, that the line and the rolling-stock thereon being weak many accidents are likely to occur on it as hitherto, and that therefore it is necessary for the safety of passengers that in the rainy season every passenger train should be preceded at a distance of about a mile by a pilot engine with two brake-vans.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

Oppressive levy of a municipal tax on Hindus at Násik.

27. A correspondent writing from Násik to the *Kesari* (39) of the 24th May says:—A tax of four annas is levied on every Hindu going into Násik; other castes are not obliged to pay this tax. If this tax had been demanded from me I had fully made up my mind to break the man's head. If a tax is to be levied let it be levied on all or levy it on none. What law is it to trouble the Hindu because he is meek? The Collector and the other English officers should well consider this matter. Some selfish Hindus may vote as they like for their own interests but it is well that no Englishman should take benefit of it. Dear editor, you can imagine what annoyance this tax causes to poor people. Municipal peons forcibly take from passengers their blankets, drinking pots and turbans and the latter are obliged to call at the municipal office for several days. What is the meaning of this oppression in broad day-light? In order to avoid payment of the tax some deny the fact of their being Hindus. Very creditable indeed is it to the people of Násik that some Hindus should be reduced to the necessity of denying their race! Good people, do not exercise tyrrany on the public for the small benefit of Government. The English will not stand by you to the end of your life. They will be constrained to leave this country some day or other and what predicament will you be in then? Rest assured that you will be in the same precarious condition in which Christian converts were in 1857.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

28. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issue of the 18th May, says:—The conflicting rumours, which are just now current, regarding the alleged causes of the sudden and mysterious illness of His Highness Sayáji Ráo Mahárāj, Gaikwád of Baroda, have been productive of uneasiness among the Native community in this Presidency. It is but very natural that the movements of this Chief should be very keenly watched by the Natives at a time when the Paramount Power appears to have resolved upon adopting a new policy towards the great feudatories for reasons best known to the British Politicians. The approaching Jubilee celebration at London is considered by many as the parent cause of the Gaikwád's present illness. The provoking silence, hitherto maintained by the Government of India, as to whether these Native Chiefs have been specially invited by the Empress of India, or whether they are going to England of their free and unfettered will, or whether they are being subjected to political pressure and forced to undertake the journey on pain of serious displeasure in case of default, is most impolitic and mischievous and likely to prove very injurious to the fair fame of the British rule in this country. We hope however that as the Gaikwád is going to England after all, every unpleasantness about this mysterious episode will be forgotten by all, and that he will regain his health and mental equilibrium and will return to India, quite hale and strong. Our readers should also make a special note of the curious circumstances that the majority of the Princes and Chiefs going to England belong to the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces and are of the Hindu race. All other Presidencies and Provinces seem to have been exempted either intentionally or accidentally. [The *Jagaddhitechchhu* (34), in its issue of the 21st May, makes similar observations with reference to the departure of Native Princes to England for the Queen's Jubilee.]

Comments on the departure of Native Chiefs to England on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee.

29. Anent the loan taken from the treasury of His Highness the Scindia by British Government, the *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 24th May, writes:—What a deplorable thing it is that Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, the Empress of India—on whose dominion the sun never sets, whose power is awful in all the four continents, the rich people in whose dominion are able to buy dominion after dominion in Europe, whose wealth will never be exhausted even after protracted warfare with the gods for years together, the extent of whose dominions is wider than the Roman Empire, who rules over hundreds of millions of people and on the occasion of the Jubilee of whose reign the jewels from the head-dresses of the tributary princes in the Golden Chersonese will fall on her throne—should be compelled by the Russian bugbear to take a loan of three krors and a half after breaking open the floor of the zenáná of a minor tributary prince! Nobody ever thought that the British Lion would come to such a pass through the fear of the Russian bear! One is, however, now compelled to say that the fate of the sovereigns of gigantic dominions is strange! In our opinion those who advised Her Majesty or her representative to borrow this money from Mahárája Scindia committed a very serious mistake. On account of the bewildering lustre of authority, of financial difficulties, or the pleasing advice of flattering councillors and newspapers or on account of some other cause, His Excellency Lord Dufferin may not have realized the effects of this blunder in their true colours or His Lordship may have purposely connived at them. Let the thing be as it may, but the die has now been cast and nothing will rectify the mistake. In order, however, that such a mistake may not be committed by any Governor-General in future we raise a timely voice though we are perfectly aware of its effect. We write on the subject because we understand it to be our duty to do so as long as we have the liberty of the press. Once it is admitted that there is nothing wrong in taking any loan from a tributary Chief for his protection from a foreign invasion, it is a little difficult to say what the principle will lead to. Even a blockhead can understand the real meaning of a loan from a subordinate Prince. If a loan was at all to be taken and interest paid for it, why was it neces-

Disapproval of the investment of the State treasure at Gwálior in the Government loan.

sary to pounce upon the hoarded treasure of the minor Chief of Gwálior? If it be pronounced to be just to touch the deposits of the Native Chiefs for their protection, the treaties hitherto in force and the provisions therein become null and void. The Native Princes have once for all assigned large portions of their territories as the cost of their protection; why should their savings be now looked at? If this course is repeatedly followed, what Chief will dare save carried out money in future? And what hope is there of large works of public utility being much in their States? If this loan had been raised from some Chief who had attained majority there would have been no room for any suspicion in the matter. If His Highness the late Jayáji Ráo Scindia had been aware that his descendant would have to advance such a large sum in consideration for the fort of Gwálior, he would never have entertained a desire to have it back. In brief this loan is likely to create a very bad impression on the minds of the public and the Native Princes. Writing upon the same subject, the *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issue of the 25th May, says:—The British Government is upon the alert to completely subjugate the Hindus and the Native Princes of India and therefore the bonds of slavery are taking a stronger hold upon them day by day and the Hindus are on the point of becoming the bond slaves of the British Government. Putting aside for the present the consideration of the case of the entire population of India let us turn to the more important Native Princes. They have been bound fast by Government with the ties of the treaties and their condition has become so deplorable that with the exception of outward pomp they have nothing left to themselves. They have no independence even in trifling matters. Though they are kept in complete slavery already the British Government never lets go an opportunity of making their bondage still more firm. The accumulations of money and the armies of Native States are the principal eye-sores to the British officers. The principal Native States in Southern India are those of the Nizám, the Scindia, the Holkar, the Gaikwád, and Mysore, the first four of which are very vigilantly watched by British officers who believe that they possess large treasures and make efforts to appropriate them for the benefit of the British Government. When Sir T. Madháv Ráo was Diván of Baroda he invested a large sum belonging to Mahárája Gáikwád in Government Banks, but when His Highness Sayáji Ráo demanded the repayment of this loan he was told that he would get only the interest and not the principal. It seems that British officers have long been desirous of appropriating the balances of their Highnesses the Holkar and the Scindia and their desires with reference to the latter State have already been fulfilled. The Nizám has of late, got an English Councillor in Colonel Marshall and Mahárája Holkar is pursued by Sir Lepel Griffin. The effect of the advice of these two clever councillors will soon become apparent, and the Natives need not feel surprised if offers are made by these States of large sums of money to the British Government for their safe custody. Soon after the death of His Highness the late Jayáji Ráo a large portion of his treasure has been transferred to the British Government, and there is no hope of its ever being returned. The Chief must rest satisfied with only the interest thereof. Such is the remarkable policy and statesmanship of the British Government with reference to the Native Chiefs.

Disapproval of the policy of investing the treasures of Native Princes in the Government loan.

30. The *Baroda Vatsal* (147), in its issue of the 22nd May, disapproves of the Government policy of keeping empty the treasures of Native Princes and investing their money in the Government loan, and says that the policy is injurious both to Government and to the ryot in Native States. [The *Satyavakta* (120), in its issue of the 27th May, takes a similar view, remarking that this new policy of gradually borrowing money from Native States will tend to lessen the authority enjoyed by them, to keep them under better control of Government and to make them and their subjects more miserable. It says that the subjects of His Highness the Mahárája Scindia and the State itself would have been much benefited if the 3½ krors of rupees invested in the Government loan had been spent for their good. According to the principles of political economy the investment of State treasure in Government paper is injurious to the State.]

31. The *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* (42), in its issue of the 26th May, expresses disapproval at the proposal of the Kolhápur Darbár to send the Mahárája to Rájkot for his education, and says that as His Highness is very young and has received a shock on account of the death of his natural father he is likely to suffer in health by his removal to Káthiáwár far away from his mother and other relations, and that Government should have him educated in Kolhápur itself either by putting him under the professors of the Rájárám College or by appointing a separate European tutor.

Disapproval of the proposal to send the Mahárája of Kolhápur to Rájkot.

32. The *Suryá Prakásh* (76), in its issue of the 28th May, says:—We are glad to learn that Mr. Mulock has been devoting his best attention to the affairs of the Sachin State. We are sure that Mr. Mulock's wide experience and practical advice in the cause of this small State will greatly benefit the ruler and the ruled thereof. His Highness the Nawáb Sidi Abdool Kádar Khán has, it is said, already informed Government that he cannot take up the reins of the administration of his State. If what we have heard about His Highness be true, he has expressed a desire that his son may be recognized as heir-apparent to the Gádi by Government. At present His Highness and his Begam receive monthly stipends of Rs. 500 and Rs. 150 respectively for their maintenance from the Sachin Treasury. A stipend of Rs. 500 per mensem is also given to the Nawáb's mother, the Begam of the late Nawáb Sidi Abdool Karim Khán, who has come to reside in Surat. The administration of the State since the death of the late Nawáb has been in the hands of British Agents. Many improvements in the affairs of the State were made under the supervision of Messrs. Ollivant, Whitworth and Lely and the same course is continued on a larger scale under the direction of Mr. Mulock. The financial state of the country is progressing well, so also the state of the people. We hope that by the untiring zeal and assiduity of Mr. Mulock the State will attain a high place amongst the Native States of Gujarát. The Joint Administrator, Mr. Nanumián and the Diván Mr. Ochavrám, have been attempting to do much for the good of the State and its people.

Administration of the Sachin State by Mr. Mulock approved.

33. The *Gujaráti* (98), in its issue of the 22nd May, observes that the *Bombay Gazette* is right in saying that there is no safety of life and property in the Jámnagar State. The reign of terror lasted, remarks the paper, in Khambháliya for some time after the last Mohurrum festival and the illiterate Rághav *khavás* (personal attendant) has by the order of Jánbái, the favourite mistress of the Jám, very much oppressed the Hindus of that town and shown indulgence to the Mahomedans. The people of Khambháliya say that Rághav *khavás* threatens to ruin those who oppose either him or the Jám by even spending 5 or 10 lákhs of rupees for the purpose but he seems to forget that those days are gone by. Though the Diván, Mr. Maganlál, is an able man, he is helpless before the influence and power exercised by the *khaváses*. He therefore cannot be considered as a fit man for the post. Plunders now daily occur in the State and the plunderers carry off large amounts of money. The Jám is a puppet in the hands of his *khaváses* and the *zenána*. How can, then, his subjects be happy? In some recent cases the Jám's orders are alleged to have been altered by his servants. Such a state of things is pitiful, and it is necessary that Government should appoint a Commission to enquire into it. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (105) of the 22nd and the *Broach Mitrá* (84) of the 25th May do not hope that the state of things in the Jámnagar State will improve unless the British Government interfere in it. The *Ahmedabad Times* (78) of the 24th May requests the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay to speedily take remedial measures.]

Mismanagement in the Navánagar State and a request to the Bombay Government to appoint a Commission of Enquiry.

34. The *Samsher Báhádur* (118), in its issue of the 20th May, says that Ráo Báhádur Náránráo Vásudev Khárkar, the new Diván of Pálitána, is of a very quiet disposition and is a merciful officer. He was, remarks the paper, formerly Diván in the Navánagar State and his career

Praises of Mr. N. V. Khárkar, the new Diván of Pálitána.

as a Suba in the Gaekwádi territories was praised. If he had continued long in Navánagar, he would have reformed it, he having been unable to do so owing to the prevalence of intrigue. It takes time to improve a bad thing and haste in the matter gives rise to a public outcry as was the case with Ráo Báhádur Shamráo, Diván of Cambay. The Diván must act patiently. Ráo Báhádur Khárkar possesses this excellent quality, and it is therefore hoped that his Divánship will be successful. The *Samsher* hopes that the administration of the Pálitána State will improve during his Divánship. [The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (77) of the 25th May says that as the Thákor of Pálitána acts in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Khárkar, there is no likelihood of scheming men doing harm to the State, as they used to do before.]

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
3rd June 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 28th May 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári: Approval of the orders issued by Mr. Mulock for the removal of the toddy-shop near the Bahuchráji temple, Surat 9
Administration of India: The celebration of the anniversary of local self-government at Surat 4
Bombay Legislative Council:
Appointment of Mr. J. U. Yájnik to the — in succession to the Honourable M. G. Ránade recommended 6
Approval of the rumoured appointment of Mr. P. M. Mehta as a member of the — 6
Dák Tángás: Approval of the recent Government Resolution in regard to — and a suggestion to His Excellency Lord Reay 6
Forest Commission:
Approval of the work done by the — 6
Comments on the Report of the — 5
Hindu sacred place near Ahmednagar and its invasion by European officers: Observations on the — 8
Judicial matters: Praises of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for his decisions in cases of cruelty to animals 6
Mahomedan pilgrims to Mecca: Approval of the arrangements made by the Government of India with Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son for the conveyance of — 4
Military matters: The ill-treatment of sick Native soldiers in Burmah ... 5
Presidency Magistrates in Bombay:
Appointment of a Mahomedan Magistrate for Bombay suggested ... 8
Necessity for increasing the number of — 8
The claims of Mr. Shivshankar Govindrám to the Second Presidency Magistracy, Bombay, after the retirement of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji 8
Public Service:
Disapproval of the rumoured transfer of Mr. Scott, Deputy Collector, from Ratnágiri 9
Indebtedness of Government officers and the charge brought against Mr. Beames, C.S., a Member of the Revenue Board, Calcutta, by the *Amrit Bazár Patrika* newspaper 4
Queen's Jubilee: A reward to the Native Army recommended in commemoration of the — 4
Revenue Department, Bombay: Suggestions to Government to increase the salaries of the servants employed in the — 7
Subordinate Judges in Sind: Disapproval of the proposed change in the system of appointing — by Mr. Candy, Acting Judicial Commissioner, Sind 7
Vernacular Press: The Ahmedabad Libel Case and a suggestion to Government 9

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Bill for the protection of game in India: Disapproval of the — ... 9

PART III.—*Education*—

Deccan College and the Deccan Education Society:
Comments on the Government Resolution regarding the — ... 10
Comments on the attitude of Government towards the Deccan Education Society 10
Grants-in-aid: Comments on the Resolution issued by the Bombay Government regarding — to schools and colleges 10
University School Final Examination: Comments on the — ... 10

PART IV.—*Railways*—

Southern Mahrátta Railway Company: A suggestion to the — ... 11

PART V.—*Municipalities*—

Násik: Oppressive levy of a municipal tax on Hindus at — ... 11

Page

PART VI.—*Native States*—

Gwálior :
Disapproval of the investment of the State treasure at — in the Government loan 12
Disapproval of the policy of investing the treasures of Native Princes in the Government loan 13
Kolhápur : Disapproval of the proposal to send the Mahárája of — to Rájkot 14
Native Princes : Comments on the departure of — to England on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee... 12
Navánagar : Mismanagement in the — State and a request to the Bombay Government to appoint a Commission of Enquiry 14
Pálitána : Praises of Mr. N. V. Khárkar, the new Diván of — ... 14
Sachin : Approval of the administration of the — State by Mr. Mulock ... 14

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 28TH MAY 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 23rd May, says:—The Táluka and Local Boards' Acts and the Berár Municipal Act are published in English in the Residency Orders. Properly speaking these and every other Act ought to be published in the vernacular of the province. We hope that the Resident will kindly consider this suggestion. As the time to form Táluka and District Boards in accordance with the Táluka and District Boards' Acts has drawn near it is very necessary to acquaint the people with the provisions of the Acts. It will be well if all the Deputy Commissioners get this work done through the Tahsildárs in their respective districts.

Publication of Legislative measures in the Residency Orders and a suggestion to the Resident regarding it.

2. Referring to the recent article by Sir Lepel Griffin on the Public Service Commission in the April number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, the *Shuddha Varhádi* (5), in its issue of the 26th May, says:—It is not at all creditable to British Government that one of their own officers should attack their Indian population and Government themselves in such a reckless manner. His Excellency Lord Dufferin ought not to let such writings pass unnoticed but should warn Sir Lepel against writing in this manner. Sir Lepel may not personally suffer anything but Government will have to bear their evil consequences. Such writings are sure to create ill-feeling in the mind of the subjects about their rulers.

The evil effects of an article written by Sir Lepel Griffin on the Public Service Commission.

3. The *Vaidarbh* (2) of the 21st May has much pleasure in announcing the appointment of Mr. Davies to the post of Judicial Assistant Commissioner at Akola, and says:—The choice is in every way satisfactory. The people generally like him for his patience and know well that in all cases before him he strives to do justice and

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Davies to the post of Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Akola.

that he is not to be biased either in favour of or against any man. His long experience of men and the world, his extensive knowledge of the principles and the practice of law and above all his *mixing freely with the Natives* of the country with whose habits, language, customs, and ways of thinking he is *thoroughly* familiar, give him advantages in the administration of justice which few others can boast of. His temper, moreover, is good and he is always kind and affable to those who come in contact with him. The present appointment is a temporary one; but we trust the Resident will find his way to make it permanent.

G. M. SA'THE',

Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,

3rd June 1887.

CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 23 OF 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 4th June 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayá	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARA'THI			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*14	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*20	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
21	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	200
*22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
*37	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
39	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
*40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	100
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

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...DIA OFFICE
4 JUL 87

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	200
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
52	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
56	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
57	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
58	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*60	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
61	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
*62	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
64	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
*65	„ Svadesh Bandhu...	Chikodi	Do.	100
66	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
67	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*68	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
*71	„ Vidushak	Karad	Do.	200
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
73	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*74	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*75	The Duyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	150
76	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
77	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
78	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
79	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
81	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
82	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
83	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
84	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
85	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
86	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
87	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
88	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
89	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
90	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
*91	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
92	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
93	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
94	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
95	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
96	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
97	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
98	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
99	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
100	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
101	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
102	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
103	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	200
*104	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly... ...	800
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,350
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	100
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	2,027
108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,500
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	100
*110	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	400
111	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	1,412
112	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	750
113	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	400
114	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	500
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	225
116	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	200
117	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	400
118	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
119	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
120	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
121	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
122	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
123	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
124	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
125	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
126	„ Shriméli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
127	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
128	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
129	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
*130	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
131	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
132	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
133	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
134	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
*135	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
136	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
137	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
138	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
*139	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
140	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
*143	„ Ketaki	Belgaum	Do.	150
*144	„ Nibandh Málike	Dhárwár	Monthly	200
145	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
146	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
147	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
148	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
149	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
150	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
151	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
*152	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
153	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Comments on the policy of Government towards the Afgháns.

1. Writing about Afghán affairs, the *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 29th May, remarks:—For the present our rulers have left Abdul Rahmán as a buffer between them and the Russians. The arrangement is more profitable to the Amir than to India, because he is sure of his regular payments, but we cannot take it upon ourselves to say how far he may prove really useful to us in the hour of trial. Meanwhile, on his behalf we are settling the Afghán frontier on the side of Russia with our money. On the face of it, are we not giving more than we receive? For the future, we have greater anxieties than Abdul Rahmán can possibly have. In every way he seems to be a gainer. It seems to us to be the best policy to remain within our limits, and trust entirely to our own strength. For this purpose it is indeed necessary to cultivate the affection of the people, and to endeavour to win their good will a little more assiduously than at present. Upon the whole, we think this to be a cheaper and safer arrangement than the present one, which looks one-sided and of doubtful expediency. In extending the limits of the Empire the English are increasing the chances of attack from without. It is so far true that India is a source of anxiety to them, and of greater anxiety than any other possession of theirs. In this anxiety the natives of India find their account, and are interested. And this same interest makes them deplore the fact that hitherto their rulers have not done much towards fortifying their position beyond wasting millions upon millions of rupees out of the revenues of a poor country. Englishmen at home regard with complacent placidity the schemes of successive Viceroys, however aggressive, vacillating or unstatesmanlike they may be, for the sole reason that India pays for them, and not England. If the English exchequer had to pay for these blunders, greater concern would be shown towards what is done and what is left undone in this matter; and the authorities here would be more careful, seeing that their action was narrowly watched.

Contrast between the present and the former state of the natives of India.

2. The *Arunodayă* (13), in its issue of the 29th May, deplores the present state of the natives of India and contrasts their former greatness, wealth and heroism with the wretched condition to which they are, in its opinion, reduced by the oppressive rule of the British and their want of confidence in their subjects.

A suggestion to Government regarding the appointment of a successor to Sir Auckland Colvin, Finance Minister of India.

3. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 25th May, says:—It looks ungracious to take exception to the appointment of Mr. Barbour as Finance Minister. A Financial Secretary of conspicuous ability fully deserves such unusual promotion, but in the present condition of Indian finances a new financier from England should have been appointed to succeed Sir Auckland Colvin. It may only be an experiment—perhaps an unsuccessful one—but it will make the position worse than it is already. We want a man of fresh ideas, who can bring some originality to bear upon the work. Mr. Barbour may be a very able financier, but he will not be able to devise original schemes, and unless some way is found out of the growing financial difficulty the situation will soon become hopeless.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the suggestion made by it to the Government of India in connection with insolvent Native debtors.

4. The *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 1st June, strongly objects to the suggestion made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India for preventing Native debtors from escaping to Native States to avoid the payment of their debts, and remarks that the suggested remedy of treating them as criminals and compelling Native Princes to hand them over to the British Government is arbitrary. The statement made by the Chamber that it is a common practice among the Natives to escape to Native States to avoid payment of their debts is, observes the paper, false and meant as an insult

to them. It ought to have in a similar manner suggested to the Government of India that Europeans escaping to England and other foreign territories after contracting debts from the natives of India should be treated as criminals and sent back to India by the authorities of the places to which they go. Moreover, the suggestion is impracticable, for only a new and arbitrary legislative measure can make this escape of debtors a criminal offence, which is not to be expected of a Government like that of the British and the British public, which detests arbitrary conduct. Again, the suggestion is selfish, for it is made in connection with the Natives alone.

The office of the Press Commissioner and the necessity for making it more useful to the public.

5. The *Yajdán Parast* (138) of the 29th May complains of the office of the Press Commissioner being almost useless to the public, as it communicates information to it only on three occasions in the year, *viz.*, the New Year's Day, the publication of the annual financial statement of the Government of India and the Queen's Birthday, the information on the first and third occasions being about the bestowal of public honours, and says that it would be better if this expensive department were closed. It then remarks that the Press Commissioner should daily supply information about the state of affairs in Afghánistan, as India is very much interested in it, and thereby guide public opinion and the press in this matter.

Disapproval of a reduction in the present police force in India to retrench public expenditure.

6. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (25), in its issue of the 2nd June, says that the present police force in India is inadequate, and that if it is reduced with a view to retrench expenditure there will be very little safety of person and property and the people will be robbed in broad daylight.

The Imperial Institute Fund and alleged exercise of pressure upon the Calcutta District Municipalities to subscribe to it.

7. In a telegram from Calcutta, the *Rást Goftár* (120) of the 29th May gives the amount of money the Executive Committee of the Jubilee Fund at Calcutta and the Mahárája of Darbhanga have subscribed towards the Imperial Institute Fund, and adds that the district officers are exercising pressure upon the Mofussil Municipalities to subscribe towards the Imperial Institute Fund and that the latter are resisting this pressure.

A suggestion for taking away ball ammunition from Native soldiers when they are off duty.

8. The *Pandit* (149), in its issue of the 3rd June, says:—When a Native regiment is in camp, the sepoys should be made to deposit the ball ammunition issued to them in the regimental guard-room on their return from duty. The ammunition required for ball-practice should be served to the men at the firing point. This is a practical suggestion and we recommend it strongly for adoption, as it will effectively stop the sepoy from running amuck when off duty.

Comments on the Report of the Forest Commission.

9. Writing on the Report of the Forest Commission, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 29th May, says:—In his minute Ráo Báhádur Nulkar touches a very important question, the question of entrusting the administration of two homogeneous parts of Government to two distinct departments. Some days ago we suggested that the Forest, the Survey and the Agricultural Departments should be placed under one head. We suggested this as a matter of economy, and the lucid manner in which Ráo Báhádur Nulkar points out the evils of placing the Forest and Agricultural Departments under two heads enables us to say that the unification we suggested is necessary also in the interests of efficient and sympathetic government. The inquiry into the forest grievances of the people was confined to two *zillas* and the recommendations of the Commission also refer to the same tract of land. The recommendations have to be given effect to as experimental measures only, and we suggest that the experiment of placing the forest administration of Thána and Kolába under Mr. Ozanne is worth trying.

10. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 30th May, says that it has received letters from Bassein in Thána complaining that in connection with a certain theft of forest produce in that táluka illegal prosecutions are instituted there and that those Magistrates who convict the accused are privately recommended for promotion. The paper suggests that Government should inquire into the matter.

Theft of forest produce in the Bassein Táluka and the illegal prosecutions in connection therewith.

11. Writing about the A'bkári policy of Government and their Resolution to increase the duty on liquors, the *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* (43), in its issue of the 2nd June, observes that it is not creditable to British Government to make money by taxing bad things like liquor, that the acquisition of money whether by good means or bad is its ruling passion, and that if it had really desired the happiness of its subjects and a good name as their protector it would not have busied itself out of self-interest with the digging and unearthing of wealth as at present. From His Excellency Lord Reay's speech at Mahábaleshvar in reply to the address presented to His Excellency by a deputation on the subject of intemperance the intensity of His Excellency's anxiety for the loss of thousands of lives caused by liquor is, says the paper, very apparent; but His Lordship ought to remember that there is much evidence to prove that unlike other rulers the British Government in India has, as it were, opened schools of vice. [The Gujaráti dailies do not approve of His Excellency Lord Reay's speech at Mahábaleshvar. The *Bombay Samáchár* (86) of the 31st May says that the A'bkári laws have neither increased nor diminished drunkenness, that liquor has become dearer than before, and that those addicted to drink use it by spending less money on food and clothing. The praises of the A'bkári laws by the Collectors, Mámlatdárs and other district officers are not, remarks the *Samáchár*, real. The rigour of the laws is, on the contrary, generally complained of. His Excellency Lord Reay wished in his speech for total abstinence from liquor by the people. But the temperance movement recently set on foot in some parts of Gujarát and the Konkan is gradually falling off, and the people attribute this result to the prosecution and punishment of some persons who were helping the cause. The Government of His Excellency Lord Reay is mistaken in thinking that the existing A'bkári Act is suitable to the people and he should speedily modify it to a large extent. The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 31st May complains of the Native papers not having been informed beforehand of the intention of the deputation to wait upon His Excellency Lord Reay, and observes that though His Excellency's advocacy of the A'bkári Act is the result of his honest convictions, the public cannot endorse it. It says that the picture of growing temperance among the people drawn by Mr. Mulock and other Collectors who hold peculiar views on the subject of the A'bkári law is not correct. Government ought to enquire whether their orders about discouraging intemperance even at the cost of their revenues have been duly carried out by their officers, as the Forest Commission has made a similar recommendation about the forest officers. It is a mistake to think that the A'bkári policy of the present Government is best suited to this Presidency. Government themselves say that the system of liquor farming is defective. Why not then improve it, for the people from the mofussil have been bitterly complaining against it. The restrictions upon the sale of toddy, which is a harmless and favourite drink of the poor, should be relaxed. It then complains of the inferior and injurious quality of the country liquor sold at present, and of its adulteration and of the increased extent to which it is drunk, and adds that the A'bkári policy of Government stands in great need of reform.]

Comments on the A'bkári policy of the Bombay Government.

12. The *Satyavakta* (123), in its issue of the 3rd June, approves of the reply given by the Bombay Government to the memorial protesting against the appointment of a Civilian to the Chief Presidency Magistracy, Bombay, and says that Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái and Sir Dinsháh Máneckji Petit must have seen from the reply what an awkward mistake they committed in joining the Europeans in making this protest. The reply to thi

Comments on the Resolution issued by the Bombay Government on the memorial protesting against the appointment of a Civilian to the Chief Presidency Magistracy, Bombay.

memorial got up by the European friends of Mr. Webb has, remarks the paper, so much exposed its weak points that the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* have been thereby much enraged. The strong and just arguments put forward by Government for the appointment of an able and trusted Civilian Barrister as Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate are worthy of approval, and it would not have been objectionable if they had been expressed in stronger language. It is likely that the Secretary of State for India will give a similar reply in case the Europeans petition him in the matter. [The three Gujaráti dailies take a similar view. The *Jáme Jamshed* (105), in its issue of the 1st June, however, objects to paragraph 3 of the Government Resolution to the effect that it is not usual to address to Government criticisms on an appointment made by them or to dictate to them the name of a person whose nomination a section of the public would prefer and ordinarily they would not feel called upon to reply to such a communication. Why should not, asks the paper, the public draw the attention of Government or inform them of its wishes in cases where the appointments made by them are not liked by it? As a rule the public knows of Government appointments after they are made, and why should it not follow the above course for its future welfare? The principle which Government want to introduce by this clause is one which cannot be approved of and would be tantamount to depriving public opinion of its liberty. The *Bombay Samáchár* (86) of the 4th June disapproves of the conduct of Europeans in combining and boycotting their opponent in administrative affairs and says that the case of Lord Ripon is well-known, that the results of such conduct are bad, and that estrangement between the Natives and the Europeans increases thereby. It adds that the Native gentlemen who signed the memorial are in a pitiful plight. They have been lowered in the estimation of Government and the Native public. The *Káside Mumbai* (109) of the 1st June says that the reply is more strongly worded than it expected.]

13. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (25) of the 2nd June is at a loss to understand why the limit of age for entrance into the public service should be raised from 25 to 30 years only in the case of the Judicial Department and is of opinion that the same rule should be applicable to all departments alike as there is the same drudgery of work in all of them.

Raising of the limit of age for entrance into the Judicial Department alone disapproved.

14. In commenting upon the last Annual Report of the Administration of Jails in the Bombay Presidency, the *Bombay Samáchár* (86) of the 3rd June says that it is a matter for regret that there was an increase in the number of prisoners in the year under report. This increase, observes the *Samáchár*, may be attributed to want of employment and the dearness of articles of food. This view is supported by the fact that the number of prisoners in the jails in the Deccan, the Southern Marátha Country and Gujarát decreased during the year, the reasons being cheapness of grain and employment on railway and other works as stated in the report. Government ought to seriously consider the matter and to steadily further the means for increasing the prosperity of the country. 51 per cent. of the prisoners belonged to the agricultural classes. This is a further proof of the wretched condition of the ryots and shows the necessity for lessening the heavy burden of land revenue on them and for improving their state. The expenditure of Rs. 19 per head per annum in the jails in Gujarát is surprisingly small, as a larger amount is necessary to maintain even the most wretched person. It is a common complaint that prisoners in Indian jails do not get sufficient food, that consequently their health is impaired and that the death-rate amongst them is great. This complaint is supported by the above expenditure on the food of prisoners, which though somewhat larger in other jails in this Presidency cannot mitigate the cry. The decrease in the death-rate is satisfactory, but when regarded independently of the expenditure on food it is not so. Government ought to be a little liberal in the supply of food to prisoners. The suggestion made by Major Humfrey for branding old and confirmed criminals with a view to their easy detection is objectionable. The

Comments on the Annual Report of the Administration of Jails in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1886.

punishment is suitable to barbarous times, is a disgrace to humanity and ought never to be resorted to by Government. The increase of 40 in the number of persons flogged during the year is also worthy of disapproval. Flogging is a punishment of the same kind as branding and ought to be inflicted only in extreme cases. When its abolition is being advocated in Europe, it is not good to act against that opinion in this country. The endeavours to impart education to juvenile prisoners ought to be steadily continued, as the public, the Government and the prisoners themselves will be benefited thereby. They ought also to receive technical education, as it is one of the chief and effectual means of reducing their number. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 3rd June says that the proportion of illiterate prisoners is very large, and that the spread of education will effectually reduce it. It is satisfactory, remarks the *Jáme*, to find that Dr. Salaman, Superintendent of the Yerowda Jail, has recommended in his report that juvenile prisoners should be kept separate. It is necessary that reformatories for boys should be established in the mofussil, and that the Inspector-General of Prisons and the Government should pay more attention to the teaching of some handicraft to juvenile prisoners.]

Attention of the Bombay Government requested to the indebtedness of two of their European officers.

15. In its local columns, the *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (80) of the 1st June says that Government officers should not be involved in debt and that it is true that they cannot properly discharge their duties if they are in debt. Why do not Government then, asks the paper, pay attention to the fact that Major Humfrey, late Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, was indebted to several persons of that city and to that of Mr. Pegg, Superintendent of the Jail, Ahmedabad, being in debt?

Complaint regarding the remission of land revenue of a certain tálukdári *vánta* in the village of Chandisar of the Dholka Táluka of the Ahmedabad District and the necessity for the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry.

16. The *Praja Mat* (118), in its issue of the 28th May, writes once more on the remission of land revenue of a certain tálukdári *vánta* in the village of Chandisar of the Dholka Táluka, praises His Excellency Lord Reay and confidently asserts that His Excellency takes speedy remedial measures in cases of complaints that reach his ears. It thinks that its complaint about the Chandisar *vánta* has not reached His Excellency Lord Reay, though the Commissioner, N. D., has made an enquiry into it. The public suspects, remarks the paper, that as the Honourable J. B. Richey is a member of the Executive Council and Mr. T. D. Mackenzie the Revenue Secretary, no due heed is paid to this long-standing complaint through modesty. What harm will come to Government by their ordering a minute enquiry into the complaint? Are Messrs. Richey and Mackenzie, who signed the correspondence in this matter when they were Collectors at Ahmedabad, afraid of exposure? As the public entertains suspicions in the matter, they ought to have a committee appointed to enquire into it in order that these suspicions may be removed from their heads. If the writer finds with certainty that his complaint has not reached His Excellency Lord Reay, he will have to inform him personally of it.

Destruction of the Revenue Survey Office, Surat, by fire and the loss caused thereby to Government.

17. The *Suryá Prakásh* (79), in its issue of the 4th June, says:—On Saturday morning at half past one a fire broke out in the Revenue Survey Office, Surat. Mr. Henderson, the Police Superintendent, who has been living opposite the office, was the first gentleman who witnessed the fire and came out to extinguish it. Some of his policemen followed him to the spot. Seeing the office locked, Mr. Henderson ordered his men to break open the door with a view to save as many office things as possible. The order was instantly carried out, and about eight boxes of records were taken out from the office. The office contained records of the past survey of Gujarát as far back as 1856, and those of the time of Sir George Wingate. Though their destruction will scarcely impede the system of revenue-collection, yet their renovation will cost some loss to the State. We are very sorry for this unexpected loss to the State at a time when the financial condition of the country is so critical. The next survey is to be made in some *zillas* after five years and in others after ten years, and until then, disputed cases will probably

have to stand over for decision. By the destruction of these records, the cost of the next surveys will be heavier than that of the ordinary re-surveys. We hear that the eight boxes that were taken out by the courageous action of Mr. Henderson contain some records in connection with the recent surveys of *Parántij Pargana*. Some seven theodolites and telescopes worth about Rs. 3,500 are also burnt down. The building that has been destroyed by fire was too small and crowded and not suitable as a repository for such precious records, the value and importance whereof were not less than the records of the Alienated Land and *Tálukdári* Settlement Records which we hear have been kept more securely than the Survey Records. We recommend to all concerned that in future the Survey Records should be kept in one of the rooms in the castle. We should not omit to make a note of the valuable services rendered on the occasion by Mr. Henderson, Police Inspector Khán Sáheb Nánábhái, Municipal Secretary Mr. Sethna, Messrs. Hynes, Manchárám Ghelábhái, Manchershaw Pallonjee, Kharsetjee Sorábjee Subaválla, Khán Báhádur Darashaw and the Municipal swimmer Dádábhái Pandia.

18. The *Pandhari Mitrá* (48), in its issue of the 29th May, refers to the reported appointment of Ráo Sáheb Vinze, Acting Mámlatdár of Násik, as Chitnis to the Collector of Sholápur on account of the oppression said to have been practised by him on the inhabitants of Trimbak in collecting money for the celebration of the Jubilee, and says:—We hear that Government have passed a Resolution to the effect that Mr. Vinze should never be appointed a Mámlatdár. In our opinion to deprive him for ever of the chance of getting promotion is too severe a punishment for his offence. A warning from Government or the refund of the money collected by oppression from his own pocket would have been quite sufficient. Government ought to have taken into consideration the fact that he did not appropriate the money to his own private use, but that he spent it in the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee.

Comments on the rumoured punishment awarded to Mr. Vinze, Acting Mámlatdár of Násik, for the oppression exercised by him while collecting money for the celebration of the Jubilee.

19. A correspondent, writing from Ratnágiri to the *Vártáhar* (69) of the 29th May, requests Government and the Bombay High Court to transfer Mr. Fernandez, First Class Subordinate Judge, from Ratnágiri to some other place as he has been there for a long time and his stay there any longer will naturally create discontent among the people.

A request to Government and the Bombay High Court to transfer Mr. Fernandez, First Class Subordinate Judge, from Ratnágiri.

20. The *Rámdás* (55), in its issue of the 28th May, says that though an Assistant Judge has been appointed for the Bijápur-Sholápur District the inconvenience of the people will not be removed in the least as he also is to hold his Court at Sholápur.

Disapproval of the location of the Assistant Judge's Court at Sholápur.

21. The *Sind Sudhár* (153), in its issue of the 28th May, says:—The exact amounts of public revenues and public expenditure in Sind cannot be ascertained. But it is thought that Government does not spend all that it realizes in Sind. The cultivation in Sind depends to a large extent on the water of the Indus. The rise and fall of the Indus are causes of constant anxiety to cultivators. Government is also anxious about the supply of water. In the season in which the river falls or does not sufficiently rise, Government is obliged to grant remissions. If Government were to reduce other unnecessary expenses and apply the saving to digging new canals for the purpose of conveying the water of the Indus into the interior of the country, the revenue of Government would considerably increase and fear of crops suffering from deficiency of water would be greatly removed. Moreover, if the existing canals were thoroughly cleared every year, they would prove more beneficial to the interests of zamindárs.

Suggestions to Government regarding the supply of water to the ryots in Sind.

22. In a news-letter from Karáchi, the *Rást Goftár* (120) of the 29th May states that the action of the Civil Surgeon in charge of the local Civil Hospital in not allowing out-patients to come to the Hospital on Sundays has been much commented upon, as it has never been closed to them for the last 40 years or so. It adds that several sick persons coming for relief to the Hospital are turned back and told to go to private dispensaries, and that the doctors in charge of the three dispensaries at Karáchi act according to the orders of their superior, the Civil Surgeon.

The Civil Hospital at Karáchi and the inconvenience caused to the people by its being closed to out-patients on Sundays.

23. In its local column, the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 29th May says :—There is a report that our friend Mr. Hari Ráoji has been made a Ráo Báhádur. We have not yet received the Birthday Honours Gazette, and cannot therefore speak with certainty on the point. We hope the report will prove true as Mr. Hari Ráoji deserves the honour.

Expression of satisfaction at the report that Mr. Hari Ráoji of Poona has been made a Ráo Báhádur.

24. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 29th May, says :—The Bombay Police have certainly gone mad over the obscene publications question. Their latest performance is the dragging of the printer, the publisher and the proprietor of the *Native Opinion* into Court for the publication of an obscene advertisement. We have looked into the matter complained of, and we must say that if it be classed as obscene, then there are many other newspapers publishing similar advertisements which may be held liable to punishment. The present case is a test case and all other newspapers have an interest in seeing that a just decision is arrived at. We therefore suggest to our Vernacular contemporaries the necessity for assisting the *Native Opinion* with funds in order to enable it to secure the services of the best counsel in Bombay. [Several Maráthi papers of the week express similar sentiments and some even express their willingness to bear a portion of the expenses that will be incurred by the *Native Opinion*.]

Observations on the prosecution of the *Native Opinion* by the Bombay Police for publishing an obscene advertisement.

25. Writing on the same subject, the *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 30th May, says :—It would be well if the term "obscene" were once for all clearly defined. While advertising a medicine it is necessary to state the effects of that medicine. In the case of some medical advertisements it is quite necessary to use such words as would be considered indecent if considered independently. But if they are to be considered obscene, how can such medical advertisements be published and the persons suffering from certain diseases made acquainted with effective medicines for those diseases? If such medicines are not to be advertised, should the people suffering be allowed to die through ignorance of the medicine? If the publication of medical advertisements were to be stopped, it would certainly result in great loss of life and those who stop it will be held responsible for it. We hope our contemporaries will consider the prosecution as not affecting the *Native Opinion* alone but all of us and will do their duty.

26. The *Dnyán Ságar* (27), in its issue of the 30th May, writes :—The house of a Gujar in a village in the Bársi Táluka was attacked by a band of fifty mounted dacoits, all of whom were armed and accompanied with tom toms. They must be remarkably bold to commit a dacoity at midday at a short distance from a railway station notwithstanding the large number of police and military men employed for preserving the peace. We think it was probably a branch of the Tántia Bhil's party. We need not suggest anything to Government as they are expert in guarding the person and property of their subjects.

Dacoits in the Bársi Táluka of the Sholápur District.

27. The *Khândesh Chitraguptă* (40), in its issue of the 2nd June, observes that now-a-days people are afraid of travelling by the public roads in the vicinity of Dhulia as many persons have been recently robbed of their property in broad daylight, and recommends Government to appoint Mr. Oak, Chief Constable at Bhadgaon, and who is very clever in the performance of his duty, a special officer for the detection of the offenders.

Freqnency of thefts in the vicinity of Dhulia.

28. The *Pratod* (53), in its issue of the 30th May, says that the inefficiency of the police is not the only cause of the thefts which are frequently committed in the Sátára, Jávli and Pátan Tálukás of the Sátára District, but that they are chiefly owing to the extreme poverty of the ryots on account of the insufficiency of agricultural produce to meet the demands of the growing population and to their difficulties on account of the stringent Forest laws.

Causes of frequency of thefts in some tálukás of the Sátára District.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

29. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 29th May, disapproves of the Game Preservation Bill about to be introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council by the Honourable J. B. Peile, and says that if it be passed, wild tribes maintaining themselves on game will be deprived of their means of livelihood and they will take to plundering and create much disturbance in the country. It therefore hopes that Government will kindly prevent the passing of this Bill, which is injurious to the interests of poor people. [The *Chandraprakásh* (92) of the 30th May observes that it is very shameful that the Bill, which is applicable to the whole of India, should be passed in the time of Lord Dufferin and that it is uncalled for. The *Pársi Punch* (116), in its issue of the 29th May, contains a cartoon, representing a man with a beard portrayed as a bird sitting on one of the branches of a tree termed the Viceregal Council with the Game Bill before it, while Punch dressed as a *shikári* is preparing to shoot it. The letter-press is as follows:—The first and the fittest game of the season for the Prince of Shikarees. (Mr. Peile has introduced a Game Bill into the Viceregal Council—a measure which was stoutly opposed by the Press and by the Native members of the Bombay Legislative Council six years ago.)]

Disapproval of the Bill for the protection of game in India.

30. The *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 2nd June, says that the wording of the clauses (*e*) and (*k*) of Section 62, Chapter III. of the new City of Bombay Municipal Bill, is ambiguous and objectionable and should be made clear. It remarks that the Corporation might, by the passing of the said clauses (*e*) and (*k*) as they stand in the Bill, exercise large and arbitrary power and thereby cause much inconvenience and harm to the public. The wording of the latter portion of clause (*e*) about the provision of new places for the disposal of the dead is specially objectionable. When are the new places to be provided by the Corporation? After the old ones are filled up by the dead or at the whim of the Corporation? The clause ought to be modified and should run thus:—"provision of new places for the disposal of the dead when any of the old ones is by reason of its being filled up by the dead difficult to be used and when the persons using it demand a new one." The word "dangerous" used in clause (*k*) has a very wide meaning. The clause might be made applicable to the places for the disposal of the dead and might thus afford an additional instrument of torture to those Europeans who anxiously desire for their removal from their present site. It should clearly state what buildings and places should be regarded as "dangerous," the places for the disposal of the dead being of course not included in the category of "dangerous" places. The *Samáchár* then advises the leading Native citizens to have the necessary modifications made in the Bill.

Modifications suggested in Section 62, Chapter III. of the City of Bombay Municipal Bill, 1887.

Part III.—*Education.*

31. The *Subodh Patrika* (12) of the 29th May considers the object of the three Resolutions, recently issued by the Bombay Government on the transfer of the Deccan College to the Deccan Education Society, the University School Final Examination and the grants-in-aid to private schools, to be the discouragement of higher education among the Natives and is disappointed to see that India is not destined to rise in the scale of nations and to be independent.

The three Resolutions of the Bombay Government in the Educational Department and their aim.

32. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 30th May, says:—The more we read the Resolution of Government on the transfer of the Deccan College to the Deccan Education Society the more does it appear to us inconsistent with itself and unfairly hard upon the Society. At the beginning the Resolution seems to proceed upon the assumption that the Society is *willing* to take up the College, while at the conclusion it is threatened that if it does not take it up, Government will withdraw all support from the Fergusson College. We wish the Resolution had told the story of the negotiations from beginning to end without skipping over any part of it as unimportant or uninteresting to the public. It seems to us that the Society should respectfully tell Government that it cannot allow itself to be browbeaten like this into submissiveness. The Fergusson College will be under a cloud no doubt for a few years if the Society refuses to take up the Deccan College on the terms proposed, but it will live on in spite of Government displeasure. We have faith in the perseverance and self-helping spirit of the Fergusson College Professors.

The attitude of the Bombay Government towards the Deccan Education Society.

33. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 29th May, says:—The change in the rules regarding admission to the Public Service recently adopted seems likely to prove injurious to the cause of general educational progress among us without much promoting special instruction. We must await the promulgation of the details of the new Final School Examination test before pronouncing a definite opinion on the point; but there is no doubt that the University Matriculation and the Previous Examinations have ceased to qualify for admission to any post in the Public Service, while inferior tests will rule the day. Even hitherto the former have not always prevailed over the latter, when upheld by favour and interest; but in some offices at least, young men passing those examinations and lacking the aid of influence have held up their heads to some extent. All this, we fear, will now be changed. Those who cannot afford or positively expect to achieve University Degrees, and yet must resort to public employment as a means of earning livelihood, will be led to restrict their studies to the Final School course; European and Eurasian lads who even now, with or without Matriculation, manage to get the better of Native Graduates in public offices, will reign triumphant in the service market where no degrees or technical tests are prescribed or are absolutely necessary; and thus the influence and the scope of general education, which has flourished and met with recognition under the auspices of the University during the last quarter of a century, will be repressed and restricted. As observed above, we must await the promulgation of the new examination test, but for the present, such are our fears and we sincerely wish they may be falsified. [Many papers of the week disapprove of the Matriculation and the Previous Examinations being not regarded as tests for admission into Government service.]

Comments on the University School Final Examination.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

34. The *Shri Shiváji* (62), in its issue of the 27th May, says:—The Ghorpadi Station of the Southern Mahratta Railway is far from the city of Poona and the goods office is still farther. The merchants are put to much inconvenience in

A complaint against the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

despatching their goods by this railway. If the present state of things continues, people will prefer to send their goods by bullock-carts and the Company will be the loser. We therefore request the Company to remove this inconvenience.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

Comments on Dr. Blaney's suggestion about the burning of the dead bodies of certain classes of Hindus.

35. The *Din Bandhu* (5) of the 29th May does not approve of the suggestion of Dr. Blaney made at a recent meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation that the dead bodies of certain classes of Hindus should be ordered to be burnt instead of buried. The paper says that it will be unjust to compel those classes of Hindus among which the custom of burying dead bodies obtains, to burn them, but that there will be no objection on the score of equality of treatment if all people, whether Hindus or others, are obliged to have recourse to cremation instead of burial.

Complaint regarding over-taxation by the Yeola Municipality.

36. A correspondent, writing from Yeola in Násik to the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 30th May, complains of over-taxation by the local Municipality, observing that there are very few towns in the Bombay Presidency in which the incidence of municipal taxation is so heavy as in Yeola, where every man on an average pays a tax of Rs. 1-12-0 per annum.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

The British Government and Native States.

37. The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (47), in its issue of the 30th May, publishes a doleful article on Native States and the policy of discouragement pursued towards them by the British Government. The Supreme Government, observes the paper, has gradually weakened the Native Princes by annexing their territories either partially or wholly, by reducing their armies and by depriving them of their wealth and jewelry in various forms such as loans, presents and entertainments to political and executive officers, to members of the royal family and lastly to Her Majesty the Queen herself on the occasion of the Jubilee. This threefold curtailment of the power of the Native Princes the paper entirely disapproves of, and says that the British Government will repent of their aggressive policy when the Russians attack India on the North-Western Frontier and when the Native States are found to be quite unable to render any assistance to the Paramount Power against Russia, their common enemy.

Mismanagement and outlawry in the Navánagar State and a request to Government to speedily interfere.

38. The *Nyáyadarshak* (115), in its issue of the 30th May, complains of the great influence exercised by Rághav and other *khaváses* (personal attendants) in the Jámnagar State, advises the Jám to improve the administration, mentions two cases of plunder in the villages of Moda and Dewaliu, and observes that as the plunderers in none of these plunders of everyday occurrence are brought to justice, the people suspect that some of the Mahomedan Jáptedárs are accomplices in the affair. The paper learns from its correspondent at Jámnagar that it is rumoured there that the British Government have brought much pressure to bear upon the Jám and that they have imposed a fine of Rs. 1,000 per diem upon him. The paper hesitates to believe the rumour as true, but thinks that even a more stringent order might, looking to the mismanagement prevailing in the State, be made by Government. The correspondent states that the evil persons who surround the Jám are now terrified and think that they will have to leave Jámnagar. They are therefore sending out of the town what they have already got by unlawful means from the Darbár. It is said that a person intimately connected with the Jám has opened a firm in Bombay in partnership with a Khoja and has sent thither about 2 or 4 lákhs' worth of goods and is still sending more. If this be true, the Jám must be very foolish. Government ought to enquire into this affair, prepare a list of the Jám's movable property,

and protect it from plunder. The correspondent adds that the subjects of the Jám are very much afraid of plunder, that the police force is insufficient, that some Mahomedan policemen do not help the Hindus and that the people wish that Government should come to their rescue. The *Nyáyadarshak* entreats the Bombay Government to speedily interfere for the sake of mercy to the subjects of the Jám and the good of the State. [In a communicated newsletter, the *Gujaráti* (101) of the 29th May states that the Mahájan (trading community) of Khambháliya has after the failure of justice in the cases of Thakkar Válji Meghji and Madan Meghrájvála, a goldsmith, resolved to strike work. It then complains of the prevalence of outlawry and plunder in the villages subject to the Jám, and remarks that the Mahájan of Saláya also has struck work and resolved to leave the town in order to save life and property, that murders are frequent and that the Mahomedan policemen are favourites of Rághav *khavás* and Jánbái.]

A request to Government to recall Colonel Marshall from Hyderabad.

39. The *Bakul* (16), in its issue of the 29th May, says:—Colonel Marshall was specially appointed at Hyderabad to effect reconciliation between the late Minister and His Highness the Nizám, but as Sir Sálar Jung has resigned his post and Nawáb Bashir-Ud-Dowláh has been appointed by His Highness as Minister there is no necessity for retaining the services of the Colonel there any longer. There is already a European Resident who is required to be consulted in all important political matters. What independence is left to His Highness the Nizám and his Prime Minister if a European is appointed at the Darbár as an Administrative Adviser. To be just, Government should recall Colonel Marshall from Hyderabad as soon as Nawáb Bashir-Ud-Dowláh assumes charge of his office.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
10th June 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 4th June 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári: Comments on the — policy of the Bombay Government ... 6
Afghánistan: Comments on the policy of Government towards the Afgháns 4
Appointments: A request to Government and the Bombay High Court to transfer Mr. Fernandez, First Class Subordinate Judge, from Ratnágiri 9
Chief Presidency Magistracy, Bombay: Comments on the Resolution issued by the Bombay Government on the memorial protesting against the appointment of a Civilian to the — 6
Finance Minister of India: A suggestion to Government regarding the appointment of a successor to Sir Auckland Colvin,— ... 4
Forest Commission: Comments on the Report of the — 5
Forests: Theft of forest produce in the Bassein Táluka and the illegal prosecutions in connection therewith 6
Hospitals: The Civil Hospital at Karáchi and the inconvenience caused to the people by its being closed to out-patients on Sundays ... 10
Imperial Institute Fund: Alleged exercise of pressure upon the Calcutta District Municipalities to subscribe to the — 5
Indebtedness of Government officers: Attention of the Bombay Government requested to the indebtedness of two of their European officers. 8
Insolvent Native debtors: The Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the suggestion made by it to the Government of India in connection with — 4
Irrigation: Suggestions to Government regarding the supply of water to the ryots in Sind 9
Jails: Comments on the Annual Report of the Administration of — in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1886 7
Judicial matters: Disapproval of the location of the Assistant Judge's Court at Sholápur 9
Land revenue: Complaint regarding the remission of — of a certain tálukdári *vánta* in the village of Chandisar of the Dholka Táluka of the Ahmedabad District and the necessity for the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry 8
Limit of age for entrance into the Judicial Department: Raising of the — alone disapproved 7
Military matters: A suggestion for taking away ball ammunition from Native soldiers when they are off duty 5
Obscene advertisements: Observations on the prosecution of the *Native Opinion* by the Bombay Police for publishing an obscene advertisement:
The *Indu Prakásh* 10
The *Mahrátta* 10
Police:
Causes of frequency of thefts in some tálukás of the Sátára District ... 11
Dacoits in the Bársi Táluka of the Sholápur District 10
Frequency of thefts in the vicinity of Dhulia 11
Press Commissioner: The office of the — and the necessity for making it more useful to the public 5
Public honours: Expression of satisfaction at the report that Mr. Hari Ráoji of Poona has been made a Ráo Báhádur 10
Public service: Comments on the rumoured punishment awarded to Mr. Vinze, Acting Mámlatdár of Násik, for the oppression exercised by him while collecting money for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. 9
Retrenchment in expenditure: Disapproval of a reduction in the present police force in India to effect — 5
Revenue Survey Office, Surat: Destruction of the — by fire and the loss caused thereby to Government 8
State of the natives of India: Contrast between the present and the former — 4

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Bill for the protection of game in India: Disapproval of the — ... 11
City of Bombay Municipal Bill, 1887: Modifications suggested in Section 62, Chapter III. of the — 11

Page.

PART III.—*Education*—

Deccan College and the Deccan Education Society: The attitude of the Bombay Government towards the Deccan Education Society ... 12
Educational policy of the Bombay Government: The three Resolutions of the Bombay Government in the Educational Department and their aim 12
University School Final Examination: Comments on the — ... 12

PART IV.—*Railways*—

Southern Mahrátta Railway: A complaint against the — 12

PART V.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay: Comments on Dr. Blaney's suggestion about the burning of the dead bodies of certain classes of Hindus 13
Yeola: Complaint regarding over-taxation by the — Municipality ... 13

PART VI.—*Native States*—

Hyderabad: A request to Government to recall Colonel Marshall from— 14
Native States: Comments on the conduct of the British Government towards the — 13
Navánagar: Mismanagement and outlawry in the — State and a request to Government to speedily interfere 13

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 4TH JUNE 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Disapproval of the too much importance given to the University School Final Examination, Bombay.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 28th May, approves of the introduction of the University School Final Examination, and says:—We are really surprised to see Sanskrit and Hebrew excluded from the list of Second Languages for this examination. Besides this, too much importance has been given to it. If the Matriculation, which is the more difficult of the two, is not to be recognized as a test for admission into public service, many poor students will be prevented from trying the chance of acquiring higher education by obtaining scholarships in colleges if they come up in the Matriculation. One-fourth of the total number of boys who appear for this examination are such as have not made up their mind to follow a particular course. With them everything depends upon the result of the examination. Under these circumstances, the claims of those who pass the Matriculation should, at least, be considered next, if not equal, to those who pass the University School Final Examination. It is most unjust to say that even the Previous Examination is not a test for admission into the public service.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
10th June 1887.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 24 of 1887.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 11th June 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARA'THI			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*14	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*20	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
21	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	200
*22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
*37	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
39	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
52	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
56	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
57	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
58	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*60	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
61	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
*62	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
64	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
*65	„ Svadesh Bandhu...	Chikodi	Do.	100
66	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona	Monthly	200
67	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*68	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
*71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
73	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*74	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*75	The Duyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	150
76	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
77	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
78	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
79	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
81	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
82	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
83	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
84	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
85	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
86	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
87	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
88	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
89	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
90	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
*91	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
92	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
93	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
94	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
95	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
96	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
97	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
98	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
99	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
100	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
101	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
102	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
103	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
*104	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,027
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*110	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
111	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
112	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
113	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
114	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
116	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
117	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
118	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	400

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
119	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
120	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
121	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
122	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
123	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
124	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
125	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
126	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
127	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
128	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
129	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
*130	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
131	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
132	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
133	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
134	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
*135	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
136	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
137	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
138	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
*139	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
140	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
*143	„ Ketaki	Belgaum	Do.	150
*144	„ Nibandh Málike	Dhárwár	Monthly	200
145	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
146	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
147	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
148	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
149	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
150	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
151	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
*152	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
153	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Remarks on the English people's knowledge of India and its people.

1. The *Dnyán Dip* (26), in its issue for the month of April, publishes a dialogue between an English woman and Pandita Ramábái on the subject of the morals of the natives of India, in which the latter, with reference to the statements of the former that all Indians are liars and that all Englishmen are truthful and honest people, remarks that the knowledge of the English people regarding India and its people is derived from historians like Macaulay, Mill and Keay, who have often in their works given false descriptions of the Native character and unduly praised their own people. The character of the natives of India cannot, in Pandita Ramábái's opinion, be properly appreciated by Englishmen. She maintains that as from the character of Warren Hastings, Lord Clive and Lord Dalhousie it would be wrong to conclude that all Englishmen are bad, treacherous, crafty, &c., so it is wrong to judge of the whole of the Indian nation from what little knowledge civilians and other Anglo-Indians derive of this country from their menial servants, who are always drawn from the lowest classes of the natives of India.

A suggestion for the adoption of a wiser course in connection with Dhulip Sing.

2. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 5th June, says:—The want of wisdom in the treatment of Dhulip Sing begun at Aden and the injustice of which is undeniable is now becoming apparent. Had he been allowed to return to India and treated with some justice, he would have lived in contentment and obscurity; but now as a *protégé* of Russia, with a grievance against England and with Central Asian politics in a state of transition, his case assumes a different aspect. Of course we know he can do the British Government no harm, but there can be no question that financially at least—and this is also the tax-payers' point of view—it will be cheaper to accommodate him in this country than let him be a scarecrow in the hands of Russian diplomatists in Central Asia and about the N.-W. Frontier. It is to be hoped that the wiser course will still be followed.

Dhulip Sing's going over to Russia.

3. The *Rást Goftár* (120), in its issue of the 5th June, says:—The various rumours about Dhulip Sing's aims and intentions are not credible, but it is so far certain that he has joined Russia, the enemy of England, apparently with evil intentions. The people of India do not join him in this foolish undertaking, nor do they sympathize with him. If Russia makes a puppet of him, both she and he will soon discover their error. [The *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issue of the 1st June, applauds Dhulip Sing for going over to Russia in the cause of liberty instead of living in bondage in England, says that he has done what is becoming to the descendant of a heroic prince like Ranjit Sing, and wishes that, brave as he is, he may not produce evil results in India by his utterances.]

The present Legislative Councils of India and their reformation.

4. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 4th June, says:—A reform of the Legislative Councils means a reform of the administration. Several parts of India have been governed without the aid of Legislative Councils. The North-West Provinces had had no such Council until a few months ago. The Panjáb is still without a Legislative Council. In the Councils already in existence there have been some changes worthy of notice. In the first place the quality of additional members has changed. Instead of the nodding noodles that used to ornament the Legislative Councils we have now in them men who can think and speak for themselves. The official horror of opposition has disappeared. The Government makes a better selection of additional members. There is a better show of representation, and the heads of the administration seldom lose any opportunity of drawing attention to this fact. But the additional members of Council are still really ornamental members, because they are absolutely powerless. They may oppose, and they do oppose, any particular measure, but they can never carry their amendments if the

official members choose to combine against them. There cannot be a strong minority against the official members. It is quite clear that these Councils cannot remain what they are. Some progress has been already made, but it is time that another onward step should be taken, and what time could be more auspicious than the Jubilee year? The expansion and reconstitution of the Legislative Councils do not meet with disfavour from some of the highest dignitaries in India. In his address to the people of Bengal on the Jubilee day (February 16), Lord Dufferin distinctly said that it would give him great pleasure if the Legislative Councils could be reconstituted. Lord Reay, when at Karáchi, excused himself from expressing any opinion on the subject on the ground that his Government was an executive Government. But Lord Reay's opinion is well known, even if his selection of members were not a sufficiently clear indication of his views. The Viceroy has expressed his opinion, but he cannot reconstitute his Council, because it can be done only by an Act of Parliament. If he cannot expand the Legislative Councils, he can, however, easily bring the question before Parliament through the Secretary of State. It remains to be seen whether Lord Dufferin will do so. Numerous memorials are about to be submitted to Her Majesty the Queen and the Secretary of State for India upon this subject. It would be extravagant to hope that the initiative will come from Government. The Viceroy may be of the same opinion as the representatives of the people, but he can scarcely take upon himself the responsibility of such a large reform against the wishes of the official members of Council. That there will be opposition from this quarter need not be doubted for a moment. How should the Legislative Councils be reconstituted? Various proposals and schemes have been put forward and discussed like the one drawn up by the National Congress. There must be some difference of opinion regarding details, but it cannot be denied, not even by the official members, that the present Legislative Councils, so far as representation goes, are a sham. The millions of people for whom laws are laid down by these Councils have no voice and no representation. If there are one or two popular representatives they cannot make themselves heard. Indian legislation is wholly legislation in the dark. The laws are framed by a lawyer from England, who knows nothing about India and who has to be guided by the experience of some official members. No experience is so one-sided, so often at fault and so dogmatic as official experience. The fearfully rapid manufacture of laws and the ignoring of local circumstances are thus explained. Laws are made by competition and to order, while the few leaders of the people for whose benefit the laws are made, sit and look on, or exhaust their breath in vain protestations. The advantage of having men who can represent the views of the people has been already acknowledged. Would not the advantage be greater if the number of such representatives were increased and their position made a little less thankless?

5. The *Suryodayá* (64), in its issue of the 6th June, says:—If the people of Ireland are exempted from paying anything for the maintenance of the Protestant missionaries in Ireland, why should the people of India be required to pay for the Christian church establishment in India? None of the various religions prevalent in India have any connection with Christianity. If the church establishment in India is maintained for the spread of Christianity, it is just that the expenses incurred for the purpose should be defrayed from the English treasury. If India were to be relieved of this unnecessary burden there would be no need for levying the opprobrious income-tax from the people.

Complaint regarding the unnecessary burden on the people of India of maintaining the Christian church establishment in India.

6. The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 6th June is surprised to see that with a view to retrench public expenditure neither the Finance Committee nor the Governor General has thought fit to discontinue the grand ball which is given at Simla on the Queen's birthday. If, it asks, the Presidency Magistrates' pay in Bombay can bear a decrease of Rs. 200 per mensem consistently with efficiency, cannot

A suggestion to do away with the birthday ball at Simla with a view to effect retrenchment in public expenditure.

the Government of India do away with the birthday ball at Simla without interfering with the efficient administration of the country? The paper thinks that unless the Legislative Councils of India are made representative and the annual budgets of receipts and expenditure are submitted for their sanction, extravagant expenditure will not be checked and Government will never get rid of its debt.

The necessity for reducing the number of Civil Servants in India and their pay with a view to retrench public expenditure.

7. The *Bakul* (16), in its issue of the 5th June, disapproves of reduction in the pay of school-masters with a view to retrench public expenditure, and observes that all the fuss of the Finance Committee is in vain so long as Government do not turn their attention to the right direction for the accomplishment of their object of retrenchment, viz., the large number of Civilians which each presidency at present supports and the unceasing accession which they receive every year and the large pays they draw. The paper shows by statistics that each presidency has a surplus number of Civilians and that their pay is an unnecessary burden on the Indian treasury.

Comments on the order of Government prohibiting Government servants from receiving public addresses.

8. The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 6th June thinks that Government should not restrict the liberty of the people by ordering that Government servants should not receive public addresses. If, it says, there is nothing wrong in Viceroys and Governors receiving addresses and entertainments from municipalities, there should certainly be no objection to the public doing honour to a deserving man occupying a lower position. The imposition of a restriction like this is a curtailment of the liberty of the people and they should try to have it removed.

Demonstrations in honour of Sir W. Wedderburn and the alleged breach of the existing Government rules in the matter.

9. The same newspaper says:—Some evil genius, unkindly disposed to Sir William Wedderburn and anxious to prevent in future all attempts on the part of the Native public to have demonstrations in honour of its friends on the occasion of the departure of the latter to their country, has apparently hoodwinked the Government of India, if the *Pioneer's* statement is true that that Government is about to enforce the strictest observance of its rules regarding the presentation of addresses to its retiring officers by public or private bodies, as there was a breach of those rules in Sir William Wedderburn's case. Sir William received no address from anybody, public or private. On the contrary he took care to inform all public bodies of the standing rules and orders on the subject, and nothing was done by him or for him in violation of those rules and orders. The Government of India has been unnecessarily misinformed by some one and it is vexing its soul in the matter for nothing. [The *Gujaráti* (101) of the 5th June expresses similar sentiments.]

The 1st Bombay Grenadiers recommended for reward for conspicuous services in Burmah.

10. The *Pandit* (149), in its issue of the 10th June, says:—It is rumoured that the Upper Burmah field force is alone to be rewarded for the excellent services rendered by it in the latter part of the Burmese war. If this rumour is to be credited, it will be highly desirable to impress upon the notice of Government the important services rendered with great credit by the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, who served in Burmah from the commencement of the campaign up to January last and did heavy work all the while. If any rewards are to be given for conspicuous services in Burmah, the 1st Grenadiers ought to be the prominent recipients of them.

Government administration reports and their value.

11. The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (47), in its issue of the 6th June, says:—The administration reports of Government during the last century that India has been under the British have all along shown the material condition of India to be very satisfactory, but unfortunately the fact is that the state represented is immensely different from the real one. We are becoming poorer, while Government reports say that we are prosperous. This discrepancy is due to the

fact that statistical figures are made the basis of general conclusions. As for instance, the increase in the area of land under cultivation noticed in the administration report of Bombay for the last year is attributed to assessment rates being low, while really it is explained by the fact that Indian artizans and traders, being driven away from their industries by foreigners, are obliged to earn what little bread they can by agricultural pursuits. This is the reason why even bad and sterile land is coming under tillage. Similarly increase in litigation in districts to which the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act applies as well as in other districts is interpreted as showing improvements in civil justice and in public morality, while the truth is that debtors having no means of repaying their debts allow themselves to be sued, and the money-lenders file suits because, not being sure that the Civil Procedure Code will not be changed, they wish to obtain decrees as long as they can do so, with a view to bring them into force when their debtors happen to be in good circumstances. In short, the reports are not accurate, as they exaggerate the good and explain away the bad features of the state of the people. We therefore say that the administration reports should be drawn up by disinterested persons and not by some of those who conduct the administration.

A suggestion to publish in annual administration reports the number of cattle slaughtered for human food.

12. The *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* (43), in its issue of the 9th June, remarks:—As Government publish in their annual administration reports the number of cattle killed by tigers, leopards, &c., so they ought to publish also the number slaughtered for human food in order that there may be means of verifying the complaint of the public that bullocks required for agricultural purposes have become scarce on account of their being butchered for the food of Europeans.

Indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur.

13. Of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, the *Kalpataru* (36), in its issue of the 5th June, says:—We don't think Mr. Yates has that control over his subordinates which a Superintendent of Police ought to have. Suits for debt are frequently filed against him and his pay is attached in execution of decrees. He must be therefore deeply in debt. His debt has been partly contracted in the district of Sholápur and partly in the several other districts in which he has served. The total value of the decrees, orders for the execution of which have been issued from the court of the local First Class Subordinate Judge, is from 18 to 20 thousand rupees, and no estimate can be made of the amount of the claims the execution of the decrees for which has not yet been applied for and of such debts as have not been made the subjects of civil suits. A part of this debt has been obtained by the recommendation of his subordinates, who have in some cases stood sureties for him. It is needless to say how the obtaining of debt through subordinates must interfere with the influence and prestige of a superior officer, and what prejudicial effects such loss of influence must produce on the ryots. It is to avoid this result that Government have issued orders that no Government servant should contract debt in the district in which he may be serving from his subordinates, or on the strength of their credit, and that he who infringes this rule shall be liable to be dismissed. In spite of these orders Mr. Yates has incurred debt beyond his means, and it is strange that this fact, though brought to light many a time, has been overlooked by his superior officers though fully conscious of it. Three years ago we wrote about this matter in our paper and since 1885 orders for the execution of decrees have been issued against this gentleman and they have been brought before the District Collector. Besides this a part of Mr. Yates' pay is attached and sent to the civil court every month. Government, therefore, cannot be said to be ignorant of Mr. Yate's indebtedness. But it is not known why no notice has yet been taken of it. About 8 months ago petitions were made to the Commissioner, C. D., and the Inspector-General of Police, and no notice having been taken thereof for many days, they were reminded in writing of the subject of the petition and yet there is no sign of the matter having been noticed. When the Inspector-General of Police was here a few days ago a letter was addressed to him on the subject. He replied to it by saying that he knew nothing of the matter and that it was no part of

his business to take notice of it. Such was the off-handed reply he gave and we do not know whose duty it is to take this matter into consideration. Our present Governor Lord Reay is known for his impartiality, and his decision in the matter is impatiently awaited. [The *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* (43) and the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 9th June refer to the article in the *Kalpataru* about Mr. Yates and request Lord Reay to give the subject his best consideration. The *Dnyán Prakásh* adds that His Excellency Lord Reay should also inquire into the manner in which vacancies are filled up in different departments and personally see if rightful claimants to promotion are superseded, and that it is a thing worth keeping in mind that corruption, whether direct or indirect, in high functionaries is productive of much misery to the people.]

Comments on the Government resolution on the memorial against the appointment of a Civilian to the Chief Presidency Magistracy, Bombay.

14. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 5th June, says:—The language of the resolution of Government on the memorial against the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey to the Chief Presidency Magistracy might have been more forbearing; but as to the dialectics of it, the memorialists have to thank themselves for it. We must have the right to criticize and protest against appointments after they are made, but the memorial erred in importing into the discussion not only a too dictatorial tone, but also a personal question by referring to the qualifications of individual officers; and the reply to it could not keep clear of that point. They offered the writer of the resolution ground to pitch into them, and he has not hesitated to avail himself of his advantage. [The *Rást Goftár* (120), the *Yajdán Parast* (138) and the *Gujarát Mitrá* (76) of the same date express similar sentiments.]

15. The *Havyak Subodh* (139), in its issue of the 7th June, says:—We may agree with Government in this respect that Mr. Crawley-Boevey's appointment is perfectly justifiable under the circumstances, but we cannot entirely approve of the manner and the language in which the resolution in reply to the memorial has been worded. The language is very arbitrary and somewhat offensive. The memorialists, however misguided or actuated by the supposed wrong and injustice done to Mr. Webb, were entitled to a calm hearing and a discreet reply. The public is entitled to criticize anything that Government may do, and in cases like the present one it was doubly entitled to do so, because it believed that its interests were at stake. In the present instance we know that the position of the memorialists was not properly defensible and so it went easy with Government to attack them. Mr. Webb, whose cause they meant to advocate to a certain extent, did not, in our opinion, satisfy either Government or a large majority of the public in his capacity as a Magistrate. [The *Belgaum Samáchár* (17), in its issue of the 6th June, observes that the language of the resolutions of the Bombay Government on the ill-treatment of Hindu female passengers on board the S. S. *Pachumba*, the transfer of the Deccan College to the Deccan Education Society and the appointment of a Civilian to the Chief Presidency Magistracy of Bombay is unusual, offensive and most unbecoming to Government, and the use of such language in the replies of Government to public memorials shows that they intend to deprive the people of their right of petitioning Government in such matters. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108) of the 5th June also protests against the observation made by Government in their resolution that the memorialists ought not to have criticized Mr. Crawley-Boevey's appointment, observing that the acceptance of this dictum would destroy the most sacred principle of the right of petition.]

16. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 4th June, says:—Lord Reay has appeared in two new roles. He is determined to make his mark—that is abundantly clear. The memorialists who protested against the appointment of a Civilian to the Chief Presidency Magistracy will now repent of having put their heads into such a foolish noose. It was an interested agitation, and was most objectionable. Perhaps the memorialists were emboldened by Lord Reay's known sympathies and his readiness to listen to the popular voice. But this was a misguided agitation, and it is surprising that so many

leading men should have signed the memorial. Never was a Government placed in a more awkward position. If Government were to listen to such a petition, what would the Civilian concerned and the whole service think of it? The memorialists said they knew nothing about the Civilian. How could Government say the same thing about an officer who has been nearly twenty years in their service? The memorialists have earned the snub administered to them for their pains, and they should not be again in a hurry to protest against the appointment of an officer. Lord Reay is a Scotchman and does not lack strength.

17. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 5th June, says:—The Government resolution in connection with the memorial presented by the leading inhabitants of Bombay against the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey will provoke criticism in all quarters. In the first place, the language in which the resolution is couched is worthy of censure, because it is somewhat autocratic. Of course, Mr. Webb served as an Acting Chief Magistrate for a number of times and was fairly entitled to the appointment. And we do not see any substantial reason why another man should have been pitchforked into the place. But the resolution states that the appointment now made has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and therefore Lord Reay's Government cannot be found fault with. However, the local Government should not have been so severe to the memorialists. It is true that the memorialists committed a mistake in naming a person, for they should have only said that the appointment hitherto enjoyed by uncovenanted officers should have been reserved for them. Is it not a strange thing that Government should have thought otherwise?

18. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 5th June, says:—Indeed Lord Reay, who has always shown so much laudable anxiety to consult public opinion, should not complain if he receives now from the public certain hard words for showing such contempt for it in the resolution issued in the matter of the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey. The signatories to the memorial are all respectable citizens of Bombay and they have a right to expect a courteous reply. We hold the memorialists were wrong in speaking of Mr. Crawley-Boevey's unfitness for the post as they did; but that is no reason why Government should on that account write acrimoniously of the claims of briefless barristers and the impropriety of the public expressing an opinion on appointments made by His Excellency in Council. We extremely regret that such a resolution should have been issued with the sanction of so eminently courteous a ruler as Lord Reay. If the rumour be true, it was Lord Reay himself who sent a Civilian away from the Secretariat for the over-severity of the language used by him towards those who had incurred the displeasure of Government. We give the rumour for what it is worth. But it shows nevertheless what opinion people entertain of the present Governor. The present resolution is calculated to shake the faith of the people in the courtesy of the rulers and Government will, as a consequence, lose all prestige. As for the subject-matter of the resolution we are at one with Government. We hold that Government have a perfect right to dispose of the place in the best way they please. Such a small office ought not to be an object of covetousness to barristers. Theirs is a noble profession, and they bring discredit upon it by hankering after these petty prizes. We are of opinion that a Civilian of good standing and of literary achievements of no mean order, with a large experience of work, is more likely to make a very capable officer than a "briefless barrister" as the resolution says, or "one who has not been fortunate enough to have gained knowledge and experience by actual practice" in the words of the memorialists. The latter will no doubt take the matter to the Secretary of State for India, but we do not believe that he will interfere with the decision of the Bombay Government.

19. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 6th June, says:—Perhaps Government would have done better to adopt a less severe tone in their resolution issued in reply to the memorial of 2,300 citizens, European and Native, about the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey to be Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate during Mr. Cooper's absence on leave; and they would

have certainly acted more wisely if by resorting to the usual formula of Government resolutions they had simply announced that they declined to re-open a matter which they had settled to the best of their judgment. But we cannot help thinking that the memorialists have brought on themselves this angry tone of Government by their somewhat imprudent conduct. To all appearances their object was—or seemed to be—to get the post of Chief Presidency Magistrate reserved for a barrister. If they had stuck strictly to this object in their memorial they would have been within their rights; but it was unwise of them to have, even indirectly, pleaded Mr. Webb's cause. That many or most of the memorialists desired no more than the reservation of the post for a barrister we have no reason to doubt; but the way Mr. Webb's name was mixed up with the affair was calculated to raise the presumption that the promoters of the memorial had perhaps another object in view. In spite of the protestations of its signatories that they had nothing to do with Mr. Webb or any other person, but were only concerned in the general principle involved in the appointment, the wording and tone of the memorial were not quite what they should have been, if the memorialists wished to be even above suspicion as regards their object.

Comments on the reply of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to the deputation that waited upon him at Mahábaleshvar on the subject of the ábkári system.

20. Writing on the ábkári system, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 5th June, says:—If the present head of Government in this presidency has come to be liked more for one feature in him than for another, it is his plain outspokenness. In his conversation and speeches he is very careful, makes a clear statement of facts and in most unequivocal language at once states what he is prepared to do and what he is not prepared to do. In replying to the deputation that waited upon His Excellency at Mahábaleshvar he stated in the plainest terms possible that Government are not prepared to change the practice of leaving to the Collector the absolute power of saying where a liquor-shop shall or shall not be opened. If we have understood aright, what has up to this time appeared in the press and in the memorials on this point, we may say without the least fear of contradiction that His Excellency is not prepared to concede even an inch on the point on which concession has been most persistently sought for. It is the absolute power of the Collector to grant licenses to open shops that, according to the popular view of the matter, has mischievously increased the number of liquor-shops,—country liquor-shops in particular,—and we would, if we could, place some healthy check on this power. With his usual cleverness His Excellency has coated his reply on this point with the sugar of information that rather goes to conceal the evil than remove it. His Excellency suggests that the real meaning of the increase in the number of liquor-shops licensed by the Collector is that the consumption of smuggled liquor has been checked to that effect. To support this view of the case His Excellency adduces some evidence. We may be pardoned for saying that we look upon this evidence as irrelevant. His Excellency gives facts, but they, we fear, are not all the facts. Before the facts adduced and the inferences drawn can be accepted as correct, it must be shown that the consumption of smuggled liquor is a fact. We say that the theory of smuggled liquor has no existence except in the mind of the Ábkári officers. His Excellency says that the Natives are hereditary abstainers and we beg to ask His Excellency how smuggled liquor to the extent feared by Government officials can be a reality in such a community? What really takes place is this. The liquor contractor ascertains for himself that the contagion has sufficiently spread in a certain locality, applies to the Collector for a license, gets one and opens his shop. The sight of a new liquor-shop in their midst very naturally strengthens the immoral tendency, and the conversion of the abstainers of that locality into drunkards is complete. Can any Collector tell us that the liquor-shops are opened on the application of those inclined to drink and after receipt of unimpeachable evidence that smuggled liquor was being sold there? We have made inquiries and we learn that the theory of smuggled liquor is all a myth, and that increase of shops is due to faulty system of letting out the monopoly. Perhaps His Excellency may find out the truth of our assertion on inquiry.

21. Writing on the temperance question, the *Dnyánodayǎ* (7), in its issue of the 9th June, says :—If the temperance question had to deal only with liquor-drinkers the problem would be a comparatively easy one, but it has to deal with liquor-sellers as well, who are a body of men doing their utmost to increase its sale by means both fair and foul. In accomplishing this end the liquor-seller has practically the moral support of Government. It may be true, as the instructions to Revenue officers declare, that "the object which Government has in view is to restrain, and if possible to correct and diminish, the total actual consumption of spirituous liquors," but the granting of license to sell them gives the liquor-seller the protection of Government and the freedom to increase his sales without hindrance. Government limits the number of shops and regulates the strength of the liquor to be therein sold, but places no restraint on the liquor-seller in his ever-increasing attempts to draw men to the drunkard's grave.

22. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 6th June, says :—We have long been deploring the spread of drunkenness and have often protested against it. We are glad the complaint has reached the Governor's ears and has elicited from him a promise of sympathy and co-operation. The promise is indeed but a faint one, and is all but negatived by the assumption that the cause of the evil is to be sought elsewhere than in the Ábkári Department. A cure can hardly be expected if the true nature of a disease is not known, yet the knowledge of the existence of the disease is itself a step gained, and we think the gentlemen who took the trouble to organize this memorial deserve our thanks for accomplishing this first step by bringing home to Government the knowledge that there is a large and regrettable amount of drunkenness prevalent among the people of this presidency. Lord Reay's reply to the deputation was, as we have said above, sympathetic and encouraging, but was beset with the one fault which has characterized His Lordship's utterances of late, viz., that there is a studied effort to exonerate from all blame the department which has offended popular opinion. Ever since the time of the debate on the Land Revenue Bill in the Legislative Council when the Land Revenue Settlement Department found its best advocate in Lord Reay, there is observable in His Lordship's position more of the bureaucrat supporting existing officialism than of the statesman sifting the working of the different branches of the administration. The Ábkári Department has on this occasion received the light of His Excellency's countenance, and may now rest satisfied that in spite of its unpopularity it enjoys the sunshine of the favour of the head of the Government. Lord Reay has certified that the Ábkári Department is not to blame for the increase of drunkenness. The personal experience of the people who come into direct contact with the department is, however, otherwise, and the efforts of those who think the department is at fault must be directed to bringing to light the mischievous character of its operations. Lord Reay quotes with disapproval Mr. Acworth's remark that the benevolent instructions of Government in regard to the prevention of vice even at the sacrifice of revenue have never been acted upon, and says, whatever may be the practice of his predecessors, his own policy will be in full sympathy with the spirit of those instructions. We sincerely trust that it will be so, but we fear that His Lordship's attitude towards the department is not precisely the one that will enable him to carry out successfully the policy he has sketched out for himself. The predominant aim of the Ábkári Department is to increase its revenue. How far the department has succeeded in its aim the successive ábkári reports show but too truly. If the revenue has increased it is an indisputable sign that consumption of liquor and consequent drunkenness have increased. It is argued against this that the number of shops, have remained almost the same since 1874, but whatever the number of shops it is the consumption of liquor that has to be taken into account and of this consumption the amount of revenue realized in successive years is a fairly approximate measure. The testimony of Mr. Mulock and Mr. Sinclair avails little against this evidence of the increase of revenue. Besides, both Mr. Mulock and Mr. Sinclair limit their observations to the lower classes of the people, "the men of the forest and the wave," as the latter terms them. Our complaint is as regards the increase of intemperance in the higher classes. The cause of this intemperance may, indeed, in part be other than the facilities

provided by the Ábkári Department, but these facilities have not, in our opinion, a little to account for it. We admit that excise is a legitimate source of revenue, but its legitimateness ends when it becomes an instrument for the propagation of vice. We find fault with the system which makes the State the distiller and the liquor-seller, and introduces a class of agents whose interest it is to encourage drunkenness as far as possible. The measures which Lord Reay now proposes, to increase the duty on spirits all round and reduce that on raw toddy, are likely to have a salutary effect. We should even like to see the prices quite prohibitive and a restriction placed upon the quantity to be manufactured. The separation of the manufacturing and selling agencies is also a reform in the right direction. Other reforms which may be suggested the Governor has expressed his willingness to make, and the duty of the friends of the temperance movement lies in suggesting such reforms. In any case to have aroused the attention of Government to the necessity for reform is no small gain.

23. The *Rást Goftár* (120), in its issue of the 5th June, says:—Lord Reay has lessened to some extent the severity of the ábkári law, but has not done it to the degree he should have done. The deputation not being composed of persons sufficiently well acquainted with the ábkári grievances, His Lordship has had no difficulty in satisfying them. The system of giving the liquor contract to a single party is barbarous and mischievous, and ought to be done away with throughout the districts where it exists, supplying its place by the system of issuing licenses to different individuals prevailing in the city of Bombay. The change would not only inflict no loss on Government, but would increase its revenue and relieve the consumers from the evil of the bad drinks served to them by the contractors. Lord Reay deserves hearty thanks for permitting the license-holders of toddy in Bombay to tap toddy trees in the Thána and Kolába districts and thereby increasing the supply of toddy in Bombay.

24. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108), in its issue of the 5th June, observes:—In the face of the advocacy of the ábkári system by Lord Reay it may be remarked that the ábkári law has not been able to check the spread of drunkenness. Neither the decrease in the number of liquor-shops mentioned by His Excellency nor the increase in the number of the toddy-shops is sufficient evidence to show that drunkenness has lessened. It is feared that the Collectors lend indirect encouragement to the consumption of spirituous drinks, and the Ábkári Act needs further amendments to divest it of its objectionable features.

25. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 4th June, says:—In the ábkári business we cannot find anything to praise in Lord Reay's reply. That reply is not yet before us, but His Excellency seems to have defended the ábkári system. He could have hardly done anything else. Departmental work is never done without facts and figures, and all the facts and figures about ábkári could have been in Lord Reay's hands in half an hour. But if His Lordship will read the account given by the Rev. Mr. Gelson Gregson in England, he may find out where the mischief lies. The ábkári and out-still systems have introduced liquors where none existed, and have invitingly held out the cup to the lips of the half-starving population. No array of figures can remove this fact.

26. The *Poona Vaibhav* (50), in its issue of the 5th June, says:—There is no denying that even among the Bráhman class the vice of drinking has produced intellectual derangement. In other classes this vice has ruined many families. Though people in India drank liquor during the former administrations, yet since the advent of the British the practice has grown so universal that even Englishmen have begun to think that they have been the cause of this change for the worse in the customs and manners of the Natives. Lord Reay, in reply to the address of the deputation that waited upon him at Mahábaleshvar, proposes to check the drinking propensities of the people by imposing higher duties upon liquors; but this remedy will not produce the desired effect, because the liquors proposed to be made

dearer than at present being foreign liquors and the classes of people that use them being the well-to-do classes, a slight increase in duty will only enrich the foreign manufacturers without in any appreciable manner diminishing drunkenness in this country. A Bombay contemporary proposes that Mámlatdárs and Subordinate Judges should preach in the mofussil against the evil effects of drinking, but, in our opinion, such advice from them will be ineffectual, because the wide spread of this vice in the mofussil is in most cases due to these Ráo Sáhebs. Though all of these officers are not men addicted to drinking, yet there are so many of them so addicted that every táluka must have one or two of them some time or other, and this fact we are ready to prove. Since, however, there is some desire in Government to check the vice of drinking, or since at any rate some high functionaries profess that they desire to do so, we suggest that the religious head of every community should have power by law to inflict some kind of punishment on those who drink liquor. Messrs. Telang and Ránade, instead of moving the Legislature to provide against infant-marriage and enforced widowhood, and thus working only for the limited class of Bráhmans, should exert themselves to save the whole country from intemperance by bringing about the investment of the power we have above proposed.

The liquor contract system condemned.

27. The *Káside Mumbai* (109), in its issue of the 8th June, says:—The system of giving the liquor contract to a single party has considerably encouraged the sale of spirituous drinks, for if it was not so, how has the contractor been able to pay more to Government than the income derived when the liquor was distilled at several stills by different parties? The contract system has also increased the price of liquor and encouraged the spread of drunkenness.

The cold treatment of Sind by the Bombay Government.

28. In urging the pressing want of a line of railway from Hyderabad to Pachpadra, the *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 1st June, says:—The Bombay Government has never treated Sind with the indulgence and consideration that such a province merits. Up to the present time members of the Civil Service have regarded service in Sind as a sort of punishment. Karáchi is a little better liked, but Civilians prefer to serve in the presidency proper. The Bombay Government has looked upon Sind all along with a cold eye. Notwithstanding the fact that in the course of nearly half a century very few natives of Sind have had the benefit of higher education, the Bombay Government flatly refused to establish a college in Sind, and left the matter to the people themselves. In having a college for themselves the inhabitants have accomplished the impossible, for it is only when the advantages of a university education have been extensively appreciated and there is a large number of graduates that a college can be established by local efforts. Not only in the matter of education, but in other public matters also, Sind has been coldly treated, if not positively neglected, by the Bombay Government, and it is not curious that in all instances of commercial difficulties Karáchi has turned not to the Bombay but to the Panjáb Government for assistance. Even in the present railway question we seek the co-operation of the Panjáb Government, because there is very little that can be gained from the Government under which Sind, in defiance of natural considerations, has been placed.

A suggestion to appoint Ráo Bahádur Náráyan Bhái Dándekar as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in succession to Ráo Bahádur M. G. Ránade.

29. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 5th June, says:—As Lord Reay is not disposed to re-elect Ráo Bahádur M. G. Ránade as a member of the Legislative Council, we suggest the name of Ráo Bahádur Náráyan Bhái Dándekar, late Director of Public Instruction, Berár, who is undoubtedly eminently qualified for the honour. It is well known that he is a veteran educationist of no ordinary kind, and we have no doubt that his appointment, if made, will meet with public approval. He is now chairman of the Poona Municipality and joint secretary of the Native Girls' School there. We hope that Lord Reay, whose fame for impartiality is worthily noised abroad, will consider our suggestion.

30. With reference to the sanction given by Government for the erection of new European infantry barracks at Colába, the *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 6th June, says :—There seems no need for the erection of such costly buildings. The two Native regiments in Bombay have been living in bamboo huts without any injury to their health, and there is no reason why the European soldiers should not be able to live in similar humble habitations. The present barracks at Colába are many times more commodious and in a far more airy locality than the regimental lines at Bori Bandar and Dhobi Taláv and afford due conveniences to their inmates. Neither has a complaint ever been made of these barracks being incommodious or unhealthy, nor is there any likelihood of such a complaint ever arising hereafter. A few years ago costly barracks were commenced to be built at Colába, but soon afterwards one or two blocks that were completed tumbled down, and then the mistake was seen and no further attempt was made in that direction. The same mistake is about to be repeated, but it is to be hoped that if the project is not to be totally given up it will not be executed at the present time when the military expenditure has so much overgrown its limits and the finances are very low, but will be reserved for better times.

The proposed erection of new barracks at Colába for European infantry disapproved.

31. The *Havyak Subodh* (139), in its issue of the 7th June, disapproves of the Government policy of not paying its attention to the grievances of those who do not raise an outcry about them, and blames Government as well as the Forest Commission for not enquiring into the forest grievances brought to their notice by the Kánara Vanadukha-nivárini Sabha.

Forest grievances of the people of Kánara and the attitude of the Bombay Government and the Forest Commission regarding them.

32. The *Jagadádarsh* (33), in its issue of the 5th June, refers to the prosecution of the *Native Opinion* newspaper by the Bombay police for publishing an obscene medical advertisement and says:—The first question we want to ask is whether the obscenity or otherwise of advertisements in Maráthi is to be judged of by a European ? If Europeans can decide the question, we think there is nothing more strange than this. The effects of some medicines cannot be properly stated without using such words as are used in the advertisement in question. Is it not a wonder then that newspapers are prosecuted for publishing such advertisements ? The Navanit and the Sixth Book of the Maráthi School Series, the Shringárashatak and some dramas in Sanskrit and the book entitled " Boccacio" in English contain obscene passages, but looking to the circumstances under which and the object with which they have been written they cannot be, and are not, considered obscene. For similar reasons we are of opinion that the advertisement in question is not an obscene one. Are adultery and rape cases in courts of justice decided without the use of obscene words ?

Observations on the prosecution of the *Native Opinion* by the Bombay police for publishing an obscene advertisement.

33. Writing on the same subject, the *Vártáhar* (69), in its issue of the 5th June, observes :—If the police are determined to have some prosecutions for doing an obscene thing, why do they direct their attention to such trifling matters as the publication of handbills or advertisements in newspapers ? There are more serious matters of an obscene nature publicly done in the city of Bombay and why do not Government stop them altogether ? They are, on the contrary, giving encouragement to these matters. Dr. Lambert came to India and published a number of obscene books in Bombay and Calcutta, but no one took notice of them in spite of the loud outcry raised against them by the people. Let it alone as it is a thing of the past. Even at the present moment Government are making money by legalizing the sale of liquor, which is the root of all vices. Cannot Government be charged with encouraging an obscene trade ? They ought to have tried their best to put down this trade, but they are ready, on the contrary, to punish those who join the temperance league. Is not this great injustice ? Have they not given encouragement to the profession of prostitutes by passing the Contagious Diseases' Act ? Is it not an anarchical state of things

that such serious matters being let alone, poor authors of books and editors of newspapers should be unnecessarily brought into trouble? Another curious thing with regard to these prosecutions is that the Magistrates before whom the cases are tried have a very poor knowledge of the Maráthi language. The Civilians who spend an hour or so daily for one or two years with Pandits to study the Maráthi language can never become competent to decide whether a certain publication in Maráthi is obscene or otherwise.

Inconvenience of travellers going to Mahábaleshvar since the issue of the Government resolution regarding the dák tángás.

34. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (6), in its issue of the 8th June, says:—The Government resolution regarding the dák tángás running between Váthár and Mahábaleshvar has caused a great stir among their proprietors and the latter have ceased to run the tángás. The people are therefore obliged to walk all that distance. Government will do well to soon bring the owners of the tángás to a proper understanding in the matter.

The teachers of the Military Normal School recommended for promotion.

35. A correspondent of the *Pandit* (149) of the 10th June says:—The teachers of the Military Normal School have been satisfactorily performing the heavy duty of training illiterate sepoys for the work of school-masters for several years past, and yet these teachers have received no promotion. Head-master Gopálráo Nagarkar has been at his post for nearly the last twenty years and Munshi Jiyáuddin has served nearly for the same period, and yet the pay of neither of them has been increased by a single rupee. Several school-masters trained by them now draw twice the amount of the salaries received by the Normal School teachers. It is to be hoped that Government will favourably consider their case and give them the promotion they richly deserve. The *Pandit* supports the above prayer and expresses a hope that Colonel Jacob will recommend the Normal School teachers for promotion.

Part II.—*Education.*

Comments on the University School Final Examination and the disqualification of candidates who have passed the Matriculation or the Previous Examination for the public service.

36. The *Bakul* (16), in its issue of the 5th June, says:—The Government resolution about the University School Final Examination disqualifying matriculates for the public service is disapproved by many people. One cannot understand what inconvenience of the public Lord Reay has met by the new arrangement. If the new examination is intended for the convenience of the public, Government should cancel their resolution so far as it concerns the Matriculation and the Previous Examinations, and should appoint a specified subject by passing an examination in which candidates who have passed the University School Final Examination should be admitted into a college and another subject an examination in which should qualify matriculates for the public service. Unless some such compromise is made the new examination, instead of being a public convenience, will increase the difficulties of the people. [The *Subodh Patrika* (12) of the 5th June desires that if it is not really the intention of Government to discourage higher education, they should at once cancel their resolution about the University School Final Examination. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 9th June does not think that the resolution in question aims a blow at higher education, but says that if the meaning of the resolution is to disqualify for the public service only those who pass the Matriculation and the Previous Examinations *subsequently* to the issuing of the resolution there is no room for complaint, but that if the meaning is otherwise, injustice is likely to be done.]

37. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 6th June, says:—We are not surprised at the agitation which has commenced against the Government resolution respecting the new examination for appointments in the public service. Government could never have intended by means of it to discourage higher education; and it would be unfair to impute any such motive to either Lord Reay or his colleagues. But there is reason to fear that the effect of the resolution in question will be to strike a blow indirectly at higher education and disqualify graduates and undergraduates for many public appointments. Already there is a prejudice in the minds of many officials

against University men and University education, and the new resolution will enable them to ride their hobby with a vengeance. It is well that Surat has struck the note of alarm. Other places ought to follow its lead and place before Government their view about this new resolution.

Injustice done to the school-master at Waduth in Sátára by the educational authorities.

38. A correspondent, writing from Waduth to the *Vártáhar* (69) of the 5th June, bitterly complains of the injustice done to the local school-master by the educational authorities in making him pay a fine of Rs. 3 for prohibiting certain Mahár converts to Christianity from visiting the school, which is located in a private gentleman's house, and observes :—It was not really the school-master but village people who prohibited the converts from entering the school, and it was therefore an act of injustice and highhandedness on the part of the authorities to punish the poor and innocent master on the strength of the false report made by Rev. Bruce. The Anglo-Indian authorities will have to furnish an explanation to the heavenly Father for their injustice in this matter and will receive severe punishment for their sin. They have encouraged converts to enter our houses. British justice has sided with Christians, but the days will change and will be followed by favourable ones. A strong ill-feeling is spreading among the people and the result will be something dangerous. A thousand Jubilees may be celebrated like the one celebrated some time ago, still I for one shall never consider this mode of administration to be other than oppressive. When Mr. Lee-Warner recently visited the school he was very angry to find that two of the free students in the school belonged to one family and reported the matter to Ráo Sáheb Gokhale, the Deputy Educational Inspector. Thereupon the latter personally visited the school and while returning from it told the people of the village that the school would be abolished if they prohibited Mahár converts from visiting it. While writing on the subject matter of this letter the editor remarks that great injustice has been done to the poor school-master serving on a salary of Rs. 5 or 7 per mensem, and that Government should at once inquire into the matter.

Disapproval of the interference of Mr. Reid, the Collector, and Mr. Giles in the matter of a grant-in-aid to a private school made by the municipality of Ahmedabad.

39. The *Hitechchhu* (77) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 9th June, says :—On the 17th January last the municipal commissioners of Ahmedabad sanctioned a monthly grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 to a newly established private English School. Some envious persons put up the Collector to this step of the municipality and that officer obtained and sent to Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector, N.D., the proceedings of the municipality on the subject. Mr. Giles has passed comments on these proceedings. From the criticisms made here of Mr. Giles' comments it is plain that his remarks are not sound. The Inspector has no right to interfere in the work of the municipality, nor to suggest a suspension of the grant until he has examined the school. The Collector sent Mr. Giles' remarks to the president of the municipality with an intimation that if the commissioners did not reconsider their resolution of the 17th January last sanctioning the grant-in-aid, he would be obliged to draw the attention of Government to the subject. It does not become the Collector to threaten the municipal commissioners in this manner. Mr. Reid is a good-hearted gentleman, but seems to have been misled by somebody into becoming arbitrary in the above manner. [The *Ahmedabad Times* (81) of the 7th and the *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (80) of the 8th June express their disapproval of the interference of the Collector and Mr. Giles.]

Part III.—*Railways.*

Absence of platforms to the stations between Wadhwán and Ahmedabad on the B. B. & C. I. Railway complained of.

40. The *Rást Goftár* (120), in its issue of the 5th June, says :—Not a single one of the ten stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway line between Ahmedabad and Wadhwán,—a distance of eighty miles,—has a platform, and the passengers have to get into and out of the railway carriages as best as they can. Great difficulty is experienced by weak men, women and children in going into and coming out of the carriages. Whenever there are European lady passengers wooden steps are provided for their convenience at the Wadhwán station, while

Native ladies and children are not allowed the use of these steps. Certainly such a scandal as this ought to be removed without delay.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

Comments on the policy of Lord Dufferin regarding the Native States in India.

41. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 5th June, says:—Lord Dufferin seems to have devoted much of his attention to the management of Native States. From the changes which he has made in some of them it seems that they will have soon to share the fate of the khálsa provinces. When the administration of these States is being given gradually into the hands of Europeans, what difference is there between them and the khálsa provinces? Lord Dalhousie once annexed some of the Native States and Lord Dufferin is doing the same thing, but in a different way. If His Lordship continues this policy throughout the tenure of his office the Native States will be reduced to a very deplorable state.

Native Princes and their ministers and Political Agents.

42. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 5th June, says:—One of the causes assigned by public opinion for the weak state of His Highness the Gáikwád's health at present is the attention he personally pays to State business. Attention by a prince to the affairs of his State is very commendable in itself. It is only to be wished that most of our Native Chiefs and Princes did something of the kind. One reason why in so many Native States there exists general misrule is that the Chiefs think of anything but business and are devoted mostly to pleasure. There is a person appointed who is placed at the head of the administration, called Kárbhári, Diván, or Minister. He is the responsible officer of the State. Six times out of ten, if not oftener, he is unfit for the heavy weight of the duties he has to discharge. He cannot retain his situation without the support of the local representative of the British Government. The first article in his political creed is therefore to keep this representative in good humour with him, to seek his favour by all means, and to show him that he lives only for his favour. Such incense is very gratifying. In return the British Agent takes him under his care, and it is soon noised abroad that a very good understanding exists between the great man and the little man. The little man now can do anything, and to do him justice he is not slow to make use of the immense powers which he suddenly finds himself invested with. He may be incapable or corrupt, or both. In any case abuses creep into the State—judicial, revenue and all other departments are mismanaged. The Native Chief does not care as long as the Minister finds the wherewithal for the keeping up of the low but expensive pleasures of which his life is composed. He knows how to maintain the dignity of a Rája. He is every inch a Rája, and considers it mean to deny himself *any* pleasure. His good stars, which shone at his birth, have given him a Political Agent and a Minister who will allow him to do anything short of creating a scandal. It is the business of these two officers, chiefly of the latter, to see that whatever may be done in the State,—and this includes much,—it is not spoken about to the prejudice of the State or the State officers, in such a manner that it may ultimately reach the ears of those who are bound to take, and will take, notice of it. Short of that anything may be done. In such a state of affairs the helpless sufferers do not know where to turn for relief.

Mismanagement in the administration of the Jámnagar State.

43. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 5th June, says:—The state of affairs in Jámnagar appears to be bordering on, if not actually coming up to, anarchy. The ruler has not been able to put down robbery in his territory. The Mahomedans and the Hindus are at loggerheads. Both these communities lived there in perfect contentment so long as the strong arm of the law was there ready to punish all offenders alike. But law and order are now said to be conspicuous by their absence from the territory. This is a serious state of things and Government will have to interfere in the management of the State if matters do not improve.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
17th June 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 11th June 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Abkári :
Comments on the reply of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to the deputation that waited upon him at Mahábaleshvar regarding the — system :
The *Dnyánodayǎ*... 11
The *Indu Prakásh* 11
The *Kaiser-i-Hind* 12
The *Mahrátta* 10
The *Poona Vaibhav* 12
The *Rást Goftár* 12
The *Sind Times* 12
Condemnation of the liquor contract system 13
Administration reports of Government :
A suggestion to publish in annual — the number of cattle slaughtered for human food 7
The — and their value 6
Bombay Legislative Council : A suggestion to appoint Ráo Báhádur Náráyan Bhái Dándekar as a member of the — in succession to Ráo Bahádur M. G. Ránade 13
Chief Presidency Magistracy, Bombay : Comments on the Government resolution on the memorial against the appointment of a Civilian to the —
The *Din Bandhu*... 9
The *Havyak Subodh* 8
The *Indian Spectator* 8
The *Indu Prakásh* 9
The *Mahrátta* 9
The *Sind Times* 8
Christian church establishment in India : Complaint regarding the unnecessary burden on the people of India of maintaining the — ... 5
Dák tángás : Inconvenience of travellers going to Mahábaleshvar since the issue of the Government resolution in regard to — ... 15
English people's knowledge of India and its people : Remarks on the — . 4
Forests : Forest grievances of the people of Kánara and the attitude of the Bombay Government and the Forest Commission regarding them 14
Indebtedness of Government officers : A request to Government to take notice of the indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur 7
Indian Legislative Councils : The present — and their reformation ... 4
Mahárája Dhulip Sing :
A suggestion for the adoption of a wise course in connection with — 4
Observations regarding Dhulip Sing's going over to Russia ... 4
Military matters :
Disapproval of the proposed erection of new barracks at Colába, Bombay, for European infantry 14
The 1st Bombay Grenadiers recommended for reward for conspicuous services in Burmah 6
The teachers of the Military Normal School recommended for promotion 15
Obscene advertisements : Observations on the prosecution of the *Native Opinion* newspaper by the Bombay police for publishing an obscene advertisement :
The *Jagadádarsh* 14
The *Vártáhar* 14
Public addresses to Government servants :
Comments on the standing order of Government regarding — ... 6
Demonstrations in honour of Sir W. Wedderburn and the alleged breach of the Government order regarding — 6
Retrenchment in public expenditure :
A suggestion to do away with the birthday ball at Simla with a view to effect — 5
The necessity for reducing the number of Civil Servants and their pay with a view to effect — 6
Sind : Comments on the cold treatment of — by the Bombay Government 13

Page.

PART II.—*Education*—

Grants-in-aid : Disapproval of the interference of the Collector, Mr. Reid, and Mr. Giles in the matter of a grant-in-aid to a private school made by the municipality of Ahmedabad 16
School-masters : Injustice done to the school-master at Waduth in Sátára by the educational authorities 16
University School Final Examination : Comments on the — and the disqualification of candidates who have passed the Matriculation or the Previous Examination for the public service :
The *Bakul* 15
The *Indu Prakásh* 15

PART III.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway : Absence of platforms to the stations between Wadhwán and Ahmedabad on the — 16

PART IV.—*Native States*—

Native Princes : The — in India and their Ministers and Political Agents. 17
Native States : Comments on the policy of Lord Dufferin regarding the — in India 17
Navánagar : Mismanagement in the — State 17

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 11TH JUNE 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. Referring to the proposal of the Bombay Government to make district boards and municipalities pay a portion of the money spent by Government on civil hospitals in their respective towns, the *Shuddha Varhádi* (5), in its issue of the 9th June, says:—By resorting to such means Government will not be able to save even that amount of money which has been spent as travelling expenses of the members of the Finance Committee. Up to this time poor people got medicine free of charge, but now Government do not wish to continue that practice. There are 54 superfluous Civilians in the Bombay Presidency whose salaries amount to more than Rs. 4,32,000 a year. Why do they not direct their attention to this matter with a view to retrench public expenditure? In 1840 Rs. 21,00,000 only were spent by the Public Works Department in constructing roads and erecting public buildings which did not then at all exist, while in 1886 Rs. 4,29,00,000 were spent in repairing roads and buildings. Is it not a wonder that this expenditure should go on increasing every year? To try to retrench expenditure in the manner proposed by Government is tantamount to doing nothing.

Comments on the manner in which the Bombay Government intend to retrench public expenditure.

2. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 6th June, says:—The Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb did not act justly in depriving the people of Hoshiarpur of the privilege of local self-government for the fault of the members of the municipal board. Government ought to have dismissed the members who had misbehaved themselves and called upon the people to elect new ones. It is not fair to punish the whole town for the fault of a few of its members. As Government have kindly conferred local self-government, they must be indulgent in conniving at some mistakes in connection with it.

Local self-government at Hoshiarpur and disapproval of the step taken by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb in the matter.

3. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 4th June, says:—People were led to believe that by the removal of the Jalgaon and Akote Courts to Tellara their interests would in no way be injured beyond the fact of some of them having to travel over a longer distance to obtain

The appointment of only one Judge to two Courts in Berár disapproved.

justice than at present. The appointment of only one Judge, Mr. Shrikrishna Narhar, to the Tellara Court is therefore like a mine sprung upon them. In days gone by there was only one Court for the Akote and Jalgaon tálukás, viz., the Argam Court, presided over by one Judge. But the immense increase of work which followed in the wake of increased commercial activity necessitated the creation of two Courts, one for each táluka. When the question of locating both the Courts in a central town was mooted, it was, we believe, distinctly understood that two Judges would be kept as at present, the removal to Tellara being urged on the ground of economy—a saving in the cost of establishment and in the erection of Court-houses. The present step appears wholly inexplicable. Mr. Shrikrishna's capacity for work is well known. But unless justice is to be reduced to a farce, neither he nor anybody else can dispose of the work of two Courts. From the Judicial Report for 1885 it appears that the number of original suits for disposal was in the Akote Court 2,307 and in the Jalgaon Court 1,856. There was a large number of miscellaneous and execution cases. Now one would like to know how one Judge is to dispose of this immense quantity of work. The result will necessarily be that there will be either heavy arrears of work or a travesty of justice. Will this be all that the people will get for the heavy court fees which they have to pay to Government?

Some rogues of the Mahár caste in the Jalgaon Táluka and the incompetency of the police in not detecting them.

4. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 6th June, says:—Complaints are being made to the authorities here by the people in the villages of the Jalgaon Táluka that they were deceived by some Mahárs and robbed of their money. The Mahárs represented to the people that they possessed the power of doubling any sum of money given to them. They carried on this business for about three weeks and during that time they deceived the people to the extent of 2½ lákhs of rupees. To some they did actually return double the amount originally handed over to them. How is it that the police did not detect these rogues who, it is said, publicly practised their deceitful profession in some villages. We hope that Government will thoroughly inquire into the matter and severely punish those of their servants through whose negligence the rogues were allowed to impose upon the people.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
17th June 1887.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 18th June 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARA'THI			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*14	„ Aryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*20	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
21	„ Chikitsaka	Belgaum	Do.	200
*22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuça	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru	Sholápur	Do.	160
*37	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
39	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
52	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
56	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
57	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
58	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*60	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
61	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
*62	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
64	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
*65	„ Svadesh Bandhu...	Chikodi	Do.	100
66	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
67	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*68	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
*71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
73	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*74	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*75	The Duyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	150
76	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
77	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
78	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
79	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
81	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
82	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
83	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
84	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
85	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
86	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
87	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
88	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
89	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
90	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
*91	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
92	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
93	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
94	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
95	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
96	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
97	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
98	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
99	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
100	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
101	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
102	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
103	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
*104	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly... ...	200
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,027
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*110	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
111	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
112	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
113	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
114	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
116	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
117	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
118	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
119	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
120	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
121	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
122	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
123	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
124	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
125	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
126	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
127	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
128	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
129	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
*130	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
131	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
132	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
133	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
134	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
*135	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
136	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
137	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
138	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
*139	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
140	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
*143	„ Ketaki	Belgaum	Do.	150
*144	„ Nibandh Málike	Dhárwár	Monthly	200
145	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
146	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
147	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
148	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ARABIC.			
*149	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
150	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
151	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
152	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
*153	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
154	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The present state of the people of India and the means of its improvement.

1. The *Arunodayá* (13), in its issue of the 12th June, deplores the present state of India and says that selfish Englishmen are trying their utmost by inconvenient and unnecessary legislation and by other means to deprive the Natives of their birthrights, and are impatiently waiting for the time when on account of unbearably heavy revenue settlement the Natives will be ready to give up their lands to the wealthy people of England. The educated people of India, says the paper, are able to improve the present miserable state of their country, but by their present state of thraldom they have been so much blinded that they cannot see the proper way to do it. They always look to their own interests and advance those of the people whom they serve, and are therefore useless so far as the bettering of the condition of their country is concerned. As regards the other classes of the people, they have been scorched, as it were, by the draught of tyrannical government and are anxiously waiting for a shower of mercy in the form of lenient government. But the present rulers being foreigners cannot be moved to shower down leniency, unless they are driven to do it by a storm of the unity of the people, as a water-cloud is made by wind to pour rain-water in a particular direction. It must, however, be remembered that this land of the Áryas is under the favourable eye of God, and that, however hard foreigners may exert themselves to make it miserable, they will ultimately be ruined, as has been the case with former invaders. This country will remain in the hands of the present rulers only as long as it is justly governed. All people should therefore remember this and shape their course accordingly.

Lamentations of Shiváji over the present state of India and her people.

2. The *Chandánshu* (19), in its issue of the 11th June, publishes verses expressive of the following sentiments as emanating from the mouth of the late Shiváji, the founder of the Marátha empire:—Where are my descendants? Where is my kingdom? Why does this, my mother earth, shed bitter tears? Alas! all the attempts I made to protect the Bráhmans and the cow from oppression and thus to preserve Hinduism in its purity have been set at naught by the *yavans* (non-Hindus). How is it that the blessing conferred upon me by the tutelar deity of our race has proved futile? Is it that the Creator is afraid of Kali? I am surprised to see my people all of a sudden deprived of their peculiar good qualities. Where has that chivalrous spirit which once prompted my people to face the powerful Mahomedans in battles gone? How is it that in so short a time the determination of the Maráthas which pushed them ahead in the battle-field even at the risk of their life is nowhere to be found? One is at a loss to know why the descendants of those who were filled with warlike enthusiasm at the sight of the red ensign of the Maráthas are found to be good for nothing. How can the insult given by putting cows to death for food be put up with, as the cows were worshipped by us as goddesses? Bráhmans are earthly gods whose feet deserve salutation from non-Bráhmans. It is indeed strange to see them wander from door to door a-begging. The descendants of those whose feet were never polluted with dust are begging, because they have nothing to eat. My mind is distressed to find this altered state of things. There is however no help: none can escape the frowns of destiny. What is the use of my dislike for a thing liked by the Almighty? Destiny is more powerful, since even the gods and the demigods quietly yield to it.

Impending invasion of India by Russia and the mistake committed by the British Government in giving too much political importance to Dhulip Sing.

3. In an article headed "The Central Asian Question," the *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 11th June, says:—Circumstances have once more assumed a threatening aspect in Central Asia. The delimitation of frontiers has not progressed satisfactorily, and it was a great mistake to suppose that it would. Russia is in no hurry about it. One element in the present difficulty is Dhulip Sing. He was nothing, perhaps is nothing even now.

The life of gilded luxury and pleasure that he led in England would have enervated the faculties of men more robustly built than Dhulip Sing. But it seemed to be no part of the duties of the Government to help him to the end through the life that had been chalked out for him. He was in debt and in embarrassed circumstances. But the Government refused to pay his debts. Dhulip Sing might carry his grievances anywhere. The Government did not care, and Dhulip Sing was much too emasculated by his aristocratic English life to be very dangerous. Why is he regarded with so much concern now that he has gone over to Russia? Why is he not ignored now as he used to be before? Because the British Government in their wisdom magnified the political importance of Dhulip Sing. It must be now admitted that it would have been much safer and much wiser to pay off the debts of Dhulip Sing than to allow him to go over to Russia and to have his grievances trumpeted throughout the world. The world will believe, as we in this country do, that Dhulip Sing has a real grievance. His arrest at Aden exposed the weakness of the British Government in India more completely than anything else could have done. It was not Dhulip Sing who was distrusted, but the people of India. This distrust explains the anxiety felt on account of the Russian advance. Whatever professions may be made, the Government does not trust the people of this country. It is all very well to produce a hundred proofs that the Government is a trustful one. The one single proof is the trust in the hour of danger. And the Government do not repose that trust in the people. It was only a few years after the forced abdication of the child Dhulip Sing that the Indian Mutiny broke out, and the Sikhs fought for the British as they had never fought for themselves. This heroic loyalty was never adequately rewarded, and Government would not trust Dhulip Sing with the Sikhs thirty years after the mutiny! No place in India was regarded safe for Dhulip Sing. This distrust magnifies the danger of a Russian invasion a hundredfold. But if this were really to happen, *i.e.*, if the Russians were actually to invade India and the Indians were to turn against the English, could any power on earth save the British Government? If there is any hope of driving Russia back it must be with India on the side of England. Although the Panjábis were hitherto perfectly unconcerned about him, they must be sympathizing with him now. They cannot but think that England, with all her boasted justice and kindness, has sent the only son of Ranjit Sing adrift, and that the much abused Russian Government has given the prince a comfortable home. The idea of Dhulip Sing coming to India through Central Asia in the company of a large Russian army must impress the popular imagination very powerfully. We may therefore at once dismiss the hope that Dhulip Sing will be turned out of Russia. The Russian invasion is an alarm. It may lead to war, but any such war, we may be quite certain, will not benefit England. As to the advance of Russia, England can check it no more than Russia could prevent the annexation of the Panjáb or the conquest of Sind. The flimsy right of protectorship will disappear with Abdul Rahman, and if Russia then chooses to occupy Herat, England's protest will be about as reasonable as Russia's protest could have been against the occupation of Mandalay. Until and unless England can make up her mind to have Russia as a neighbour in Asia, the position of England will be never secure. Distrust in India and constant alarms ahead have done the empire much harm already. Russia will steadily profit by this alarm. Instead of strengthening her position in India, England is straying towards the east and the west. The annexation of Burmah may be followed by the occupation of Kandahar, and perhaps this foolish policy will continue until some great disaster overtakes the fortune of the British empire.

4. In alluding to Dhulip Sing's going over to Russia, the *Arunodayá* (13), in its issue of the 12th June, says:—The people of India will never sympathize with Dhulip Sing, who was once a loyal subject of the British Government and has now gone over to Russia simply with the object of benefiting himself. But he cannot be said to have committed a mistake in going over to Russia. Everyone tries to better his own condition and it is not good reasoning to call him a fool on this account.

Observations regarding Dhulip Sing's going over to Russia.

5. The *Pandit* (150), in its issue of the 17th June, says:—The Sikhs have been in the habit of offering daily prayers for the welfare of their Rájas in the golden temple lavishly decorated by Ranjit Sing. Until very recently they offered prayers for their present Rája Dhulip Sing, but as soon as they heard of his turning a traitor to the British Government, the paramount power, and joining the Russians, they gave up praying for him. This proves unequivocally the staunch loyalty of the Sikhs to the British Crown. The Sikhs deserve the hearty thanks of the other natives of India.

The Sikhs thanked for discontinuing to offer prayers for Dhulip Sing.

6. The *Rámdás* (55) is, in its issue of the 11th June, surprised to see that the Government of India is taking no measures to prevent the invasion of India by Russia, emphatically asserts that the country is sure to be subjected to a catastrophe like the one which overtook it when Tamerlane invaded the country, and advises all the Indian people to practise manly exercises, such as the waiving of the bamboo staffs called Botháti, the thrusting of the spears, &c., and be prepared to protect themselves against Russia without depending in any way on the strength of the British Government, as their army, even though combined with that of the Native States, is inadequate to cope with the Russians.

Impending invasion of India by Russia and advice to the people.

7. The *Vritt Sudha* (74), in its issue of the 14th June, describes the horrors and confusion which prevail during bloody wars, tells the people in Russia and India not to dream of profiting by a war between Russia and England, and advises the people of India to remain content with their present rulers as they are not sure that they will receive better treatment at the hands of Russia when she has once got possession of this country.

Advice to the people of Russia and India to remain satisfied with their present state.

8. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 16th June, says:—It is reported in Anglo-Indian newspapers that a rich gentleman in Calcutta has received a letter from a Secretary to the Government of India requesting him at the desire of the Viceroy to state what amount he intends to contribute towards the Imperial Institute, London. Bearing in mind that words have not their ordinary meaning in political matters the above request should be interpreted as an order to subscribe to the Institute Fund. We cannot say how far the report is true, but as it has appeared in Anglo-Indian papers and not in "disloyal Native papers" there must be some truth in it. If the report is false, the Government of India should at once contradict it and remove the misunderstanding under which the people are labouring. If the report is true, we think it is a downright abuse of the power vested in the officers of Government. This matter has come to light, but who can say that there may not be some other things of this kind still in the dark? If we are to be indirectly taxed in this way in addition to the legal taxes already imposed upon us, how are we to entertain respect for, and to have a good opinion of, the British Government? [The *Arunodayă* (13), in its issue of the 12th June, expresses somewhat similar sentiments and observes:—Under the rule of the Peshwás a man was openly ordered to pay a certain sum of money which they wanted him to pay, but when under the just and impartial British Government such things are brought to light, is there any objection for us to say that the British rule is more oppressive than was that of the Peshwás?]

Alleged letter from a Secretary to the Government of India to a rich gentleman in Calcutta requesting him to state what amount he intends to contribute towards the Imperial Institute Fund, and comments thereon.

9. The *Suryă Prakásh* (79), in its issue of the 18th June, says that the resolution of the Government of India directing the compulsory retirement of officers of 55 years of age is not strictly carried out at present, and trusts that the Government of Lord Dufferin will, in the interests of young officers, exercise its function in checking the grant of liberal extensions after extensions to old officers, confining such grants only to peculiar and special cases.

Compulsory retirement of Government servants after attaining the age of 55 years and a request to His Excellency Lord Dufferin to strictly enforce this rule.

10. The *Pandit* (150), in its issue of the 17th June, says:—It is a giant's work to collect and arrange methodically the cumbrous and scattered materials of the report of the Finance Committee, and those persons are wrong who blame Government for not publishing the report *in extenso* at once. The result of the Finance Committee's labours has disappointed the public, since the Committee has only suggested a paltry saving of 75 lákhs of rupees out of as many krors that are lavishly spent every year, and desisted from recommending drastic reforms that would have effectually lessened the large volume of the annual drain on the Indian finance.

The result of the Finance Committee's labours not satisfactory.

11. The *Arunodayá* (13), in its issue of the 12th June, says:—Nowadays many mistakes are committed in deciding cases in our criminal courts. One Rámcharan, finding that his wife kept illicit intercourse with other men, tried to commit suicide in order to relieve himself of the pangs caused by such a disclosure, but he did not succeed in his act as he was interrupted by the police. He was prosecuted by the police for this offence and was sentenced by the Joint-Magistrate of Etawah to undergo six months' imprisonment with hard labour. His wife and her lover must have rejoiced at this, as the stumbling-block in their way was removed. Though the Magistrate in passing this severe sentence on the accused acted perfectly in accordance with the law, we cannot but call him a fool. Why, even six years' imprisonment with hard labour would have been in accordance with the law. If the circumstances under which an offence has been committed are to be taken into consideration in passing sentence on an accused, the accused in this case did not deserve such a severe punishment. We request the Government of the North-Western Provinces to consider the case and release the prisoner.

A suggestion to the Government of the North-Western Provinces to mitigate the sentence passed on one Rámcharan by the Joint-Magistrate of Etawah for attempting to commit suicide.

12. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (25), in its issue of the 16th June, writes:—One Manjáppa was sentenced to be hanged by the Sessions Judge of the South Kánara District. The decision was communicated to the Madras High Court for its sanction as usual. In the meantime the accused preferred an appeal to the High Court against the decision of the Sessions Judge. Owing to some mishap or other the petition of the accused did not come before the Court at the time it confirmed the sentence passed by the Sessions Judge. After some days the petition of the accused, which was missing, came for disposal before the Honourable Justice Mutuswámi Iyer. The Judge at once sent a telegram to the Sessions Judge ordering him not to have the accused hanged until his petition was considered by the High Court. But what was the use of this telegram! The accused had already been hanged. Now if the accused is found to be innocent on consideration of his petition, will not the High Court be charged with hanging an innocent person? It must be considered as a murder committed by the High Court, but who is to be hanged for it?

Sentence of death carried out on one Manjáppa by the Sessions Judge of the South Kánara District before his petition of appeal was disposed of by the High Court at Madras.

13. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 12th June, after praising Lord Reay for his solicitude for the welfare of the people, his tact in reconciling hostile interests, his sympathy for the neglected and his straightforward policy in dealing with public questions, criticizes the ábkári policy of his Government as follows:—With regard to raw toddy His Excellency the Governor has taken up an unassailable position, viz., that the trade in it should be freed from artificial restraints, and that the beverage of the people should be made as cheap as could be. This is more than might have been expected from another revenue-maker. But having emancipated the trade, *why fix the price of sale?* It may be urged that prices are fixed in order to protect the people from exaction. But those who say so forget that *this will be an inducement to the seller to dilute toddy.* Government rightly object to as much as $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna per bottle being demanded for toddy sold under a tree in Bombay. But "*in Bombay*" is too wide a definition—this high price prevailing only in the

Criticism on the ábkári policy of the Bombay Government.

Girgaum district where, owing to want of irrigation and manure, comparatively few trees are tapped. Elsewhere in town the price is not so high. In the streets and at shops the usual rate is said to be one anna and under. And this reminds us of a curious anomaly. The license to sell fresh toddy under the tree costs Rs. 10 only, whereas the shop-license ranges from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300, besides the cost of establishment; and yet the shop-keeper can afford to sell toddy at an average price of under one anna, while the man selling under the tree is supposed to charge 1½ anna per bottle! These facts either disprove the latter supposition, or give rise to dilution. We are inclined to favour both theories. The best thing would be to leave the matter to buyers and sellers. The Government of Bombay intend to assimilate the tax on toddy liquor and mowra liquor to the tax on foreign spirits imported. Now, in the Ábkári Commissioner's report and in the Government resolution on it, it has been admitted that toddy liquor suits the people's health. By the proposed uniform rate Government, therefore, check the supply of toddy liquor, because its manufacture is more costly than of mowra, and indirectly encourage traffic in noxious liquors. Government have been good enough to concede the privilege of *manufacturing* toddy liquor to others as well as to their farmers, but the *sale* of the liquor is to be an exclusive monopoly of farmers. These latter are not such fools as to buy even better liquor than their own from others. They are masters of the situation. The concession may have been made to induce large imports for Bombay town. But reports from Vesáva and Bassein, where the privilege has worked for a time, will disabuse the Government of any such notion. The system of selling toddy under the tree is a good one, but the local executive officers do not seem to have a liking for it. We wonder if His Excellency knows of the petition from the Dáhánu táluka? Government may well congratulate themselves on having afforded facility of trade in toddy. But how happens it that Bulsár has its few toddy shops under only one individual and mowra has only one shop under a monopolist, who has to pay license fee, tree-tax and a lump sum for his monopoly, and who therefore has the sale of his stuff pretty much in his own way? Coming to the farming system, we understand one of its evil results to be that it makes the removal of country liquor from town practically impossible and thus stimulates the traffic in foreign poisons. But the more serious of the evils is that the farmer has to sell his stuff anyhow. If his tender is not found high enough, the Collector returns it and asks him to raise it. The farmer does so, and then to make a good investment of it, he may distil bad liquor, adulterate it, sell it as widely as he can,—there is no one to prevent him doing this. There is a tacit understanding that he is to make up his money somehow. There is room for collusion under such a system. As a case in point, Mr. Dántra refers to the petition of the people of Bándra. If the grievances of such a wide-awake community remain unredressed to this day, what hope can the backward classes of Gujarát and the Deccan have, who do not even know how to formulate their grievances? Another evil of the farming system is that it precludes Government from making special arrangements for the poorer agricultural and jungle tribes who use a very mild form of toddy liquor, mostly as preventive against fever, diarrhœa and other diseases in the rainy season and at harvest time. The ábkári farmer looks upon any special arrangement as entailing loss upon him. His interest is to make every section of the community drink of his liquor, such as he chooses to make it, and he has the police and the revenue subordinates generally on his side. Looked at from various points, the farming system appears to us to be bad. And even from the revenue point of view, we think a system of free trade by competition, with a higher tax than now obtains, would answer the purpose, while at the same time it would remove one of the most potent causes of popular discontent. But the Government of Bombay seem to have become bewitched by their farming system, so opposed to liberal policy and even the traditions of Anglo-Indian rule. What, otherwise, is to account for the indecent haste in which tenders are being invited by the Ábkári Commissioner? Where lákhs of rupees are at stake, and where a doubtful system is to be on its trial for another three years, the head of the department cannot give more than ten to twenty days' notice to bidders. How can he expect anything like real competition? Such are the charms of monopoly that business-men and officials alike succumb to them.

We would, in concluding, advise Lord Reay's Government to appoint another A'bkári Commission for the mofussil like the one we had last year for Bombay. A commission of experts, with an independent official at its head, will be of great use in elucidating facts and allaying suspicion. But for its love of the imperial and the abstract, the Bombay Presidency Association could well ask for an inquiry into this concrete local grievance. In the meantime, we fail to see why even a department, wedded to a vicious system and bad logic, should not try the other alternative at least in one zilla. If the experiment succeeds it may be tried elsewhere, though we cannot expect it to do equally well in all localities.

Increase in the consumption of country liquor in the Poona District during the last 3 years and a complaint regarding the shortness of time allowed for sending in tenders for the ábkári contracts in the Poona and other districts in the Deccan.

14. The *Rást Goftár* (120), in its issue of the 12th June, quotes statistics from the last four annual reports of the administration of the A'bkári Department, Bombay, to show that there was an increase of 27,188 gallons in the consumption of country liquor of 25° under-proof in the Poona District during the last 3 years, the average annual increase being 6 per cent., and asks whether the ábkári policy of Government has led to a decrease in the consumption of liquor, as stated by His Excellency Lord Reay. The paper also complains of the time allowed for sending in tenders for the purchase of ábkári contracts for the Poona and other districts as being short, and remarks that this system of asking for tenders is objectionable and that the advertisement published by the A'bkári Commissioner regarding them appears to be well nigh useless. New tenderers have not, says the *Rást*, sufficient time granted them, for the space of from 8 to 20 days allowed for sending in the tenders is too short to get information regarding the consumption of liquor, the cost of manufacturing it, &c., and to provide the necessary capital. Old *maktedárs* (contractors) are thereby much benefited and they have an opportunity of securing the contract again. The advertisements ought to be published a long time before the giving of the contract, as otherwise they are a mere farce. The inhabitants of Gujarát and the Northern Division are able to raise their voice in the matter of the ábkári oppression, but those of the districts in the Deccan, about the ábkári farming of which advertisements have recently been published in the newspapers, are very poor and dumb like animals.

Extension of the present ábkári contract for selling country liquor in the Broach District up to the end of December next.

15. The *Broach Samáchár* (88), in its issue of the 16th June, disapproves of the present ábkári farmer of country liquor in the Broach District having been granted an extension of 5 months of his contract on condition of his selling liquor at enhanced rates, and observes that if it be true that Government have fixed the price at which liquor is to be sold in this district, their object appears to be nothing else than the increase of revenue and annoyance to the people. Why is such ábkári oppression allowed, asks the *Samáchár*, under the *régime* of such a good Governor as Lord Reay? Such a policy is like giving a contract to plunder the people. It requests the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay to cancel the stipulation that may have been made by the A'bkári Commissioner with the local ábkári farmer for selling liquor at a higher price. But if the contractor be blaming Government in order to charge higher prices, they should have some satisfactory arrangements made in the matter. It is also afraid that by the new ábkári arrangements which Government contemplate introducing from the commencement of the next year the people of Broach will not be able to get spiced country liquor as at present, and that the Pársis of Broach will be obliged to use European liquors in the same way as their co-religionists in Surat and other southern districts have been forced to do.

Comments on the Government resolution on the memorial against the appointment of a Civilian to the Chief Presidency Magistracy, Bombay.

13. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 8th June, says:—The request made by the Bombay memorialists might have appeared unreasonable to the Bombay Government, but that is no reason why a harsh and offensive reply should have been drafted. The petition was couched in respectful and courteous language, it was most influentially and largely signed by the leading inhabitants of all classes, and Government certainly owed

it to the memorialists to give a courteous reply. A refusal is a refusal, but there is seldom any necessity, and there was certainly no necessity in this case, for embittering a refusal by conveying it in objectionable language. We expect firmness, but not flippancy, from Lord Reay's Government, and the present resolution is full of flippancy. The language, the tone, and the arguments are all unworthy of a State document. The ill-concealed exultation is another ugly feature of the resolution. The writer seems to take positive delight in alluding to the ignorance and impertinence of the memorialists mentioned as Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit and others including more than 3,000 leading European and Native citizens of Bombay. No one supposes that His Excellency the Governor in Council himself penned this precious document. But at the same time it is scarcely possible that it could have been published without having been previously submitted to the Governor, although we should be very unwilling to believe it. It is to be hoped that Lord Reay will now recognise the extreme undesirability of authorising an Under Secretary or some such official to issue any and every important resolution carrying with it the weight and authority of the Governor in Council. This is not the first instance that an ill-worded resolution has been issued by the present Bombay Government. In the S.S. *Pachumba* affair the Government resolution was conceived in a spirit of levity which was very offensive. That document did not attract much attention in Bombay because it concerned the feelings and honour of some poor Baniás and their women, but the resolution was severely censured out of Bombay. There is no fear, however, that this time the resolution snubbing the principal inhabitants of Bombay will fail to attract attention. Everyone will regret, and Lord Reay will share this regret, that the drafting of the resolution was not entrusted to better hands.

Frauds upon Government by commissariat contractors in Bombay and a suggestion to the local Government.

17. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82), in its issue of the 10th June, says that many unpleasant things will probably come to light in the suit pending in the Bombay High Court between commissariat contractors. If Government were to send for and read all the affidavits filed by the different partners in this suit which will shortly come on for hearing, they will, remarks the paper, be able to add half a kror of rupees to their treasury. Of course Government will have to take some trouble to secure this object. The particulars of how and whence to get this amount cannot be given till after the suit has terminated, but it is expected that the disclosures that will be made in the course of the hearing of the suit will surpass those made in connection with the Arsenal in England. They will of course extend as far back as the time of the Abyssinian war and the expenditure on it.

Indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, and a suggestion to Government to dismiss him from the service.

18. In alluding to the account given in the *Kalpataru* newspaper regarding the indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, the *Jagadádarsh* (33), in its issue of the 12th June, says that Mr. Yates has been known for his indebtedness since he was in the Thána District, that he has become perfectly unfit to serve as a Superintendent of Police on account of his indebtedness, and that it would be just on the part of Government to dismiss him at once from the service.

Necessity for appointing a commission to inquire into the working of the Police Department in India and a suggestion to appoint Sir Frank Souter to assist Mr. Giles in his work of inquiry.

19. The *Satyá Shodhak* (59), in its issue of the 12th June, points out the necessity for appointing a commission to inquire into the Police Department as the present police have become very dull and many thefts are left untraced for want of zeal and activity in them in doing their work, and says that if the Government of India have appointed Mr. Giles to inquire into the constitution and working of the Bombay and Madras police with a view to remove the shortcomings above referred to, they should appoint Sir Frank Souter, who is an experienced and renowned police officer, to assist him in this work.

20. The *Praja Mat* (118), in its issue of the 11th June, disapproves of the resolution issued by the Bombay Government directing the charging of a certain fee for giving advice and medicine to people resorting to hospitals and dispensaries for relief, and says that the hospitals and dispensaries in Ahmedabad should be exempted from the operation of this order, as charitable persons have contributed large sums of money towards their establishment and maintenance, and that Government may, if they like, discontinue their grant towards these institutions. The public will not, observes the paper, suffer by the adoption of the latter course by Government. It also suggests that those who earn Rs. 100 and upwards per mensem should be made to pay the fee now fixed by Government, for the monthly income of Rs. 25 is too low a limit for the purpose.

Disapproval of the resolution issued by the Bombay Government in the matter of levying a certain fee from persons resorting to hospitals and dispensaries for relief and a suggestion in connection therewith.

21. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (76), in its issue of the 12th June, complains of Mr. Ratanji Keshavji, the Shirastedár (head vernacular clerk) in the Pálanpur Political Superintendency being in the same department as his son Mr. Motilál, who has been recently appointed Thánadár in the same Superintendency after the supersession of several rightful claimants to that post, says that the people of Pálanpur are justly afraid of maladministration of justice when the son is a subordinate of his father, and requests the Bombay Government and Colonel LeGeyt, the Political Agent, to speedily transfer one of them from Pálanpur.

The son of the Shirastedár in the Pálanpur Political Superintendency employed as a subordinate officer under his father.

22. The *Hitechchhu* (77) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 16th June, publishes a translation of the decision given by Mr. M. C. Gibb, 2nd Assistant Collector in charge of the Daskroi, Modása and Parántij tálukás, in the matter of the charges of exacting money from some of the ryots brought against Magan Nathu, the taláti of Parántij, makes adverse comments on this decision acquitting the taláti, and remarks that Mr. Gibb is raw in judicial matters and that he is not well acquainted with the condition, the manners and the weak mental powers of the illiterate classes of the people. It says that Mr. Gibb has committed a mistake if he has been guided in this matter by those who surround him, and that Mr. Reid, the Collector, and his Assistants will learn how corrupt men like the talátis, the kárkuns and such other subordinate servants oppress the poor ryots if they consent to go *incognito* to find out the real truth.

Alleged charges of bribery against the taláti of Parántij and the decision given by Mr. Gibb, 2nd Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, in the matter.

23. Ráo Sáheb K. P. Gádgil, Subordinate Judge, Karmála and Mádha in the Sholápur-Bijápur District, is reported in the *Kesari* (39) of the 7th June to have said in a public lecture at Poona of the English people as follows:—Christianity is a religion based upon great principles of liberality, impartiality, &c., and it has served to purify the conduct of the English. But it must not be forgotten that where their religion has come in the way of their material interests it has exercised no check upon them. The Proclamation promulgated by Gordon Pásha in the Soudan for the continuance of slavery, the encouragement given by the English to the people of the Southern States of America in their attempts to keep up slavery, and the extreme oppression exercised on the people of Ireland are good illustrations of the remark above made. Religiously speaking there is very little difference between the English and the people of India. Idolatry is the best of all religions calculated to ensure the peacefulness, the concentration and the devotion of the human mind. A God without a form or body cannot be conceived. Our religion contains greater truths than Christianity. We are generally free from covetousness, and innocent and gentle in our conduct in life. Everybody knows how Clive, Warren Hastings and other Christian people availed themselves of thefts and murders in the subjugation of India and disobeyed the commands of their religion. From all this it will be plain that religion has not much hold on the English and that they are ready

Lectures at Poona and the sentiments expressed by Ráo Sáheb K. P. Gádgil, Professor Jinsiwále and Mr. Váman Shivrám A'pte, Principal, Fergusson College.

to disregard its principles for the sake of worldly happiness. Socially speaking they are tied down by what is called fashion and have no more individual liberty than ourselves. Among them women are no doubt made much of and are more educated than our women, but eighty years ago the practice of putting wives to auction was prevalent amongst them and they sold them for from eight pence to one pound. Though marriages are contracted among them with the consent of the marrying parties, yet, remembering the facility which they have of obtaining divorces, I don't think that all the families among them are happy. In point of religion, then, what people on the face of the earth are so philanthropic, charitable and devoted to God and indifferent in their worldly concerns as the people of India? Socially, too, it will be found on consideration that we are not much worse off than English people. In filial and paternal affection and in our pride of caste we are ahead of all societies, and so I think we have to learn very little from the English so far as religion and social matters are concerned, though it must be admitted that politically, commercially and scientifically they are far superior to us. In speaking upon the same subject Professor Shridhar Ganesh Jinsiwále of Dr. Wilson's College, Bombay, is reported in the *Jagad-hitechchhu* (34) of the 14th June to have remarked:—I am not one of those men who say that our people had formerly neither unity nor nationality. It can be proved that we possessed both these things. Báláji Vishvanáth, Bájiráo I., Mádhavráo and such other statesmen perfectly understood the importance of these two principles and they were making efforts to strengthen and nourish them. It is to be regretted that God made the reign of the Peshwás a short one. If the successors of these three statesmen had been of the same character as their ancestors, the principles above referred to would have by this day received considerable strength and arrived at a perfect state of development. 'As regards religion there is no faith upon the face of the earth so perfect as that of the Áryas. Thousands of precepts like the commandments of Christianity are met with in the Bhárat, Rámáyan and other literary productions of the Hindus. Our religion is not so contracted as to be comprised in ten commandments. But it is very wide. So there is no necessity for our going to the English for religious improvement. Looking to the genealogy of Christianity, it will be found that it is an offshoot of Hinduism, because the Christians derived their religion from the Jews who received theirs from the Pársis, and the Pársis again derived theirs from Hinduism, the best of religions. In the matter of their social life Englishmen are not so affectionate and kind to their relations as we are, as can be seen from various illustrations. It is plain therefore that even socially we have nothing to learn from them. Our rulers say (and our reformers too are of the same opinion) that when we are educated and are able to understand our own rights and to carry on our government, they will pack up their things in India and retire to their own country. I am almost of the same opinion too in this matter, yet a little attention to the state of Ireland creates misgivings as to the certainty of this thing actually coming to pass. Is it not a matter for astonishment that the British Government should hesitate to concede to the Irish their rights even after a connection of 700 years between England and that country? If, therefore, the Irish, who are the same as the English in their religion, manners and customs and are connected with them in blood, cannot get their rights, it is believing against the evidence of our conscience to believe that the English will willingly and of their own accord concede our rights to us who differ from them in colour, creed, and customs and manners. In the course of a discussion on the subject of female education which was treated of by Dr. Garde in another public lecture, Mr. Váman Shivrám A'pte, Principal of the Fergusson College, Poona, is reported in the *Kesari* (39) of the 7th June to have remarked that it is tyranny that the Natives should have to learn English, and that if Rs. 75 were given to him he would never learn English.

Observations on the attempts of some of the Anglo-Indian newspapers to throw ridicule on some of the lectures at Hirábág, Poona.

24. With regard to the reports of these speeches in the *Poona Observer* and the *Bombay Gazette* and the criticisms thereon, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 13th June, says that there is nothing seditious or disloyal in the observations made by Ráo Sáheb Gádgil and Professor Jinsiwále while speaking of English people and their customs and manners, and that though it be the object

of these Anglo-Indian papers to get these two gentlemen dismissed from their places, Government and missionaries are not so foolish as to satisfy these traducers of the above-mentioned speakers. [The *Poona Vaibhav* (50), in its issue of the 12th June, considers educated men of the present generation to be incapable of disloyalty, and attributes the writings in the Bombay English papers against the Poona Bráhmans to malice and hatred.]

25. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 12th June, says :—A correspondent of the *Poona Observer* has misstated and distorted facts in order to throw ridicule upon some of the lectures at the Hirábág, Poona. He has selected Mr. Gádgil and Mr. Jinsiwále for the purpose of showing how some educated Natives are in the habit of denouncing everything English. We do not want to give importance to such anonymous slanderers. But since the *Poona Observer* published it and the *Bombay Gazette* has taken extracts from it we are forced to notice it. Both Mr. Gádgil and Mr. Jinsiwále maintained that for the improvement of our customs we need not borrow wholesale from the Western nations. We have in our own literature ideals of social, rural and religious life which we should always keep in view. Of the manners of the Western people they said that there were critics in the West who were themselves dissatisfied with the manners in vogue there. They cited particular instances to prove how these manners often succeed in killing family affections. They charged their audience to accept with considerable caution the glowing pictures drawn by zealous and interested parties. We do not think that they in any way slandered the English society. They pointed out the dangers of a too close imitation or wholesale adoption of Western manners. They showed that there were objectionable features in the civilization of the West, and the truth that they wished to impress upon the minds of their hearers was that before substituting for our present customs and manners those of the West, the latter should be thoroughly examined. There is no disloyalty in this. It is a strange coincidence that this charge of disloyalty against Poona society should come at a time when Mr. Lee-Warner happens to be the Collector here. Probably the writer hopes much from this fact. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82), in its issue of the 14th June, refers to the explanation given by Mr. K. P. Gádgil in a letter to the *Bombay Gazette* about his lecture at Poona, and observes that it appears from the letter that there are still not a few enemies of the educated class of Natives in that city, and that these black sheep should be exposed.]

Prosecution of the *Native Opinion* newspaper by the Bombay police for publishing an obscene medical advertisement and comments thereon.

26. Referring to the prosecution of the *Native Opinion* by the Bombay police for publishing an obscene advertisement, the *Arunodayá* (13), in its issue of the 12th June, says :—Are not Government spreading immorality among the people by encouraging the sale of liquor? Are they not indirectly encouraging the profession of prostitutes? The Viceroy invited some time back several officers of foreign Governments to witness a large military Camp of Exercise, and in order to please them beautiful women were placed at their disposal for their amusement. Thousands of women and boys sell obscene pictures and books in London. Why are they not prosecuted? The number of prostitutes has so much increased in this country that it has become quite necessary to publish medical advertisements similar to that in question, which is not at all obscene.

Attempts of Christian missionaries to spread their religion in India and a suggestion to the Hindus to try to preserve their own religion.

27. The *Satyá Shodhak* (50), in its issue of the 12th June, observes :—The followers of Christ consider the Hindus as their enemies because they try to preserve their own religion from the attacks of Christian missionaries. Some time ago Sir Bartle Frere said that Hindus were their enemies. The Hindus, and particularly those who are educated among them, should lay these insulting words to their heart and should shape their course accordingly. If the Christians consider the Hindus as their enemies, the latter should never consider them as their friends and should neither believe in their word nor in their deeds. This is not the time for the Hindus to waste their energy in discussing the divinity of the Vedas, but they should try their best to obstruct the spread of Christianity in this country by giving the missionaries tit for tat.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

A suggestion to Government to pass an Act for preventing the killing of the female kind of horned cattle in India.

28. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 12th June, says:—Now that the Honourable Mr. Peile is at the Game Bill, could he not be induced to glance at the cow-killing question? We urge this not so much from the political or administrative point as from the economic. If the Hindus and the Mahomedans could live at peace on the settlement of this question it would certainly be worth settling But we are afraid that even when the cow is removed from the arena, the two races will not cease fighting, since fight they must for the sake of "religion." But the economic point is worth looking at. To objectors we would refer to a draft memorial intended for Her Majesty the Queen and got up by Mr. Byrámji D. Panday, the champion of pure diet. It is for an agricultural country that Mr. Panday pleads, and he asks but little, viz., that *only the female kind* of horned cattle be spared the butcher's knife. It is curious that this suggestion has not emanated from Hindu associations or individuals, and it will be cruel if the hint is not taken up now.

The proposed Bill for preventing adulteration in ghee in Bombay and a suggestion in connection therewith.

29. The *Chandrá Prakásh* (92), in its issue of the 13th June, says:—The Bombay Town Council is preparing to have a Bill passed by Government for preventing adulteration in ghee in that city. We request His Excellency Lord Reay to have a clause inserted in this Bill by which it can, when necessary, be extended to other towns in this presidency in the same way as the Gambling Act can be extended at present.

Part III.—*Education.*

Comments on the University School Final Examination and the disqualification of candidates who have passed the Matriculation or the Previous Examination for the public service.

30. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 12th June, says:—We are glad to see that a movement is on foot to protest against the resolution of Government declaring that those who pass the Matriculation or the Previous Examination will have no claim on the subordinate public service. Those only who pass the University School Final Examination in certain of the voluntary subjects will be held eligible. We fail to understand how one who passes the Previous Examination can be held to be disqualified for Government service and why preference should be given to one who passes the University School Final Examination. Supposing that the University School Final Examination standard is equal in quantity and quality to the Matriculation standard, one year's residence at a college must be supposed to make a candidate superior to one who has not had that advantage. The advantages of collegiate instruction are many and we are sure Government recognise them. Of course one who has passed the Previous Examination may not know drawing, but it is not a subject essential to the making of a good clerk. We sympathise with the desire of His Excellency the Governor to spread a knowledge of drawing, biology, and agriculture among the people. But we suggest that these subjects should be included in the curricula of our schools and colleges; let them not be forced upon persons to whom Government service is the only resource of maintenance. Why should not others who pass with mathematics and science as their voluntary subjects have a chance of entering the Government service? It is our experience that the people have begun to take an interest in the study of science, and if a grant be given on the results of the examination in these subjects managers of schools will be ready to introduce them into their schools. But Government have hit upon a plan of bringing this about without incurring any expenditure. The restriction as to the admission into Government service of those who have passed the Matriculation or the Previous Examination ought to be removed. By the bye, what does the University mean to do in the matter? Government have ruled that four out of the nine voluntary subjects will entitle candidates to enter Government service. If the Matriculation be retained, what is the use of the other voluntary subjects in the University School Final Examination? We suggest that the Matriculation be abolished and the University

School Final Examination be substituted in its place. Admission into colleges should be according to the voluntary subjects in which the candidate passes. It may be ruled that a candidate wishing to join the Medical College should pass in biology and science, or that one desirous of joining the Science College must pass in science, drawing and mathematics. The students' world is at present thrown into a state of anxiety and doubt, not being able to understand how they will be affected by the University School Final Examination. The matter ought to be placed in a clear light once for all.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

Some newspapers paid annuities by some Native States in order to keep them on their side.

31. The *Nyáyadarshak* (115), in his issue of the 13th June, in justifying his conduct in prosecuting the editor of the *Rást Goftár* newspaper for libel, who was acquitted by Mr. Dastur, Magistrate of Ahmedabad, states that several newspapers get annuities from some Native States and that they are always ready to hide the misdeeds of the latter. If the payment of this annuity is delayed they write, says the *Nyáyadarshak*, against them, and this blow immediately brings them their annuity. If Government want to ascertain the truth of this statement, an inspection of the account books of these States will best show it.

Affairs in the Idar State and the frequent visits to it of Colonel Scott, the Political Agent.

32. In a news-letter from Idar, the *Praja Mat* (118) of the 11th June complains of the insufficiency of the compensation given to the people for land acquired from them by the State for a clock-tower in an open space where four roads meet though they have petitioned Colonel Scott, the Political Agent, and of the Diván having ordered the pulling down of the house of a Boráh residing in Idar as he failed to attend in time in response to a summons, and observes that if this statement be true the Diván's conduct is reprehensible. It further states that Colonel Scott has visited the State about five times and that it is difficult to know the reason of these frequent visits. The residence of 21 days in one village costs Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 for vegetables and milk alone; what then must be the expenditure on other articles?

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
24th June 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 18th June 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári:
- Criticism on the — policy of the Bombay Government 7
- Extension of the present — contract for selling country liquor in the Broach District up to the end of December next 9
- Increase in the consumption of country liquor in the Poona District during the last 3 years and a complaint regarding the shortness of time allowed for sending in tenders for the — contracts in the Poona and other districts in the Deccan 9

Chief Presidency Magistracy, Bombay: Comments on the Government resolution on the memorial against the appointment of a Civilian to the — 9

Christian missionaries in India: Attempts of — to spread their religion and a suggestion to the Hindus to preserve their own religion ... 13

Commissariat: Frauds upon Government by — contractors in Bombay and a suggestion to the local Government 10

Compulsory retirement of Government servants after attaining the age of 55 years: A request to His Excellency Lord Dufferin to strictly enforce the rule regarding — 6

Dhulip Sing:
- Impending invasion of India by Russia and the mistake committed by the British Government in giving too much political importance to — 4
- Observations regarding Dhulip Sing's going over to Russia ... 5
- The Sikhs thanked for discontinuing to offer prayers for — ... 6

Finance Committee: Dissatisfaction at the result of the labours of the — 7

Hospitals: Disapproval of the resolution issued by the Bombay Government in the matter of levying a certain fee from persons resorting to — and dispensaries for relief and a suggestion in connection therewith 11

Indebtedness of Government officers: Indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, and a suggestion to Government to dismiss him from service 10

Invasion of India by Russia:
- Advice to the people in Russia and India to remain satisfied with their present state 6
- Impending — and advice to the people 6

Judicial matters:
- A suggestion to the Government of the N.-W. Provinces to mitigate the sentence passed on one Rámcharan by the Joint-Magistrate of Etawah for attempting to commit suicide 7
- Sentence of death carried out on Manjáppa by the Sessions Judge of the South Kánara District before his petition of appeal was disposed of by the High Court at Madras 7

Obscene advertisements: Comments on the prosecution of the *Native Opinion* newspaper by the Bombay police for publishing an obscene medical advertisement 13

Police: Necessity for appointing a commission to inquire into the working of the — Department in India and a suggestion to appoint Sir Frank Souter to assist Mr. Giles in his work of inquiry ... 10

Public Service:
- Alleged charges of bribery against the taláti of Parántij and the decision given by Mr. Gibb, 2nd Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, in the matter 11
- The son of the Shirastedár in the Pálanpur Political Superintendency employed as a subordinate officer under his father ... 11

Queen's Jubilee: Comments on the alleged letter from a Secretary to the Government of India to a rich gentleman in Calcutta requesting him to state what amount he intends to contribute towards the Imperial Institute Fund 6

State of the natives of India:
- Lamentations of Shiváji over the present — and their country ... 4
- The present — and the means of its improvement 4

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Summer vacation lectures at Poona by educated Natives:
Observations on the attempts of some of the Anglo-Indian newspapers to throw ridicule on some of the —
The *Dnyán Prakásh* 12
The *Mahrátta* 13
The — and the sentiments expressed by Ráo Sáheb K. P. Gádgil, Professor Jinsiwále and Mr. Váman Shivrám A'pte, Principal, Fergusson College 11

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Act for preventing the killing of the female kind of horned cattle in India:
A suggestion to Government to pass an — 14
Bill for preventing adulteration in ghee in Bombay: The proposed — and a suggestion in connection therewith 14

PART III.—*Education*—

University School Final Examination: Comments on the — and the disqualification of candidates who have passed the Matriculation or the Previous Examination for the public service 14

PART IV.—*Native States*—

Idar: Affairs in the — State and the frequent visits to it of Colonel Scott, the Political Agent 15
Native States: Some newspapers paid annuities by some — in order to keep them on their side 15

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18TH JUNE 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. In an article headed "Abolition of a Civil Appellate Court," the *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 11th June, writes:—The patricians of old Rome, when compelled to admit the plebians to the office of prætorship, successfully endeavoured to render that concession nugatory by a simple device. They deprived the office of prætor of the more important of its rights and privileges. In the same manner the opening of a new Court at Akola, presided over by a Judicial Assistant Commissioner, is likely to prove to be no concession to that district. The new Judge will have absolutely no civil appeal work to do. The two Courts at Jalgaon and Akot, each exercising jurisdiction of one thousand rupees, have been now closed and in their place one Court is given to Delhara to be presided over by an officer having jurisdiction up to Rs. 5,000. Henceforth all appeals from the Jalgaon and Akot Tálukás will lie, even in the first instance, at Amráoti. Appeals from the remaining three tálukás of Khamgaon, Balapur and Akola already lie, in the first instance, at Amráoti. So that henceforward no civil appeal will remain to be heard by the new Judicial Assistant Commissioner and the office will be, if no other work is attached to it, a perfect sinecure. The reverse will be the case at Telhara. There one Judge has been called upon to do the work which has been hitherto done by two Courts. It is true that the new Judge has great experience, ability and despatch of business—qualifications for which he has been specially selected to preside over the new joint court at Telhara. But there is great danger, lest to prove the wisdom of the choice the new Judge, either consciously or unconsciously, refuses to hear the cases before him with care and patience. He will naturally attribute his appointment to a desire on the part of his superiors to have it shown that the added work of two Judges can be done by one with a view to effect saving to Government by the abolition of one Extra Assistant Commissioner's place. Whether this calculation will ultimately prove correct or otherwise remains to be seen. But while the experiment is being made, the work of the new Court will be hastily and ill done and people will suffer injustice in numerous cases. Gradually fewer cases will come to be instituted and the receipts from Court-fees will fall off. On the other hand, people will have to bear great inconvenience, evils and wrongs

Judicial Courts in Berár and observations on the recent changes in their powers and places.

from the insufficiency of Courts to hear and decide their complaints. Land is very valuable in the Akot and Jalgaon Tálukás—both on account of the natural fertility of the soil and the largeness of the population. Numerous complicated cases and appeals to law, rendered necessary by the modern civilized mode of government, arise. Now if these are attempted to be suppressed, not in a natural way but artificially by an insufficient supply of courts, the consequence will be disastrous to the agricultural and the thousand and one economic interests which modern civilization has given birth to. There is one consideration, in addition, which would show that even the plea of economy on which Government might rest their action is untenable. Mr. Shrikrishna Narhar, the new Judge, gets a salary of Rs. 600 a month—a salary that is more than the added salaries heretofore given to the Judges of the Akot and Jalgaon Courts. So, at least for the present, there will be no saving from the abolition of one Judge's place; but while the former two Judges worked together for 12 or 14 hours a day, the new Judge will work only 6 or 7 hours. One of the most evil consequences resulting from the new arrangement will be the necessity under which people will be placed of carrying even their *first* appeals to Amráoti—a town comparatively more distant and foreign to them. Add to this the heavy expenses they will have to incur there, for pleaders at Amráoti charge almost exorbitant fees, and the new arrangement will appear at once inexpedient, unnecessary and unjust. It may, however, be too soon to discuss an arrangement which may not be adopted. But to be forewarned is to be forearmed. Besides, the appointment of a first class Judge who has jurisdiction up to Rs. 5,000 has naturally given reason for apprehensions. We hope that Government will consider the matter well before arriving at a decision.

Comments on the exclusion of Natives from high and responsible posts under Government and the University School Final Examination.

2. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 11th June, says :—If higher education imparted to the people of India enables them to perform the duties of high responsible posts under Government, why should not the latter be ready to appoint them to such posts? If Government are determined to look to the interests of the people of their own race alone they should plainly declare so to the people. Perhaps they are ashamed to do it. If they are not willing to expose themselves to public ridicule by so doing, they can keep us silent by force of arms and tell us once for all that Natives will not be given high posts even though they may have duly qualified themselves for them. What is the object of the Bombay Government in introducing the University School Final Examination? In our opinion it intends to strike a blow at higher education. At the same time it seems improbable that His Excellency Lord Reay, who has very liberal views, will ever entertain such a bad motive. In order to avoid all misunderstanding in the matter Government should clearly state the reasons for their having hit upon the new examination.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
24th June 1887.

[CONFIDENTIAL]

No. 26 of 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 25th June 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*14	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*20	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
21	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
*22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
*37	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
39	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
52	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
56	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
57	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
58	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*60	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
61	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
*62	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
64	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
*65	„ Svadesh Bandhu...	Chikodi	Do.	100
66	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
67	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*68	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
*71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
73	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*74	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*75	The Duyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	150
76	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
77	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
78	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
79	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
81	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
82	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
83	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
84	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
85	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
86	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
87	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
88	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
89	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
90	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
*91	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
92	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
93	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
94	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
95	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
96	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
97	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
98	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
99	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
100	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
101	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
102	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
103	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
*104	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly... ...	200
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,027
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*110	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
111	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
112	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
113	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
114	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
116	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
117	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
118	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
119	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
120	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
121	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
122	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
123	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
124	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
125	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
126	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
127	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
128	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
129	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
*130	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
131	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
132	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
133	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
134	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
*135	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
136	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
137	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
138	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
*139	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
140	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
141	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
142	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
*143	„ Ketaki	Belgaum	Do.	150
*144	„ Nibandh Málike	Dhárwár	Monthly	200
145	„ Rasik Ranjani	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
146	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
147	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
148	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ARABIC.			
*149	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
150	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
151	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
152	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
*153	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
154	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Deplorable state of India and a suggestion to the British Government to sell it.

1. One Keshav Rámchandra Kelkar, writing from Bombay to the *Jagadhitechchhu* (34) of the 18th June, deplores the poverty-stricken condition of India and makes a suggestion to Government for handing over India to the control of an Indian chief or to himself on the agreement that he should pay a lump sum of money to Government. He adds that the payment should be by instalments and that the Indian army should be kept up for the protection of the country against a foreign invasion until the whole amount is paid up. The British Government is requested to keep its army in India for five years after the payment of the stipulated amount, half of the cost being paid by the purchaser of the right of governing the country.

The praises of Her Majesty Queen Victoria and her reign.

2. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 20th June, says:—To-day is the 20th of June—the fiftieth anniversary of the day when the Sovereign that rules over us ascended the throne and commenced her reign which has proved so illustrious in every respect. The history of the last fifty years is a history of great events—of the triumph, on the whole, of the principles of order, progress and enlightenment, and Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and her subjects may well be proud of it. It speaks much for her personal virtues, which add to the lustre of the age in which she has lived and ruled, that in these days of democracy when the sovereign does not wield the despotic power which the sovereign wielded a century ago, Queen Victoria has left a distinct mark upon her Government and has made herself popular with her subjects by the force of her personal character and influence in a way that any monarch living may justly envy. To have been able to impress her individuality as a Sovereign on an age when people are apt to think more of their own power than of the power of the monarchy is in itself a great achievement and the glory is all Queen Victoria's own in this respect. The great interest Her Majesty has constantly taken in the welfare of her Indian subjects entitles her to our loyal and warm gratitude, and though the press in India—the Native press in particular—forms by the very accident of its position what is termed Her Majesty's Opposition and is often called on to criticise, and criticises strongly at times, the acts and motives of her officers and agents, yet it cannot afford to forget at any time, more especially on this auspicious day of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, that it owes its existence and its expansion to the liberty of speech and thought, which is one of the greatest boons we owe to the Government we live under. [Some of the other papers of the week also write in praise of Her Majesty the Queen and her reign, while some of them regret that no concession has been made to India in commemoration of the Jubilee.]

Disapproval of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee.

3. With reference to a recent speech of Mr. Gladstone in which he alluded to the deplorable state of the people of Ireland under the reign of Queen Victoria, the *Pratod* (53), in its issue of the 20th June, says:—Mr. Gladstone has, in his speech, simply referred to the state of the people of Ireland, but when the annexation of Burmah and the sufferings of the people of India from starvation during the last great famine and from the oppression exercised over them during Her Majesty's reign are added to the facts mentioned by Mr. Gladstone, it is really surprising to see that the people of England should celebrate the Jubilee of a reign which has been so full of misfortunes.

4. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 23rd June, says:—A potter requests us to favour him with answers to the following two questions: Whether it would be an act of disrespect on his part to celebrate the Jubilee of his ass which has been useful to him since it was bought 50 years ago, and whether the police could legally stop him from so doing.

5. The *Jáme Jamshed* (105), in its issue of the 23rd June, congratulates Mr. Arthur Crawford, C. S, on his being made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George on the Jubilee-day, and adds that the European and the Native public in the Bombay Presidency will be glad at the honour thus done to him. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82) of the 24th June expresses similar sentiments, its only regret being that the recognition of Mr. Crawford's labours and untiring services was delayed so long.]

The Jubilee honours and the grant of a Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George to Mr. Arthur Crawford.

6. The *Deshi Mitrá* (94) of Surat, in its issue of the 23rd June, gives a list of its employés, 26 in number, among whom it distributed on the 20th idem various sums of money in honour of the Queen's Jubilee. The total amount of these money-presents came to Rs. 310, the highest sum paid to one individual being Rs. 40 and the lowest Rs. 3.

Distribution of money presents by the *Deshi Mitra* newspaper among its employés in honour of the Queen's Jubilee.

7. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 19th June, says:—The pacification of Burmah may now be said to be completed, and we may heartily join His Excellency the Viceroy in recognition of the hard work done by the military, who have deserved the gratuity that has been sanctioned. India, however, still remains the sufferer, and it is to be hoped that Lord Dufferin's Government will obtain for her from England, at whose instance and for whom Burmah was acquired, not a gratuity but financial justice in the matter of the cost of that undertaking. As we have before stated, precedent will be found in the case of the cost of the last Afghan war, a share of which the just administration of Lord Ripon succeeded in exacting from the mother country.

A request to His Excellency Lord Dufferin to make England share the cost of the conquest and the pacification of Burmah.

8. The *Baroda Vatsal* (151), in its issue of the 19th June, says:—In order to defend India from a Russian invasion the Viceroy should call together all the Native Princes in time and tell them to keep their armies well equipped. It is now necessary that Government should allow the Natives to enrol themselves as volunteers and should rely upon their professions of loyalty. Government should also send an ambassador to the Sháh of Persia and win him over to their side. These measures should not be delayed any longer. No doubt Lord Dufferin is a very shrewd politician, but it is a misfortune of this country that he should pass his time in luxury and not pay attention to this important matter. [The *Satyá Shodhak* (59), in its issue of the 19th June, dwells on the necessity for allowing Natives to enrol as volunteers, and says that this boon should at least be granted to the educated classes.]

The invasion of India by Russia and suggestions to Government regarding it.

9. The *Shubh Suchak* (63), in its issue of the 17th June, says:—Government has committed a great blunder in allowing Dhulip Sing to go over to Russia. Perhaps it thinks that he is unable to do harm to it, but in this it is mistaken. It is true that Government is powerful, clever and resolute, but the Russians are in no way inferior to it. It is much to be regretted that the greediness of Government should have forced Dhulip Sing to seek the protection of Russia. [The *Jagadhitechchhu* (34), in its issue of the 18th June, expresses similar sentiments.]

Government blamed for allowing Dhulip Sing to go over to Russia.

10. The *Shri Shiváji* (62), in its issue of the 17th June, says:—Though Dhulip Sing is behaving like a mad man on account of the most unjust treatment he has received at the hands of the British Government, still it is its duty to attend to his grievances and not to try to justify its action by pointing out his present line of conduct. His demands are moderate and those who love justice and fair-play will not blame him in the least for making them. It is

Disapproval of the treatment accorded to Dhulip Sing by the British Government and a request for the consideration of his grievances.

true that he will not be able to do any harm to the British Government, but the treatment accorded to him will lessen the affection of its subjects. The British have not treated Dhulip Sing justly and it is not good to allow such an impression to remain upon the mind of the people. We therefore request them to reconsider the matter.

Disapproval of the payment of pensions to retired Uncovenanted Civil Servants in English coin in England.

11. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 23rd June, says:—India is complaining against the system of giving pensions to retired Covenanted Civilians in English coin, and if Uncovenanted Civil Servants are allowed to draw their pensions in the same coin, great injustice will be done to the people. The chief ground on which uncovenanted servants ask for such a concession is that they have to serve in a distant country. This argument can only be valid at a time when educated Natives cannot be found to do the work done by them and when Government cannot but import them. In the absence of such a state of things their cry in this matter is similar to looking a gift horse in the mouth.

Delay in deciding Mr. Wilson's case by the Secretary of State for India.

12. The *Vártáhar* (69), in its issue of the 19th June, says:—It is nearly five months since Mr. Wilson's case was forwarded to the Secretary of State for India for final orders, but nobody knows what has become of it. His Excellency Lord Reay has really placed the Secretary of State in a very delicate position. If he were to decide the case against Mr. Wilson it would be a dark spot on the whole Civil Service of India, and if he were to decide it in his favour he would bring British justice into disrepute. This accounts for the delay in the matter. The *Amrit Bazar Patrika* has exposed the misconduct, as a public servant, of Mr. Beames, a Bengal Civilian, and has challenged a prosecution, but Government are afraid to sanction it lest the Civilian should come into trouble. It seems that Government are afraid of dealing with matters concerning Civilians. But it is advisable that Government should speedily dispose of both these cases.

Comments on the resolution of the Government of India on the report submitted by the Finance Committee.

13. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 19th June, says:—The resolution of the Government of India on the report submitted by the Finance Committee is rather too explicit with regard to Provincial expenditure and but too vague as regards Imperial expenditure. We have already shown how the Imperial Government has most iniquitously thrown the burden of retrenchment on the Provincial Governments by reducing Provincial allotments. But we are not told in the resolution whether any retrenchment has been effected in the Imperial expenditure. On the contrary it states that it is not possible at present to say what may be the result of the decisions taken on the other matters submitted for the consideration of the Government of India in connection with its own expenditure. The reason for this is of the usual type, viz., that questions of policy intervene. The local Governments have been obliged to stint their expenditure on many useful works, while the Government of India is not going to retrench its own expenditure. It remains to be seen whether it will ultimately reduce it, but this point does not affect the present position, namely, that the Government of India has used the power it possesses over the finances of the local Governments in such a way as to save itself for the present from the necessity of retrenchment. [The *Arunodayă* (13), in its issue of the 19th June, expresses similar sentiments.]

Alleged prevalence of bribery and intrigue in Government departments and a suggestion for the appointment of a commission of inquiry.

14. The *Nyáyadarshak* (115), in its issue of the 20th June, complains of the prevalence of bribery and influence in almost all Government departments from the judicial down to the police department, mentions how this nefarious practice is carried on, and remarks that if a travelling commission composed of honest and impartial men were appointed to enquire into the matter with detectives to help it, so many corrupt officials would be brought to light as would perhaps require the construction of new jails to accommodate them.

15. The *Jáme Jamshed* (105), in its issue of the 22nd June, says that the people of India will be glad if the rumour turns out to be true that Lord Salisbury intends to appoint Sir Lepel Griffin as permanent Under Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The Prime Minister will, remarks the *Jáme*, thereby lay the people of India under deep obligation, for Sir Lepel has needlessly widened the gulf existing between the rulers and the ruled by publicly writing against the Natives. The paper then complains of Sir Lepel being allowed to contribute articles to the public press under his signature in contravention of the Government order on the subject, and adds that Government should prevent him from thus publicly manifesting his hostile attitude towards the Natives. Sir Lepel will find that the Irish are not as mild as the Indians. If he ventures to write against the disaffection or tumultuous conduct of the Irish after his residence in Dublin Castle, he will have to move about under police escort in addition to running the risk of being "boycotted" or he will have to leave Ireland on "sick leave" with bag and baggage.

Sir Lepel Griffin's connection with the public press and his hostile attitude towards the natives of India.

16. Referring to the allegations made by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* regarding heavy debts incurred by Mr. Beames of the Bengal Civil Service and the moral courage of the paper in challenging a prosecution for libel, the *Dnyán Chakshu* (6), in its issue of the 22nd June, says:—Two months have elapsed, but no steps appear to have been taken in this case. It must be said then that the Bengal Government and the Government of India are satisfied with the explanation given by Mr. Beames. Government have not acted wisely in conniving at the conduct of Mr. Beames, who has acted in contravention of the order prohibiting Government servants from incurring debts. But it is surprising that Mr. Beames should intend to retire shortly on pension. If this statement be true, we are at a loss to solve this riddle. Who will consider this action of Government as just when they help one of their high officials to escape scot-free? If a Native officer had acted similarly and if the Anglo-Indian newspapers had raised an outcry in the matter, Government would have visited him with condign punishment. The attitude of Government in the present case is a strong proof of the exhibition of partiality towards their officials who are of the same flesh and blood with them and profess the same religion. We endorse the opinion of the *Patrika* that Government and the Anglo-Indian press have tarnished their reputation by countenancing Mr. Beames. Such conduct is sure to create contempt in the public mind. How can Government and their officials command respect in this way? Do not Government wish to preserve their just character?

Mr. Beames of the Bengal Civil Service and the Government of India.

17. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 19th June, says:—The case of Lachmi Persad, an excise contractor in the town of Mandla in the Central Provinces, is a grave reflection on the local magisterial and police functionaries, and of course on their satellites as well, but not to the same extent. The Government of India consider the persecution to which Lachmi Persad was subjected as illegal, and that he was simply victimised afterwards, out of a malicious grudge, to appease the wrath of somebody belonging to the local police, is perhaps the only solution of this business. The public is conversant with the particulars of this case. We merely draw attention to it as a typical one, and whenever it occurs we must accept it as the conjoint result of the action of the principal and the subordinate, and of course both must proportionately share the credit or the discredit that belongs to their actions. Why was an illegal sentence passed? Was it due to error, or to a misrepresentation of facts brought out in evidence? The evidence generally comes from the police, as they know much about it, or appear to know it. But is it really reliable evidence that is put forward? The second part of this business begins at the time when the victim passed into the jail, and suffered all manner of indignities as rumoured. What these are and whether they formed a part of the sentence we are not able to tell; but the whole matter appears to be a wrong and a scandal.

Comments on the case of Lachmi Persad, an excise contractor in the town of Mandla in the Central Provinces.

18. The *Jagan Mitrá* (35), in its issue of the 20th June, refers to the resolutions of the Bombay Government on the subjects of technical education and the memorial against the appointment of a Civilian to the Chief Presidency Magistracy, Bombay, and to the reply of His Excellency Lord Reay to the deputation that waited upon him at Mahábaleshvar in the matter of the ábkári policy of Government, and says:—We had high hopes that Lord Reay's administration would do much good to the people, but we are likely to be deceived in our expectations. His Excellency is fortunate in having liberal-minded advisers and not men like Mr. Ashburner. But recent acts of His Excellency show a sudden change in his policy. He has begun to follow in the footsteps of Sir M. E. Grant Duff, the ex-Governor of Madras, and is making himself very unpopular.

Remarks on a sudden change in the administrative policy of His Excellency Lord Reay and his consequent unpopularity.

19. The same newspaper says:—Mr. Propert, Commissioner, S. D., is shortly to retire on pension and we request Government to abolish the post. Formerly there were only two Revenue Commissioners, and they did the work of the Inspector General of Police in addition to their revenue work. As the post of Inspector General of Police has, however, been unnecessarily created, the third Commissionership can be easily abolished and substantial retrenchment thereby effected in the public expenditure. We request Government to consider this suggestion in the interests of both the rulers and the ruled.

A suggestion to abolish the post of the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., after the retirement of Mr. Propert.

20. Referring to the contribution of an American missionary to the *Bombay Gazette* criticizing His Excellency the Governor's recent speech at Mahábaleshvar regarding the ábkári policy of Government, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 20th June, says:—If Lord Reay is really anxious to discourage intemperance—and we believe His Lordship is anxious to do what he legitimately can—he ought to give the scheme of local option a fair trial in some specially selected localities, so that if the scheme succeeds it may afterwards be extended to other places. If there be any department from among the centralized departments of the State which more than any other deserves to be subjected to the operation of the local self-government policy, that department is pre-eminently the ábkári one. As it is, the present system of centralized administration must always expose Government to the charge of affording increased facilities to the people for being more and more intemperate with the sole object of deriving additional revenue; whereas the only way in which the charge can be fully and fairly met is by the adoption of the system of local option, which, we may observe, was for the first time recommended for partial adoption by the Poona Municipality in 1881. Government refused to comply with this recommendation, though in 1882 and 1883 the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha very earnestly pressed it upon the attention of Government in connection with the new Bill for mofussil municipalities. The adoption of that suggestion is the only practical solution of the problem if Government desire its proferred explanation to be accepted as satisfactory.

The ábkári policy of the Bombay Government and a request to His Excellency Lord Reay.

21. The *Dakshin Vritt* (23), in its issue of the 19th June, referring to the reply of His Excellency Lord Reay to the deputation that waited upon him at Mahábaleshvar regarding the ábkári policy of Government, says:—Increase in the duty on liquor will not check in the least the vice of drinking, but will, on the contrary, tend to make people more vicious. It is foolish to expect people to give up their habit of drinking liquor. Increase in its price will induce poor people to commit thefts and other serious offences, not to speak of the great loss it will cause to the country on account of its being drained of its wealth.

Disapproval of increase in the duty on liquor as a means to check its consumption.

22. The *Gujaráti* (101), in its issue of the 19th June, advises the leading Native citizens of Bombay to abstain from signing the memorial to the Secretary of State for India which is being got up by Europeans in the matter of the appointment of a Civilian to the Chief Presidency Magistracy, Bombay, and the reply given by the Bombay Government. It advises the Bombay Government to state in its remarks on the memorial while forwarding it to the Secretary of State that it is signed by a very small portion of the people and that public opinion is opposed to it, and adds that it should quote the opinions expressed by the Native press in the matter. [Several other Gujaráti papers of the week also advise the Natives to refrain from signing the memorial in question, while the *Rást Goftár* (120) of the 19th June is glad that the getting up of the memorial will afford an opportunity of presenting a counter-memorial on the subject to be adopted at a large public meeting of the citizens.]

The memorial in connection with the appointment of a Civilian to the Chief Presidency Magistracy, Bombay, and a suggestion to the Bombay Government.

23. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 19th June, says:—Mr. P. M. Mehta's appointment to the local Legislative Council, with Mr. Telang's re-appointment at the same time, means assurance made doubly sure that Government are anxious to have public interests adequately represented in the discussion of the forthcoming Municipal Draft Bill for Bombay. We trust the Councillors elect will not lose much by this demand on their unbought services. [Several other papers of the week approve of the appointment of Mr. Mehta to the Bombay Legislative Council.]

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Mehta and the reappointment of Mr. Telang to the Bombay Legislative Council.

24. The *Shri Shiváji* (62), in its issue of the 17th June, observes :—It is a general wish that Ráo Báhádur Ránade should be re-appointed to the Bombay Legislative Council, but we learn that His Excellency Lord Reay is not disposed to do so. Why should His Excellency the Governor disregard public opinion in this matter? In England people are elected members of Parliament even four or five times and why should the case be different here? Is it because the people have no power? We request His Excellency Lord Reay to respect public opinion in this matter. The people of this presidency will consider the re-appointment of the Ráo Báhádur as a Jubilee-gift to them. [The *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 21st June, expresses satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. P. M. Mehta to the Legislative Council, and says that of the members who have served on the Council up to this time not more than one or two have been so outspoken as Mr. Mehta is, that if he and Mr. Telang try to repay the honour done to them Government will receive much assistance from them, and that it will be very agreeable to all if His Excellency re-appoints Ráo Báhádur Ránade.]

A recommendation to Government to re-appoint Ráo Báhádur M. G. Ránade to the Bombay Legislative Council.

25. The *Gujaráti* (101), in its issue of the 19th June, says that the Gujaráti public confidently hopes that His Excellency Lord Reay will appoint a competent Gujaráti gentleman to the Bombay Legislative Council in succession to the Honourable M. G. Ránade and thereby remedy the injustice hitherto done to it, as it has had no representative in the local Council since the retirement of Mr. Bechardás Ambaidás from it.

The Bombay Legislative Council and the claims of the Gujaráti public to have one of its members on it.

26. The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 25th June hears that Mr. Mervánji Nasarvánji Wádia, B.A., Chief Superintendent in the Political Department of the Bombay Secretariat, is about to be appointed to act as Assistant Secretary in the same department in place of Mr. Macdonald going on leave to England, and observes that a Native gentleman will get this important post for the first time. Mr. Wádia was, says the *Jáme*, the first Native Superintendent in the Political Department. Formerly Natives were carefully excluded from high posts in that department of the Secretariat, but this selfish restraint was first broken in the case of Mr. Wádia by the Honourable Mr. Peile. His

Rumoured appointment of Mr. M. N. Wádia as Acting Assistant Secretary in the Political Department of the Bombay Secretariat and praises of His Excellency Lord Reay.

Excellency the Governor has been acting on this noble policy in making appointments to public posts, the probable nomination of Mr. Wádia to the Acting Assistant Secretaryship being a proof of it. By giving high posts to deserving Natives the Government make their glory shine forth and strengthen the bond of affection between them and their subjects.

Praises of Surgeon K. S. Narimán, Acting Civil Surgeon, Surat.

27. In a news-letter from Surat, the *Jáme Jamshed* (105), in its issue of the 23rd June, praises Surgeon Kaikhosru Sorábji Narimán in charge of the Civil Hospital in that town for his devotion to duty and skill in surgical operations, and remarks that the number of patients attending the hospital has gradually increased since his appointment to the present post in February last and that he attends the hospital every evening for about an hour or an hour and a half, which no Surgeon has hitherto done. It gives two recent cases in which Surgeon Narimán successfully operated upon his patients.

Ráo Báhádur Bhardi and the Civil Surgeon of Sholápur.

28. The *Jagadádarsh* (33), in its issue of the 19th June, says:—Ráo Báhádur Bhardi, District Deputy Collector of Sholápur, while taking remedial measures to prevent the spread of cholera at Nevása, has himself been attacked by the epidemic and the hospital assistant deputed to administer medicine to him has met with a similar fate. The people did their utmost to induce the Civil Surgeon of Sholápur to go immediately to Nevása to his relief, but he delayed his departure from day to day. This is unjust. If doctors are not available at such a time when are they to be useful? If a Government official like Mr. Bhardi is not cared for by the Civil Surgeon at such a critical juncture, poor men's sufferings will be easily conceived. We therefore request Government to call for an explanation from the Civil Surgeon and to compel him to go to Nevása. [The same paper, in its subsequent issue of the 26th June, withdraws this statement about the Civil Surgeon, saying that it was misinformed and that the Civil Surgeon was unable to go to Nevása to treat the Deputy Collector on account of his being engaged in a midwifery case.]

Speedy appointment of a doctor at Pandharpur requested.

29. The *Pandhari Vaibhav* (49), in its issue of the 19th June, requests Government to appoint an Assistant Surgeon at Pandharpur as early as possible during the absence of the Assistant Surgeon C. M. Rodrigues, as the Áshádhi fair is fast approaching.

Cholera at Bhusával and a suggestion to Government to send a sanitary officer to that place to enquire into its sanitary condition.

30. In a news-letter from Bhusával, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82), in its issue of the 23rd June, states that cholera of a virulent type is on the increase there and that many deaths result daily from it in the village. As cholera of a mild or virulent type breaks out, says the paper, every year, it is evident that either the local sanitary department is defective or the drinking water is not good. The cause can be ascertained by Government sending one of its sanitary officers to Bhusával to investigate the matter.

Complaint regarding the appointment of Mr. Motilál Ratanji to the post of Thánedár of the Várâhi Táluka in the Pálanpur Political Superintendency in supersession of many rightful claimants.

31. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (76), in its issue of the 19th June, complains of the appointment of Mr. Motilál Ratanji to the post of Thánedár of the Várâhi Táluka in the Pálanpur Political Superintendency in supersession of many senior and experienced officers, attributes this sudden promotion of Mr. Motilál to the influence of his father who is Shirastedár to Colonel P. H. LeGeyt, the Political Agent, and recommends that the latter should enquire into the matter and do justice to the aggrieved parties by sending Mr. Motilál back to his former appointment.

A suggestion to the Collector of Ahmednagar to destroy the roots of Gloriosa superba.

32. The *Jagadádarsh* (33), in its issue of the 19th June, requests the Collector of Ahmednagar to get the roots of Gloriosa superba (Bachnág) growing near the dyke of the Pravara dug out as soon as possible as their growth has been a source of annoyance to the inhabitants of the villages through which the river flows.

33. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 19th June, says:—The unchecked liberty of rabid abuse of the cause of social and religious reform and its advocates indulged in during the late vacation lectures in Poona has apparently made its educated young lions and a few old fogies forgetful of even the landmarks of consistency and common sense, if not also of common decency. Thus one week it is boasted that the Hindus are superior to all other nations of the world and have nothing to learn from any of them, and in the next it is asserted that in most important respects we are behind even England by two centuries! This statement is made to ward off a step in social reform, but its authors, in the wildness of their hostility to that cause, forget that it amounts to cutting off one's nose to spite an enemy. For what more do the Anglo-Indian opponents of the political aspirations of the Natives want than such an admission as this? Then the leader of the voluntary band who are to cover the Deccan with a network of schools betrays his innate hostility to female education in a query which, taken literally, would be too puerile even for a schoolboy to put forth. Again, the old singer of the greatness of the Rishi and of the vicissitudes of A'ryan civilization places the smoke of smitheries and the glow of the anvil above the ancient spiritual and moral glories of his race and totally discards the latter in favour of the former—he does not even rate them equally. Lastly, a modern Licentiate of Medicine attempts to prove that a girl may be a wife at eight, and that woman is so inferior and so different a being from man that one would be justified in holding that the Red Indians of America are the only people on earth who have assigned to her her right position. This same authority is reported to have said that non-Bráhman Hindus, compared to Bráhmans, were as asses to horses! Where is all this effort at the 'regeneration' of India to end?

Comments on the views of some of the lecturers who recently delivered lectures at Poona.

34. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 20th June, says:—Some Anglo-Indians appear to think that if a native of India, more especially a Poona Bráhman, holds that we have very little to learn, if anything at all, from England, America or any other Western country as regards social order and morality, and if he endeavours to make his position good by any arguments derived from a study, however partial, of the said Western social order and morality,—in short, if he does not unequivocally admit that in both these respects, nay in every respect, he and his countrymen are immeasurably inferior to Western people generally and to Englishmen in particular,—he commits the greatest sin that it is possible for him to commit, almost as grave as the sin of seriously entertaining a scheme for the subversion of the political supremacy of England in India! On no other ground is it possible to account seriously and intelligently for the morbid excitement into which some Anglo-Indian newspapers, and possibly some Anglo-Indian officials, have allowed themselves to be thrown by some lectures at our recent Vasantotsava gatherings. If it is possible for Englishmen who have very few opportunities to pronounce an opinion on Hindu social manners and customs, we fail to see why it should not be equally possible for Hindus to pronounce an opinion upon English social manners and customs, basing their opinion on something that they read and observe regarding them. We frankly admit that the "something that they read and observe" about English social manners and customs is not sufficient to enable them to form a correct or even an approximately correct opinion on the subject. But we must say the same thing about an Englishman's knowledge and observation of Native manners and customs and of their alleged evil and immoral results. We for our part strongly deprecate all active participation in the discussion about the social manners and customs of any particular community by members of another community; and we equally deprecate an attempt to compare the social manners and customs of one community with those of another, even when such discussion is carried on by those only who are intimately affected by the social manners and customs discussed. And the reason why we deprecate all this is very simple, viz., that in either case the discussion is apt to run into directions which have very little or

Comments on the attempts of some Anglo-Indian newspapers and officials to throw ridicule on some of the recent lectures at Poona.

nothing in common with the main question at issue, and moreover such discussion is fully calculated to lead to racial animosities and antipathies which should by all means be avoided with the most scrupulous care. The discussion on the question of Hindu social reform has been carried on for the past three years in utter and, perhaps, wanton disregard of the almost fundamental principles which ought to regulate all such discussions. And the necessary result is that representative members of the community, whose social manners and customs have been thus ruthlessly attacked by almost every person who could spare half an hour to put pen to paper, have now lost all patience and have begun to retaliate in a manner least expected. This attitude need not surprise any one who has watched with care the unparalleled persecution to which the Hindu community has been subjected so long. If there is any ground for surprise at all it is furnished by the fact that this retaliation has been resorted to so late in the day. Let their detractors say what they may, the Poona Bráhmans have, we think, given these non-Hindu busy-bodies and their contemptibly small band of Hindu supporters a lesson which, if they are wise in their generation, they will do well to lay firmly to heart.

35. The *Shri Shiváji* (62), in its issue of the 17th June, says:—Most of the Europeans who come to India being blinded by pride cannot see their own shortcomings. They consider it an unpardonable sin if anybody says that though Englishmen are now a civilized people yet once they were in a barbarous condition. They consider it as a most disloyal act, liable to be punished with the extreme penalty of the law, if anyone says that formerly Englishmen used to paint their bodies and had no other garments except the barks of trees and that the Romans treated them like slaves. But of what use is their oversensitiveness in this matter? However loud the outcry they may raise the Hindus have no reason to hesitate to repeat the facts which have been stated by historians. In order to reform the social customs of a country they must be compared with those of another with a view to ascertain their goodness or otherwise. Though England is the most civilized country in the world and its women enjoy full liberty, still cases in which English wives are kicked, severely beaten, thrown out of windows and maltreated in various other ways frequently do occur there. Why should one be afraid to publicly tell the people to consider these things? If it is a mistake to publicly refer to such things it is equally a mistake to criticise such things in English newspapers. Such cases really happen in England. In such matters of course nobody is afraid of the vauntings of Englishmen. Some will say that there was no necessity for giving so much importance to the croaking of some dirty frogs, but our answer to them is that if they are let alone they are sure to cause much annoyance. In their case the use of the whip is necessary to keep them under restraint.

36. The *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 21st June, says:—For the last two or three years Poona Bráhmans seem to have been ill-starred. We were about to forget the case of Mr. Pandit in connection with the National Anthem affair at Poona when it was given out that the tone of some of the lectures recently delivered at Poona by educated Natives in connection with the Vasantotsava was disloyal. Not only this. It is rumoured in the town that some of those who delight in the difficulties and embarrassments of the Bráhmans and entertain a deadly hatred for them intend to try their utmost to make capital out of this affair. Though it is true that they cannot do us any harm, still it is our duty to be on our guard. Messrs. Gádgil and Jinsiwále have already repudiated the charge brought against them, still it is the duty of all right-thinking men to come forward at this time to support Messrs. Gádgil and Jinsiwále, or else both of them will find it difficult to counterbalance the scale against their opponents, among whom there are some high officials whose opinions are sure to carry much weight.

37. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (17), in its issue of the 20th June, says:—The British Government rule over us and we are always loyal to them. No sane man will, however, include the English rogues, thieves, pick-pockets, kidnappers, &c., in the term "British Government." If we say anything about these bad characters there is nothing disloyal in it. By "British Government" we under-

stand Her Majesty the Queen, the British Parliament and her representatives, and it is a great mistake to charge us with disloyalty as long as we obey the laws passed by them. We think we can safely criticize the social customs of Englishmen without being in the least disloyal. It is a strange coincidence that the charge of disloyalty has been brought against the Poona Bráhmans at a time when Mr. Lee-Warner happens to be the Collector.

Thefts and dacoities in Kárwár, Dhulia, Karjat, Sholápur and the Central Provinces.

38. Referring to a recent attack on a gentleman driving by the road between Junnar and Náráyangaon in Poona by a band of robbers, numbering about 16 men, who robbed him of Rs. 175 in cash and two ear-rings, the *Násik Vritt* (45), in its issue of the 18th June, says:—Now-a-days thefts and dacoities frequently occur in Kárwár, Dhulia, Karjat, Sholápur and the Central Provinces. The people who have been deprived of their arms cannot protect their property from the attacks of robbers and dacoits. We have cried hoarse in requesting Government to take effective steps in the matter, but nothing has been done as yet. The whole Native press should agitate this question and move Government to do something for the protection of their subjects.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

The action of the Government of India in the matter of the enforcement of judicial decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights among the Hindus and suggestions in connection therewith.

39. In writing about the resolution issued by the Government of India asking the opinions of local Governments in the matter of the enforcement of judicial decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights among the Hindus, the *Bombay Samáchár* (86) of the 21st June wishes to impress upon the mind of the Supreme Government the necessity for their having no connection whatever with the case of Rakhmábái in their endeavours to modify the existing law, as that case has created much unpleasant feeling in the Hindu community. The paper points out the disadvantages of, and the harm that would result from, the abolition of the punishment of imprisonment for refusal to obey the court's decree for the restitution of conjugal rights, and suggests that the period of imprisonment should be reduced from six months to one month as laid down in the matrimonial law of the Pársis. Though the Pársi Matrimonial Act has, says the *Samáchár*, been in force for about a quarter of a century, only one case of the enforcement of the punishment of one month's simple imprisonment provided in it for refusal to obey the court's decree has happened. This is a sufficient proof of the necessity for retaining the punishment of imprisonment for such offences, and that too for one month only. Moreover, the Hindus should have their matrimonial suits heard before a Judge and a jury composed of Hindus in the same way as the Pársi matrimonial suits are heard at present. Such a change in the law will inspire confidence among the Hindus in the decisions pronounced by law courts. If the new law is to be a mild one, it might be added as a proviso that if the Judge and the jury thought fit the punishment of one month's imprisonment might not be enforced, the wife being only made to share her property with her husband. It would be good if it were also provided in the Act that imprisonment and sharing of the wife's property could both be enforced if the Judge and the jury thought fit. Such a course will keep cunning women in awe. The same law being applicable to the males, no injustice need be apprehended. The Mahomedans might have a law similar to the one now proposed for the Hindus, if the leading Mahomedans and the Government thought necessary. The abolition of the punishment of imprisonment from the Pársi Matrimonial Act that would be necessitated by the new Act for the Hindus is inadvisable for the present. The same paper, in its issue of the 22nd June, says that the Supreme Government ought to stop the practice still prevailing among some illiterate classes of the Hindus of dragging their wives home in public streets when they refuse to go to the house of their husbands, and adds that the abolition of imprisonment for refusal to restore conjugal rights would be a sudden and detrimental change. The best course for the Hindus would, remarks the *Samáchár*, be to have a special law passed for them on the lines of the Pársi Matrimonial and Divorce Act with the changes that might be thought necessary by them. It is necessary that a divorce be granted when the wife continues to refuse to go to

her husband's house even after suffering imprisonment. This should be done after waiting for a certain period after the passing of the sentence, when there may be no hopes of reconciliation between the husband and the wife. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 21st June approves of the resolution of the Supreme Government in the matter. The *Káside Mumbai* (109) of the 24th June disapproves of the abolition of the punishment of imprisonment, as many disobedient wives would thereby resort to law on a trifling dissension with their husbands or refuse to live with them. As regards the refusal for the restitution of conjugal rights being regarded as a ground for granting a divorce, the Government are, says the *Kásid*, much mistaken, for it is the practice with some classes of the Hindus to grant a deed of dissolution of marriage after which both the husband and the wife can re-marry. But among a large portion of the Hindus such a practice does not prevail and the granting of a divorce will be of no use to it as re-marriages are not allowed and the woman will have to end her days in virtual widowhood. The Hindu Shástras will then have to be considerably altered, for they do not recognize divorces. It remains to be seen what the Hindus think of this proposed change.]

Part III.—*Education*.

40. The *Jáme Jamshed* (105), in its issue of the 24th June, says that even if the Ripon Memorial Fund Committee were to make over the whole of the fund to the proposed Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, it would not suffice to found the Institute on a large scale, as desired. The people and the Government should, observes the *Jáme*, contribute largely towards it, as it is necessary that it should be established during the course of this Jubilee year. A large and influential public meeting ought to be held in Bombay, presided over by His Excellency the Governor, in which the importance and advantages of the Institute should be pointed out and the public in this presidency and the Native States invited to contribute their share towards it. The meeting should also request His Excellency the Viceroy through His Excellency Lord Reay to double the annual grant sanctioned by His Excellency for the Institute. Such a course alone will enable the public to have a Technical Institute like the one in England.

The proposed Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, and a suggestion for raising the funds required for it.

41. The *Suryodayá* (64), in its issue of the 20th June, says :—The education at present imparted to the people of India prepares them for clerical work in offices and delivering long lectures. The technical education to which England owes its prosperity and present position has been entirely withheld from us, as Government fear that such a course might result in the starvation of the people of England. As long as this fear exists there is no hope of our receiving technical education.

Comments on the education at present given to Indian youths and the necessity for giving technical education.

42. The *Pratod* (53), in its issue of the 20th June, says:—Government should abolish all the high schools and other educational institutions at present supported by them and should devote the money thus saved to giving technical education on a grand scale. The Natives should take over the management of all Government educational institutions. We have now more than enough of graduates and other educated men to do the work. When Government are relieved from the financial burden of these institutions their desire to give real technical education to Indian youths will be on its trial. We however think that their professions in this matter are quite hollow.

A suggestion to Government to hand over all educational institutions to the Natives and to devote the money thus saved to technical education on a grand scale.

43. The *Jáme Jamshed* (105), in its issue of the 20th June, objects to the order issued by Mr. Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction, directing the discontinuance of free-studentships in Government educational institutions in Bombay, and observes that though private educational institutions have increased in Bombay, they are

Disapproval of the abolition of free-studentships in Government educational institutions in Bombay.

chiefly attended by the sons of the well-to-do and the middle classes. The free-studentships in Government institutions were, says the *Jáme*, a boon to the sons of poor parents, who will now have to suffer. It is necessary that Government should speedily interfere and check this erroneous policy. It is to be hoped that Mr. Chatfield will of his own accord cancel this order.

Disapproval of the proposal made to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, by the School-masters' Association for the abolition of Government 1st grade Anglo-Vernacular schools in Bombay.

44. The same newspaper of the 21st June disapproves of the suggestion made to Mr. Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction, by the Bombay School-masters' Association for the abolition of all Government 1st grade Anglo-Vernacular schools in Bombay, and says that this proposal goes a step further than that made some time ago by Mr. Máneckji Bejanji Cooper for the abolition of the Government Fort Branch School and which was fortunately disregarded by the Director. It is to be wished that such a proposal was, observes the paper, never made in the interests of private schools conducted by Natives. The schools have not yet acquired complete public confidence or given a guarantee that they will impart instruction to sons of poor parents at the same low cost as that in Government schools in case the latter are closed. The proprietors of private schools will not derive that benefit which they now expect from the abolition of Government 1st grade Anglo-Vernacular schools, for Christian missionaries are sure to defeat them in their object by establishing fresh schools. It is to be hoped that these Government schools will not be abolished, as they serve to stimulate competition.

Grants-in-aid to the Mission High School at Ahmednagar and the action of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

45. The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (47), in its issue of the 20th June, refers to the grant of Rs. 2,500 made to the Mission High School, Ahmednagar, by the District Local Board Committee on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, and says:—This town has not only mission schools, but other private institutions as well. Why has not the Director given grants-in-aid to these schools? Such partiality reflects much discredit on the authorities concerned. The Director should reconsider the matter and have justice done to the private schools in the town.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Comments on the report on municipal taxation and expenditure in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1885-86.

46. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 19th June, says:—The report on municipal taxation and expenditure in this presidency for the year 1885-86 has been published together with the Government resolution thereon. The introduction of the system of election into the constitution of the municipalities was an important step and it is desirable that a separate department be formed in the Bombay Secretariat to look after the working and progress of the local self-government scheme. But the important questions connected with the satisfactory working of the municipalities have not perhaps assumed an importance that may justify this fresh expenditure. Such a special treatment is however felt to be a necessity even in these early days, and if on account of financial pressure Government find the creation of a separate department a practical difficulty, we shall for some time to come be satisfied if an Assistant Secretary is charged with the work of supervision. The Government resolution on the report does not give us the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council on the nature of the work done by the hundred and sixty-four urban boards as a whole. The Divisional Commissioners too do not express any collective view about the work done by the municipalities in their respective divisions. Mr. Propert had not sufficient experience of his division. Mr. Crawford was on special duty under the Government of India and could visit only Násik and Poona. Mr. Sheppard gives no such reason; he has made observations here and there, but has not given any opinion on his division as a whole. We cannot therefore form any idea as to the opinion that prevails in official circles on municipal administration during the year under

report. Although the report can give us no such collective official view, we made notes for our information while reading it, which show that the year's work has been pretty satisfactorily performed.

47. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 19th June, says:—The Municipal Hall and Offices for Bombay are after all to be built at the southern extremity of the city at a cost of five lákhs of rupees. In a place which boasts of a very superior degree of local self-government, it might be thought that the convenience of some seven lákhs of the rate-payers should have some weight in the decision as to the locality of the building. But the boast is known to be hollow and the rate-payers exist for the municipality; the latter evidently does not exist for the former. The construction of this building has waited so long without bringing down the heavens, and well therefore it might have waited a year or six months longer when it will be known what the immediately future plan of extension of the city is to be. But no; *self*-government exists for those who for the time being have the power of voting in the Corporation, and these are pleased to rule that, let the centre of the tax-paying population be where it lists, the work of the government of the city shall for ever be carried on at the extremest point it is possible to fix upon, where the edifice will be most admired by foreign visitors and its inmates accommodated in comfort and ease. The representatives of the rate-payers who disregarded the precaution of waiting for the announcement of the plan of extension of the city will thus deserve to be remembered for ever. [A few other papers take the same view.]

The site for the new Municipal Hall and Offices for Bombay disapproved.

48. The *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 22nd June, disapproves of the Bombay Municipality undertaking the building of two more milch-cattle stables in the city on the ground of such a course interfering with private enterprise, and remarks that the duty of the municipality in the matter is to have the private stables kept in good sanitary condition and to institute prosecutions against those who fail to do so. If it cannot, says the paper, find private individuals to build these stables in those parts of the town where they may be considered necessary, it should first publish the necessary particulars regarding the site, the estimates for building them, &c., and private parties will surely come forward to undertake the work. If the supply of pure milk to the people be one of the duties of the municipality, as remarked by one of the speakers at the last meeting of the Municipal Corporation, there will be no end to this sort of work.

Municipal milch-cattle stables in Bombay and interference with private enterprise.

49. The *Shri Shiváji* (62), in its issue of the 17th June, says:—Government intend to extend the limit of the Poona City Municipality by placing under its supervision the villages of Bhámburde and Gultenkadi. Neither the municipality, the people of Poona, nor the inhabitants of the two villages approve of the proposal of Government. They consider it ruinous to their interests. We therefore request Government not to persist in their proposal. The people of Poona should petition Government in time.

Disapproval of the proposed extension of the limit of the Poona City Municipality.

Part V.—*Native States.*

50. The *Arunodayá* (13), in its issue of the 19th June, says:—The serious charges brought against the Nawáb of Bhopál by some Mahomedan and Anglo-Indian newspapers seem on their very face to be imaginary and utterly untrue. Such malicious attacks should be taken at their true worth. We are surprised to see Government attaching importance to them notwithstanding their long experience of India. This conduct clearly shows the meanness of the Mahomedans, who are very backward in education, but whose political aspirations are very high. We request Government to examine both the sides of the question and to severely punish those Anglo-Indian and Mahomedan editors who have brought serious false charges against

Observation that the serious charges brought against the Nawáb of Bhopál by some Anglo-Indian and Mahomedan newspapers are false and maliciously published.

the Nawáb. [The *Poona Vaibhav* (50), in its issue of the 19th June, expresses similar sentiments and adds that the person who is to collect evidence for prosecuting the Nawáb and who is said to have been sent to the Mehdi by him admits that he is not on good terms with the Nawáb and that therefore his evidence must be considered worthless.]

Praises of Major Stace, Joint-Administrator of Rájpipla, and a recommendation for the due recognition of his and his Hindu assistant's services by Government.

51. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82), in its issue of the 21st June, praises Major Stace, the Joint-Administrator of the Rájpipla State, for his good management, his attending to the complaints and wants of the people and increasing the State revenues without dissatisfying them, and observes that the inhabitants are glad at his return to duty after enjoying leave in England, as Mr. Maconochie, his successor in office, failed to satisfy them. It adds that the public will be glad if Government duly recognize his services to the State and those of his Hindu assistant, who is an honest and independent gentleman.

The predilection of Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, for the people of Káthiáwár, and the building of the Tálukdári School at Sádra.

52. A correspondent, writing to the *Praja Mat* (118) in its issue of the 18th June, in reply to the defence made by one Rastamji Hormasji Mávji of Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, from the attack made on the Lieutenant-Colonel in the *Hitechchhu* newspaper, repeats the complaint made in that paper (*vide* paragraph 38 of the Report on Native Papers, No. 21 of 1887), gives a few more cases in which injustice is alleged to have been done to the people of Mahi Kántha as regards appointments, and adds that he has forcibly collected about Rs. 75,000 from the Tálukdárs of Mahi Kántha, who are not well off, for building the Tálukdári School. An advertisement ought to have been, says the writer, published in the newspapers asking for tenders to build the Tálukdári School or contractors from different places ought to have been called together for the purpose, as such a procedure would have been profitable. But as nothing of the sort was done the people naturally suspect that he wanted to give the contract to a certain party.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
2nd July 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 25th June 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári :
- Disapproval of increase in the duty on liquor as a means to check its consumption 8
- The — policy of the Bombay Government and a request to His Excellency Lord Reay 8

Administration of India: Deplorable state of India and a suggestion to the British Government to sell it 4

Appointments: Rumoured appointment of Mr. M. N. Wádia as Acting Assistant Secretary in the Political Department of the Bombay Secretariat and praises of His Excellency Lord Reay 9

Bombay Legislative Council :
- A recommendation to Government to re-appoint Ráo Báhádur Ránade to the — 9
- Approval of the appointment of Mr. Mehta and the re-appointment of Mr. Telang to the — 9
- The — and the claims of the Gujaráti public to have one of its members on it 9

Bribery and intrigue in Government departments: Alleged prevalence of—and a suggestion for the appointment of a commission of inquiry. 6

Burmah: A request to His Excellency Lord Dufferin to make England share the cost of the conquest and the pacification of — ... 5

Cambay enquiry: Delay in deciding Mr. Wilson's case by the Secretary of State for India 6

Chief Presidency Magistracy, Bombay: The memorial in connection with the appointment of a Civilian to the — and a suggestion to the Bombay Government 9

Cholera :
- A request to appoint a doctor at Pandharpur as the Ashádhi fair is fast approaching 10
- Outbreak of — at Bhusával and a suggestion to Government to send a sanitary officer to that place to enquire into its sanitary condition 10

Dhulip Sing :
- Disapproval of the treatment accorded to — by the British Government and a request for the consideration of his grievances ... 5
- Government blamed for allowing — to go over to Russia ... 5

Finance Committee: Comments on the resolution of the Government of India on the report submitted by the — 6

Governor of Bombay: Remarks on a sudden change in the administrative policy of His Excellency Lord Reay, the —, and his consequent unpopularity 8

Indebtedness of Government officers: Mr. Beames of the Bengal Civil Service and the Government of India 7

Invasion of India by Russia: The — and suggestions to Government regarding it 5

Judicial matters: Comments on the case of Lachmi Parsád, an excise contractor in the town of Mandla in the Central Provinces ... 7

Pensions: Disapproval of the payment of pensions to retired Uncovenanted Civil Servants in English coin in England 6

Police: Thefts and dacoities in Kárwár, Dhulia, Karjat, Sholápur and the Central Provinces 13

Public honours: Approval of the grant of a Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George to Mr. Arthur Crawford ... 5

Public service :
- Complaint regarding the appointment of Mr. Motilál Ratanji to the post of Thánedár of the Várábi Táluka in the Pálanpur Political Superintendency in supersession of many rightful claimants ... 10
- Praises of Surgeon K. S. Narimán, Acting Civil Surgeon, Surat ... 10
- Ráo Báhádur Bhardi and the Civil Surgeon of Sholápur ... 10
- Sir Lepel Griffin's connection with the public press and his hostile attitude towards the natives of India 7

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Queen's Jubilee:
Disapproval of the celebration of the—
The *Dnyán Prakásh* 4
The *Pratod* 4
Distribution of money presents by the *Deshi Mitrá* newspaper among its employés in honour of the — 5
The praises of Her Majesty Queen Victoria and her reign ... 4
Retrenchment in public expenditure: A suggestion to abolish the post of Revenue Commissioner, S. D., after the retirement on pension of Mr. Propert 8
Roots of Gloriosa superba: A suggestion to the Collector of Ahmednagar for destroying the — 10
Summer vacation lectures at Poona by educated Natives:
Comments on the views of some of the lecturers who recently delivered lectures at Poona 11
Comments on the attempts of some Anglo-Indian newspapers and officials to throw ridicule on some of the—
The *Belgaum Samáchár* 12
The *Dnyán Prakásh* 11
The *Kesari* 12
The *Shri Shiváji*... 12

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Restitution of conjugal rights among the Hindus: The action of the Government of India in the matter of the enforcement of judicial decrees for the — and suggestions in connection therewith ... 13

PART III.—*Education*—

Free-studentships: Disapproval of the abolition of — in Government educational institutions in Bombay 14
Government 1st grade Anglo-Vernacular schools in Bombay: Disapproval of the proposal made to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, by the School-masters' association for the abolition of — ... 15
Grants-in-aid: Action of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, in regard to the Mission High School at Ahmednagar 15
Technical education:
A suggestion to Government to hand over all educational institutions to the Natives and to devote the money thus saved towards giving — on a grand scale 14
Comments on the education at present given to Indian youths and the necessity for giving — 14
Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay: The proposed — and a suggestion for raising the funds required for it 14

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay:
Disapproval of the site for the new Municipal Hall and Offices for — 16
Municipal milch-cattle stables in — and interference with private enterprise 16
Poona: Disapproval of the proposed extension of the limit of the — City Municipality 16
Report on municipal taxation and expenditure in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1885-86: Comments on the — 15

PART V.—*Native States*—

Bhopál: Observation that the serious charges brought against the Nawáb of — by some Anglo-Indian and Mahomedan newspapers are false and maliciously published 16
Mahi Kántha: The predilection of Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Acting Political Agent, —, for the people of Káthiáwár and the building of the Tálukdári School at Sádra 17
Rájpipla: Praises of Major Stace, Joint Administrator of —, and a recommendation for the due recognition of his and his Hindu Assistant's services by Government 17

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REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 25TH JUNE 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Comments on the way in which appointments and changes are made in the province of Berár.

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 18th June, says:—The way in which appointments and changes are made in Berár requires the strongest protest on the part of the people. On previous occasions, when noticing certain unfortunate selections of officers, we had to point out what qualifications were necessary in those who had to conduct the higher administrative work in Berár, and how these qualities were conspicuous by their absence in those who were then appointed. It was then hoped that care would be taken in making appointments in future. But experience has shown the futility of our hopes, and we are rudely awakened to the consciousness that facts and sober reasoning are thrown away upon Government. It is becoming more and more plain every day that, say what people may, the head of our local administration is determined not to swerve from the path he has chosen. There have been, we believe, few Residents during whose tenure of office there were so many unhappy selections as those during the present Resident's. It is an irony of fate that Mr. Cordery's name should be coupled with the degeneracy of the Berár administration. Himself a man gifted with the highest intellectual powers and known in his younger days as a model Deputy Commissioner, that he should have deviated from those principles of administration which brought men like him to the front is really disheartening. Take the appointments made by him and look into their history, and you will find a large number which cannot be justified on the ground of fitness. That his recommendations pass unchallenged with the Government of India is only one of the many instances which illustrate the uselessness of over-centralization. With their external troubles and internal cares the Government of India have few thoughts to spare for a step-child like Berár. Perhaps the only remedy for this is popular demonstration. The criticism of the press on individual appointments has not produced any results. It is necessary that there should be popular agitation and a formal representation of the people. What we want is no favour to this province. What we ask is that the principles which ought to guide the local administration in the choice of its nominees for the higher executive and judicial posts should be distinctly and precisely settled and formulated. The lines on which the regulation provinces of British India have proceeded will serve as a guide in

making rules. It is a standing reproach to the administration that there are no fixed principles on which the selection of its members is made. The latest appointment which has been made is a striking illustration of the happy-go-lucky manner of making selections which we deprecate so much. Captain Garret has been appointed an Assistant Commissioner of the second class in this province. Till lately he was only a Lieutenant and was acting as Adjutant. Because there is a paucity of European Assistant Commissioners in the province Captain Garret is brought in. Our information is that it is proposed to invest him with the powers of a Third Class Magistrate only. These are the lowest powers which by law can be given to a Magistrate. And if Captain Garret was on account of his want of experience not qualified to be entrusted with the functions which properly belong to an officer of his rank, what was the good of appointing him? We have enough Third Class Magistrates; why then have a man on Rs. 700 a month for doing the work which can as efficiently be performed in the Bombay Presidency for Rs. 50 a month or in our province for Rs. 150? And is it not a proof of the slovenly manner in which the administration is conducted that when the cry is that there ought to be relief sent in the higher kind of work, the reliever chosen can grant no relief where it is wanted? We learn now that another officer from the Central Provinces, a civilian of the name of Mr. Jenkins, is offered an Assistant Commissionership in Berár with the prospect of soon becoming a Deputy Commissioner. Captain Garret, we believe, is placed amongst Second Class Assistant Commissioners; but Mr. Jenkins, like Mr. Obbard, may be put at the head of several European and all Native Assistant Commissioners. Both these appointments ignore—and most unjustly—the claims of Pandit Suraj Náráyan, Attaché. This energetic, conscientious, and educated officer has now been serving in Berár for about 5 years. He has passed with credit both the Departmental examinations and his work has been highly spoken of by all the officers under whom he served, especially by the present acting Judicial Commissioner. Mr. Nizámuddin's case is similar to that of Pandit Suraj Náráyan. But it is not so bad. Mr. Nizámuddin, about whose knowledge, honesty and energy there are no two opinions either among his superiors or among the members of the bar, is at present only a Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner. By the appointment of Captain Garret and Mr. Jenkins he will have to wait for many years to come to get a permanent Assistant Commissionership, to which in fairness like Pandit Suraj Náráyan he has immediate claims. The injustice done to both these officers is so obvious and inexcusable that Native opinion may with reason attribute the new appointments to a desire on the part of Government to exclude Natives, however well qualified, from the higher service, and to reserve all lucrative appointments for Europeans.

Dhulip Sing's going over to Russia and his treatment by the British.

2. The same paper, in a communicated article headed "Why Mahárája Dhulip Sing sought Russia's protection?" says:—English statesmen stand in awe of Russia. Though the English boast of their valour they are cowed down at the very name of Russia. Why should England be afraid of Dhulip Sing's going over to Russia? Though he has not acted wisely in so doing, the British Government has done harm to itself by driving him to desperation. He complains of not being put in possession of his ancestral private property worth one kror of rupees and of breach of contract in the payment of his annual pension of 5 lákhs. Who can deny the justice of these complaints? The so-called just British Government has acted very unfairly towards Dhulip Sing. It is therefore plain that his going over to Russia was the result of the greediness of the English. Government have however no reason to suspect the loyalty of the Natives. Even the Sikhs have stopped praying for him in their temple.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
2nd July 1887.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 27 of 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 2nd July 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*14	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*20	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
21	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
*22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
*37	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
39	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
52	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
56	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
57	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
58	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*60	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
61	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
*62	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
64	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
*65	„ Svadesh Bandhu...	Chikodi	Do.	100
66	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
67	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*68	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
*71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
73	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*74	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*75	The Duyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	150
76	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
77	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
78	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
79	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
81	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
82	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
83	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
84	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
85	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
86	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
87	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
88	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
89	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
90	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
*91	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
92	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
93	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
94	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
95	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
96	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
97	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
98	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
99	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
100	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
101	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
102	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
103	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
*104	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	209
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,027
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*110	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
111	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
112	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
113	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
114	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
116	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
117	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
118	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
119	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
120	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
*121	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
123	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
125	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
126	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
127	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
128	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
129	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
130	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
*131	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
132	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
133	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
134	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
135	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
*136	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
138	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
139	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
*140	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
141	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
142	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
143	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
*144	„ Ketaki	Belgaum	Do.	150
*145	„ Nibandh Málike	Dhárwár	Monthly	200
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
147	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
148	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
149	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ARABIC.			
*150	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
151	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
152	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
153	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
*154	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
155	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The British Government and the natives of India.

1. Writing about the Crimes Bill now before Parliament, the *Shri Shiváji* (62), in its issue of the 24th June, says that looking to the way in which the English people are dealing with their fellow-subjects in Ireland, there is no hope of their treating the people of India, who are so distant from them in every respect, with justice and leniency unless they are compelled to do so by the Natives.

Charge of disloyalty against the Natives and its refutation.

2. The *Poona Vaibhav* (50), in its issue of the 26th June, says:—The charge of disloyalty brought against the Poona Bráhmans by some Europeans on account of some of the sentiments expressed in some of the lectures recently delivered in Poona is simply unfounded and malicious. If the ruler of a country is just and kind, his subjects will never be disloyal and ungrateful. The English are, no doubt, our foreign rulers, but if they do not behave towards us like strangers why should we be disloyal to them? Since, however, some Englishmen suspect us, it is plain that they are conscious of being unfriendly towards us. If, then, for the benefit of our country and our people and to save the British Government from the future calamities which the conduct of malicious Englishmen is sure to plunge them into we exert ourselves and make speeches for the edification of our people, why should we be called disloyal? If the English are very just, very sensible, very generous and benevolent, extremely wise and foresighted as they have hitherto represented themselves to us, they will not charge us with disloyalty for our exertions in the interests of our country and ourselves, and if they do so they will only make themselves liable to be called the reverse of the qualifications above given to them. That ruler who notwithstanding his tyrannical conduct compels his subjects to call him a good ruler does not even deserve the respect due to Umáji Rámoshi (a dacoit). No one is open to the charge of disloyalty for his patriotic efforts against such a ruler. The British Government is very just and has been fair-minded towards us up to this time, and we are perfectly sure that it will not, on the representation of a few Englishmen, call us disloyal.

Observations regarding Dhulip Sing's going over to Russia.

3. The *Chandánshu* (19), in its issue of the 25th June, says:—The conduct of the British Government with regard to Dhulip Sing and his State has been most unjust from the beginning. Being disappointed in the hope of getting his grievances redressed he has gone over to Russia. Some newspapers say that he has gone mad. But we assure them that any one under similar circumstances would have done what Dhulip Sing has done. It is quite true that the Hindus will never assist him and that he will not succeed in his attempts to better his condition. Yet it is right that the British Government should remove all his complaints through compassion for him, if not to avoid an invasion of India by Russia.

4. The *Satyá Sudha* (60), in its issue of the 19th June, says:—Dhulip Sing is the son of the lion Ranjit Sing, and therefore he possesses patriotism and bravery, the natural qualities of a Rajput. He does not however know how to make use of these qualities. What a fool the poor fellow is! He will ruin himself by speaking at random like a crazy man.

Anglo-Indians and the life they lead in India.

5. The *Arunodayá* (13), in its issue of the 26th June, refers to an article contributed by an Anglo-Indian to the *Pall Mall Gazette* in which it is alleged that in India Englishmen lead an immoral life and that the natives of India have no conception of what Englishmen call morality, and says:—The writer of the article in question is perfectly right when he says that most of the Anglo-Indians lead an immoral life. But we do not agree with him when he says that they live immorally because of their being in the midst of people who have no idea of morality. The real fact is that the Englishmen who come to India belong to low families, and being invested with extensive powers when quite young they become corrupt. Englishmen may say anything about the standard of morality among the Natives, but we are quite sure that no impartial judge will ever find fault with them.

6. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 26th June, says:—In India the Jubilee was celebrated by the establishment of hospitals, schools and associations, the holding of levées, display of fireworks, the offering of prayers, &c., and the day was observed as a holiday. But this was all done by the people in their zeal to show their loyalty to their Empress. Had an Asiatic potentate had a similar occasion to celebrate, the people would have got in return for their zeal something like the abolition of a much-hated tax. That there is want of wise counsel about the Queen's person, no observant mind can fail to notice. In Asia, and chiefly in India, the notion that the king, the vicegerent of God on earth, is the giver of gifts is yet prevalent. Her Imperial Majesty would have gladdened the hearts of millions had she, by a gracious act, lessened the burden of taxation on her people. She has bestowed titles here and there and these honours are for those who can afford to wear them; but what for the masses? [Several other papers of the week regret that no concession has been made to India in commemoration of the Jubilee.]

The Jubilee celebration in London and the want of a concession to India.

7. The *Kalpataru* (36), in its issue of the 26th June, says:—We had high hopes that we should get some substantial gift in return for our deep loyalty, at least on the occasion of the Jubilee celebration in England, but our hopes have not been fulfilled. Some of the Native Chiefs and Princes abolished the excise duties and other taxes in their States, remitted the old balance due to them from their ryots and reduced the land revenue assessment, and some of them granted the privilege of local self-government to their subjects. But what has Her Majesty the Queen given to her Indian subjects? The people's money has been spent in illuminations and processions in the celebration of the Jubilee without anything in return. If it be said that Her Majesty the Queen has no power to make gifts, we ask why we should celebrate the Jubilee of a sovereign who has no power at all? Our people are much too loyal to entertain any such thoughts, but others will not hesitate to say so openly.

8. Writing on the same subject, the *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 26th June, says:—The great Jubilee-day has come and gone, but has left no royal mark behind beyond a few titles, and these too have been confined to the ruling race. The English people being self-governed and their sovereign being constitutional, it is easy to understand that they must *fête* her rather than she should *fête* them; but India stands on a different footing. To her the Queen and the English people are the sovereign, and in fact an absolute sovereign, and the hope of getting some boon as a token of the grand event, in which we were all expected to feel an interest and pride, was therefore not unnatural.

9. The *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 28th June, says:—The people of Ireland did not rejoice on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee, yet they did not in any way obstruct its celebration by others and this is a sign of their loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen. We had high hopes of getting some substantial gift in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, but we have been altogether disappointed. This will not give us much pain as we have been accustomed to such disappointments.

10. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 26th June, congratulates Mr. Crawford on the title which has been conferred upon him by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. [The *Bakul* (16) and the *Satyá Shodhak* (59), in their issues of the 26th June, and the *Jagan Mitrá* (35), in its issue of the 27th June, highly praise Mr. Crawford, saying that he has been very useful to the people of the Ratnágiri District by doing many good things for them and has thereby endeared himself to them, and rejoice at the honour done to him by Her Majesty the Queen.]

Approval of the honour done to Mr. Crawford by Her Majesty the Queen.

11. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (17), in its issue of the 27th June, says:—We are very glad to inform the public of the laudable gift made by Mr. Bhimráo Rámráo, a Desái and Inámdár, to the ryots of his inám villages in the Dhárwár District in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee. He has remitted the outstanding balance which was

A laudable Jubilee gift by Mr. Bhimráo Rámráo, an Inámdár of Belgaum, to the ryots of his inám villages.

due to him from some of the ryots in his villages and has promised those who owe him nothing for the past year the remission of ¼ of the quantity of grain due to him out of this year's produce. The total remissions thus granted will amount to about Rs. 1,900. We are very much pleased with the deep feeling of loyalty of the Inámdár towards Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and his ryots will long remember with gratitude the Queen's Jubilee.

A dinner in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

12. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 30th June, says:—Mr. Lakshmanráo Hari Shinde, ex-chief constable and secretary of the suburban municipality, Poona, gave in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee a grand dinner party to the police constables and the peons of other departments in the city and cantonment of Poona. The men who attended the party were above 1,000 and they proceeded to the place of dinner in great pomp and accompanied by a band.

Comments on an alleged letter from the Government of India to the Bombay Municipality in the matter of the Imperial Institute Fund.

13. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 27th June, says:—We have already informed our readers of the receipt of a letter from a Secretary to the Government of India by a rich gentleman in Calcutta requesting him to state what amount he intends to contribute towards the Imperial Institute Fund. Now we learn from the *Times of India* that a similar letter has been addressed to the Bombay Municipality. It is most discreditable to Government officers that they should collect money in this manner. This is an indirect way of oppressing the people.

14. The *Havyak Subodh* (140) of the 28th June learns that the Government of India has sent a confidential letter to the Bombay Municipal Corporation asking for contribution towards the Imperial Institute, London, and disapproves of the action of Government, saying that a letter like that is evidently an implied order, and as such it is objectionable and unbecoming on the part of Government. The paper is of opinion that as India has already done all that it could to adequately commemorate the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, the Corporation should firmly decline to render any help to the Institute Fund, as the money it holds in trust is required for the affairs of the municipality it represents.

Disapproval of the strict enforcement of the orders of Government regarding public addresses to Government servants.

15. The *Jagad-hitechchhu* (34), in its issue of the 25th June, says:—Government do not pay attention to the matters which need it most. At the time of the departure of Sir W. Wedderburn, late Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, some congratulatory addresses were presented to him by the people. The Government of India have since then unnecessarily directed their attention to this matter. They wish that the standing Government orders on the subject should be strictly enforced while they connive at the indebtedness of Mr. Beames, a Bengal Civilian, and of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, in spite of the loud outcry raised by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* and the *Kalpataru* newspapers.

16. The *Vrittasár* (73), in its issue of the 27th June, disapproves of the strict enforcement of the standing orders of Government regarding public addresses to Government servants as obstructing the growth of affection and friendly feelings between the rulers and the ruled, and says that if Government are under the impression that in the absence of a strict order Natives will praise and worship all Government officers indiscriminately they are perfectly mistaken, and that it is a matter for regret that Government cannot appreciate the character of the Natives even after such long experience.

Disappointment with the new ábkári resolution of the Bombay Government.

17. The *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 2nd July, expresses disappointment with the new resolution issued by the Bombay Government in the matter of ábkári. It says that the pride which the Government of Lord Reay take in the matter of improving the ábkári management and thereby silencing the public outcry against it is vain. The equaliza-

tion of the duty on mowra and toddy spirit shows the certainty of an increase in the duty on liquor. How can this be regarded as an improvement? Moreover, why should the duty on country liquor be enhanced so as to assimilate it with the rates of duty on European liquor? Why not keep the duty on country liquor lower than that on imported liquor? The new arrangement is similar to the one by which great injustice was done to India by the abolition of the import duties on cotton goods. It will lead to the consumption of larger quantities of cheap and adulterated European liquor and will injuriously affect the industry of manufacturing country liquor and the health of its consumers. This is neglect of the interests of this country. As regards toddy, the reduction of all rates on toddy trees to Rs. 10 does not mean much, for the new rate is 3 or 4 times that which was levied formerly. Toddy will continue dear and it is possible that the dealers in it will have to adulterate it with water and other articles of adulteration in order to sell it at the price fixed by Government and to meet the loss caused by its probable decreased consumption. Unadulterated toddy has now become a rare article. The revival of licenses for selling toddy at the foot of the tree and the free importation of raw toddy from one place to another will afford convenience to the people, but it is so trifling that it cannot be taken into account.

Corruption and tyranny among Government officers and the desirability of their exposure.

18. The *Pratod* (53), in its issue of the 27th June, highly approves of the intention of one Mr. Frederick Peacot, an Englishman, to expose the corrupt English officers and the oppressive police in India, and says:—It is a matter for joy that the attention of the people of England has been attracted by such matters. It is said that European officers in India have commenced to openly take bribes and that places like those of Mámlatdárs are put up to auction. If this be true it is really a matter for surprise. Such being the conduct of European officers their Native subordinates have become quite unscrupulous, and the number of illiterate persons in the Police Department being on the increase, much tyranny is exercised. These are notorious facts. But it is a very hazardous and dangerous task to lay them before Government with corroborative evidence. It requires Europeans like the gentleman above named. The Natives can give no help in the matter as they dare not write against European officers.

A request to Government to pay attention to the general complaint that village and sub-registrars in the Bombay Presidency receive bribes.

19. The *Chandánshu* (19), in its issue of the 25th June, says:—The screw is loose somewhere in the Registration Department in this presidency. We hear complaints from all quarters against the village and sub-registrars that they receive bribes. Some time ago complaints were made against the registrars at Karád and Tásgaon in the local newspapers. This department has been created for the benefit of the ryots, but it has, on the contrary, become a source of annoyance to them. We request Government to at once direct their attention to the working of this department. [The *Vidushak* (71), in its issue of the 27th June, says that almost all village and sub-registrars receive bribes and publishes some verses describing the ways in which they do it.]

Corruption in the Pálanpur Political Superintendency and a suggestion to Government for the appointment of a commission of inquiry.

20. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (76), in its issue of the 26th June, says that Chandansingji, the Rána of Váv, had to spend Rs. 20,000 in proving his adoption as heir by the late Rána Umedsangji. The Rána has, observes the *Mitrá*, kept an account of this expenditure, Rs. 4,000 being debited in his account-books to a certain individual. The paper then describes the threat given and annoyance caused to Chandansingji by a certain corrupt employé of the Pálanpur Political Superintendency in the matter of the appointment of the present Kárbhári, Mr. Nabhulál, in place of Mr. Dhirajrám Sáhebrám and of his right to levy the Bharat dán (a duty on corn), and requests Colonel LeGeyt, the Political Agent, to enquire minutely into things said by that employé, who is a friend of the ex-Kárbhári, Mr. Dirajrám, before issuing orders. The paper requests Government to appoint a commission composed of independent Europeans to enquire into these complaints, if they wish to reform the Agency, as such a course will bring out exposures. An honest officer like Colonel

LeGeyt does not know of the plunder carried on in the Pálanpur Superintendency by an official, for he thinks other men to be as good as himself. [A correspondent, writing to the same paper from Pálanpur under the signature of "A well-wisher of the Thákor," states that a certain employé in the Pálanpur Political Agency is putting off on various pleas the return of a sum of Rs. 1,000 exacted by him from a Thákor of Pálanpur named Sardársing on the promise of doing a certain service which he has not been able to do and advises Sardársing to inform Colonel LeGeyt of the matter.]

Disapproval of a change by Mr. Lee-Warner, District Magistrate of Poona, in the rules for obtaining a license for possessing gunpowder.

21. The *Jagad-hitechchhu* (34), in its issue of the 25th June, disapproves of the order of Mr. Lee-Warner, District Magistrate of Poona, directing that agriculturists wishing to obtain licenses to keep gunpowder in their possession for blasting and other purposes should produce a certificate from the Mámlatdár of the táluka instead of from the village pátil as before, and says that agriculturists will be put to much inconvenience and will have to suffer much hardship on account of this new order.

Praises of Mr. Keyser, the Collector of Thána.

22. The *Suryodayá* (64), in its issue of the 27th June, says:—Our popular Collector, Mr. Keyser, seems to be well disposed towards the ryots. He seems to disapprove of the practice of indiscriminately inflicting heavy fines on them for slight offences. He pays particular attention to the position of the offender, and this shows that he is convinced of the poverty of the ryots. We hope that he will be long spared to us.

The Jubilee Dispensary for Women at Ahmedabad and the action of Mr. Reid, the Collector.

23. The *Ahmedabad Times* (81), in its issue of the 28th June, disapproves of the site selected for building the Jubilee Dispensary for Women at Ahmedabad, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Mrs. Reid on the 21st June, says that it is far removed from the town and that respectable females will scarcely go there for relief, and complains of Mr. Reid, the Collector, having supported Ráo Báhádur Ranchhodlál in his scheme of having the new dispensary located close by his dispensary at Ahmedabad, though the people who have contributed towards the fund for the purpose wished it to be situated in some central locality. This is, adds the paper, the result of Mr. Reid's simplicity of nature, for he may have thought that Ráo Báhádur Ranchhodlál's wishes must be respected in the matter as he had contributed Rs. 20,000 to the fund. Mr. Reid has not paid attention to public interests in this affair, and this has given rise to unfavourable surmises.

The desirability of the City Magistrate of Karáchi retiring from Government service.

24. In a news-letter from Karáchi, the *Bombay Samáchár* (86) of the 1st July says that the City Magistrate at that place should now be made to retire on pension as he is old and cannot properly discharge his duties.

An innovation introduced by Mr. Crawley-Boevey in the system of granting summonses and warrants and his praises as a Magistrate.

25. The *Yajdán Parast* (139), in its issue of the 26th June, approves of the innovation introduced by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in the system that heretofore prevailed of granting summonses and warrants without the Magistrate first satisfying himself as to the solidity of the case for the prosecution, and says that the innovation now introduced will serve as a check on those roguish persons who annoy people by preferring false charges against them and afterwards withdrawing them, and that it is desirable that other Magistrates should follow a similar course. The paper praises Mr. Crawley-Boevey for his impartiality, patience and coolness in deciding cases brought before him, and adds that he has proved an ornament to the magisterial bench in Bombay.

26. The *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 2nd July, approves of the decision given by Mr. Crawley-Boevey in a test case instituted by Superintendent Brewin of the Bombay police against a Mahomedan tailor named Abdul Habib Mussid for committing a breach of trust in respect of a piece of silk cloth, the property of one of his customers, and in which he said that the action of the police was misjudged and summary, and remarks that the Magistrate might well have added that experiments for ascertaining the authority of the police ought not to be undertaken at the cost of the honour and money of private individuals. It is nothing but tyrannical, says the *Samáchár*, that a respectable shopkeeper should be charged with a serious offence like criminal breach of trust and put to the expense of engaging counsel for his defence. The tailor in question ought similarly to go to law and see whether he cannot get the police officer who prosecuted the case punished for his arbitrary conduct. As the poor tailor is not expected to do it, Government ought to take due notice of the case and the leading citizens should come forward and take remedial measures.

The Bombay police and the comments made upon them by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, in a test case prosecuted by Police Superintendent Brewin.

27. Referring to the observation of Mr. Giles who has been appointed by Government to inquire into the management and the working of the Bombay and the Madras police that the Bombay police are paid much lower than those in Bengal, the *Karnátak Mitrá* (38), in its issue of the 23rd June, says:—No doubt the Bombay police are very low paid, but their expenses amount to more than double the pay they get. Our blind Government may not know how they defray their expenses and what offences they commit, yet the people know everything about them. We have seen and heard that most of them are vicious. Even those among them who get the lowest salary maintain a prostitute, a horse and carriage and such other articles of luxury. They are given to drinking and use *gánja*. The salary which they get is not sufficient to pay for all these things. They receive bribes and commit all sorts of misdeeds. They are very cruel and illiterate and know not what morality is. They do not know their duty and do not shrink from committing any offence. On the strength of their authority they can do anything and still keep themselves quite free from trouble. We have heard that they commit murders, dacoities, robberies and thefts, and when they know that an outcry is being raised about their action they accuse some one of the act and fabricate evidence to sustain the charge. Sometimes people are put in prison and forced to give evidence against a particular man, and if they refuse to do so they are included among the accused. All are acquainted with the manner in which justice is administered in British courts. One reason why such things are allowed to exist is that our people are not bold enough to prosecute Government servants, and the other is that they are fully aware that if they do prosecute any Government servant justice will not be meted out to them, say, on account of the partiality of Government officers or the British mode of doing justice.

Comments on the Bombay police.

28. A correspondent, writing from Devláli to the *Jáme Jamshed* (105) in its issue of the 28th June, states that a coroner's inquest was held over the dead body of Mr. Pestonji Frámji Temulji, the manager of the travellers' bungalow at Násik, and that the *post mortem* examination showed that he had died of poison. The deceased has, says the correspondent, left a note in which he states that he was pressed by the *chaprási* and the keeper of the bungalow to eat *pedás* (a sort of country sweets), that he went to sleep after eating them as he felt very uneasy, that he after some time got up and called the servants, and that as none of them came to his aid he again lay down. This note was found in the papers belonging to the deceased after the jury had given its verdict. The event has caused much sorrow among the Pársis of the táluka, and it is hoped that the Acting Police Superintendent will enquire into the affair and publish the result of his enquiry in order to allay suspicion. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82) of the 28th June hopes that the Násik police will enquire into the matter and bring the guilty parties to justice.]

Alleged poisoning of the Pársi manager of the travellers' bungalow at Násik and a request to the local police.

29. In a news-letter from Karáchi the *Bombay Samáchár* (86) of the 1st July complains of increase in the prevalence of gambling and the number of thefts in that town, and requests the police to speedily bring the offenders to justice.

Gambling and thefts in Karáchi.

30. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issue of the 22nd June, says:—A certain Magistrate in Berár, on the representation of a vile person, caused a certain widow, alleged to be in the family way owing to illegitimate intercourse, to be brought into his court and sent for the doctor to have her minutely examined in a room close by. In answer to his questions she deposed that the charge preferred against her was trumped up by some of her enemies. When the woman was ordered to strip herself of her clothes she struggled hard for her honour, but to no purpose. She was at last forcibly made naked and examined by the doctor, who, however, found that the charge against her was unfounded. The Magistrate's conduct was certainly very mean, and it is very desirable that Government should take severe notice of it that there may be no such display of meanness in future by this worthy.

Request to Government to take severe notice of the conduct of a Magistrate in Berár.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

31. With reference to the proposal of the Government of Bombay for amending the provisions of Section 260 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, so far as they relate to the execution of decrees in cases for the restitution of conjugal rights, and the circular on that subject addressed by the Government of India to the other local Governments, the *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 26th June, writes at great length on the unsuitability of the English law in social and religious matters to the people of India, and in conclusion says:—We request Government not to be led in our social and religious matters by those who can make a deal of noise, because the only people who can make a noise in these days are those who have devoted themselves to Western education and have comparatively neglected their own literature. We emphatically say that in such matters they are not our leaders and their opinions are not worth much. As regards this particular case, viz., the proposals of the Government of India, we see that they are based more upon what are called the "modern ideas" than upon any real knowledge of the facts. Apart from the circumstances of the haste of Government to take action so as to be able to afford relief to Rakhmábái, while the same haste was not displayed when another woman was in the same predicament in Bengal only last year, we say that if imprisonment for disobedience of a decree for conjugal rights were abolished, such a decree would be a dead letter in most cases, at least amongst our people. There are again several other points in these proposals which look very simple but are fraught with great danger to our institutions. But since we have not space at our command this time, we reserve our remarks on the merits for our next issue. [Several other papers of the week disapprove of the abolition of imprisonment.]

Observations on the proposed change in the law of the restitution of conjugal rights.

32. In an article headed "Restitution of conjugal rights," the *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 26th June, says:—The Government of India brings up for discussion the advisability of providing divorce for the Hindus. Here, we think, Government tread on dangerous ground. The idea of divorce is foreign to the higher moral nature of the Hindus. Marriage with them is not a contract but a sacrament, and once the relation is contracted the belief is that it is perpetual and indissoluble. We are not sure that the engrafting of divorce on the status of marriage among them will at all improve the marriage relation. Certainly, the proceedings of Divorce Courts in countries where divorce is allowed are not at all encouraging. And, without doubt, the people are not yet prepared to receive such a law. It may be that divorce is not quite unknown to India. But at the same time it must be remembered that where it prevails it does so

only among the lower classes of the people, whose ideas of the marriage relation are none of the best. And even among these, new enlightenment runs in the direction of imitating the practices of the higher castes. If established social morality is a proper basis for legislation, it is certainly that portion of it which is recognized to be of the better and higher sort. Tried by this standard, divorce not being sanctioned by such morality ought not to be allowed by law, and we think Government will not be well-advised in providing it as a remedy for married people who cannot live together in happiness. The measure is both inexpedient and uncalled for.

33. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 26th June, says:—Practically speaking the sentence of imprisonment against a woman refusing to live with her husband will not be a just one. So the only amendment that we have to propose is that in such circumstances the Judge should have it in his power not to award sentence of imprisonment. The award of a fine ought to satisfy the requirements of the case, the amount of such fine being in proportion to the position of the contending parties. But at the same time the Judge must have it in his power to award the severer punishment in cases of perversity or special hardihood or an attempt to pervert the course of justice in any way. In fact, we are for the compromise which Mr. Telang has suggested for the consideration of the Rakhmábái Defence Committee. The wife must, of course, forego her claim for maintenance; and as for divorce and subsequent action to be taken by the defendant, it must be made dependent upon the custom prevalent in each case. But of this more in our next issue. [The *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 28th June, expresses sentiments similar to those expressed by the *Mahrátta* and the *Subodh Patrika* in paragraphs 32 and 33 above.]

34. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 30th June, says:—There is no necessity for making a change in Section 260 of the Civil Procedure Code. But Section 230 must be altered so far as decrees in cases of restitution of conjugal rights are concerned. The abolition of imprisonment for disobedience of a court's decree is undesirable as it will leave no remedy in cases of persons having no means to pay a fine. The execution of the decree should depend on the discretion of the court instead of on that of the plaintiff. With reference to the question of divorce, we are of opinion that the introduction of the system of divorce among those classes of Hindus among whom it is not prevalent will not be more beneficial than the Widow Marriage Act of 1856. Nor will it be beneficial to sanction divorce for reasons for which it is not effected according to the present practice among the classes that recognize it. The laws of a country must be such as will suit the circumstances of that country. It is improper to do away with imprisonment in a criminal jail in cases of adultery in India because such cases are not so punishable in England. The same is the case with the matter of marriage laws.

35. The *Shri Shiváji* (62), in its issue of the 24th June, is surprised to see that instead of taking steps to remedy the complaints of the people about heavy land assessment, the exclusion of the Natives from the higher posts in the administration of the country and the evil effects of the Arms Act, Government should attempt to make a cheap show of anxiety for the welfare of the people by proposing changes in the law of marriage and divorce—questions which do not in the least affect the pecuniary interests of Government. It is of opinion that the punishment of imprisonment for refusing to obey the decree of a judicial court in a case of restitution of conjugal rights produces on the whole salutary effects on the social constitution of the people of India, though in isolated cases it may cause a little injustice, that therefore it should not be done away with in order to make the Indian law conformable to the English law, and that as the circumstances of England and India are very different Government should consider twice before making any alteration in the present law. [The *Native Opinion* (10) of the 26th June expresses similar sentiments in its Maráthi columns. The *Shubh Suchak* (63) of the 24th June is opposed to the proposed change in the law of the restitution of conjugal rights and considers it to be very dangerous to produce discontent among the whole Hindu society in order to please a handful of the so-called educated people.]

36. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 22nd June, writes :—In spite of one or two occasions when the present Government of Bombay has given gratuitous and easily avoidable offence to the people the popularity of Lord Reay will not easily decline. His Excellency is always sympathetic and always ready to respond to the popular voice. It can be said of his Government, what cannot be said of many Indian Governments, that it is always ready to move, to keep pace with the times, and recognize the force of public opinion. Once again, the Bombay Government has taken the lead in a very important matter. At its instance the Government of India has issued a circular to all local Governments asking opinions regarding the amendment of the law as exemplified in Rakhmábái's case (Section 260, Civil Procedure Code). The proposal is to amend the law so far as the restitution of conjugal rights is concerned. There will be a great outcry—not a very general one we trust—against what will be considered legislative interference. But bounce of that sort should have no weight with Government now. The question has been well threshed out, and all the bunkum about Hindu law and holding out a premium to conjugal rebellion has been satisfactorily disposed of. It is not Hindu law that should send a wife unwilling to fulfil the marriage contract to jail. Compulsion of this sort is repugnant to the spirit and letter of the Hindu law. That being so, the proposed legislation will be confined to the excision of a foreign penalty which has been laid down by mistake for the infringement of a law native to the country. The question is not one for the Hindus, but for Hindus, Mahomedans and Christians, all alike. Restitution of conjugal rights should not be enforced by imprisonment. That is all that the Government is going to do, and there can be no difference of opinion on such a subject. To those who have triumphantly pointed to the law in some Native States where wives are imprisoned if they refuse to cohabit with their husbands the Government should pay just the same attention that it did to those who vociferously attempted to defend the custom of *sati*. [The *Rást Goftár* (120) and the *Hitechchhu* (77) of the 26th and the 30th June respectively approve of the abolition of imprisonment.]

37. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 27th June, says :—The promptitude with which the Government of Bombay has taken up the question raised by Rakhmábái's case reflects great credit on it, and we cannot be too highly thankful to His Excellency the Governor and his colleagues for the move they have made in a matter which has justly called for the sympathy of all reasonable and enlightened men whose instincts have not been warped by bigotry and prejudice. The circular which the Government of India have sent to all the local Governments affords very clear illustration of one thing, viz., that English opinion and sympathy do not mean mere talk—as invariably they do among us—but that they are followed by prompt and definite action. That essentially English virtue which a famous writer has described as "the power of pursuing a course which they believe to be right, independently of all considerations of sympathy or favour, of enthusiasm or success," and which another, speaking of the English nation, describes as "the success of its common sense and practical ability," has asserted itself in regard to the question of principle raised by Rakhmábái's unfortunate case, and it remains to be seen now how our educated countrymen bear themselves at this juncture. We are all more or less on our trial and it will be a matter of great interest to know how many of us stand up for imprisoning a lady because she refuses to live with a man she does not like or care for, and how many plead for the abolition of the penalty of imprisonment. Most of the papers that have been writing against Rakhmábái have been assuring the world that few care for the penalty; and if this assurance is real, we may hope to have a large body of opinion favouring the proposal as to abolishing the provision of law. If there are any who wish to retain the provision, then they will have to admit that they regard Hindu society as barbarous and that it therefore requires the stringent provision in the law to be retained for the purpose of being enforced in the interests of conjugal felicity. However, in a matter like this, where Government have put their proposal on the broad principle of justice and humanity and taken up the question with reference to all classes of their subjects, the ground has been cut off from under the feet of men anxious to champion ortho-

doxy, and little room has been left for the display of sophistry. *Opinions* will not be numbered but weighed, and we entertain no doubt that Government will not deviate from the honest and earnest work they have taken in hand.

The Municipal Draft Bill for Bombay and the proposal for conferring greater powers of action on the Municipal Commissioner.

38. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 26th June, says:—That portion alone of the revised Municipal Draft Bill for Bombay can strictly be called "retrograde" which seeks to confer on the executive head of the municipality more extensive power of action than he now enjoys. That this is to be regretted in the interests of local self-government, and that it is a blow, though certainly not intended to be such, to the boasted public spirit of Bombay cannot be denied. But the object seems to be to expedite the conduct of civil affairs and to fix more administrative responsibility upon the Municipal Commissioner. And who can deny that there is some excuse for this change in our mode of municipal administration? We have seen under the present *régime* splendid opportunities wasted, both of initiation and control. We have witnessed subserviency and obstructiveness by turn on the part of the rate-payers' representatives. We know of members of the Municipal Corporation with no better idea of participating in municipal government than to be elected by intrigue or influence, only to support jobbery and corruption, or to read their names in print with such ready-made speeches as the professional reporter can manufacture for them. The Municipal Corporation has been known to be an unwieldy body. The want of intelligence of some of its members is as notorious as the want of responsibility of others. And where the Corporation has been pleased to act or been driven to a show of action by the taunts of the public press or mild rebuke from Government, it has not seldom covered itself with ridicule. Its exhibitions of weakness have sometimes been very painful indeed. And has it been much better with that so-called *Town* Council for the *City* of Bombay? With such material for our "local parliament," where is the wonder if an astute and energetic officer like Mr. Ollivant drives through both assemblies of the city's elect with a coach and six? The way in which he has led the best of them by the nose is as creditable to the skill of our municipal autocrat as it is the reverse of it to the patriotism of the *urbs prima in Indis*. Under these circumstances, one might be justified in holding that it would be honester to let power and responsibility go hand in hand in the person of the official executive. Any other condition than this presupposes the existence of a responsible, independent and self-sacrificing body of men to protect the interests and give voice to the wishes of the rate-paying community. And this again implies the existence of an educated and self-respecting electorate. Judging of the matter from this point, one is likely to be forced to the conclusion that the fault lies less with the Municipal Act itself than with the material with which it has to be worked. At any rate, we are convinced that it will be easier to adapt the Act to the growing intelligence of the people than to find the people ready enough within a given period to avail themselves of an Act providing perfect local self-government. While fighting for municipal freedom, let us not neglect the education of the mass of our rate-payers that is to make them alive to a sense of individual responsibility in the management of civil affairs.

39. The *Havyak Subodh* (140), in its issue of the 28th June, says:—If it is not the intention of this new Municipal Bill to distinctly give more control to the rate-payers over municipal affairs, and if it be simply for this, as can be inferred, that the Act should be "in harmony with the requirements of so large and important a city as the Bombay of the present day," we have to say that it is the most objectionable Bill. To have an individual invested with almost absolute power in municipal affairs, and that individual a nominee of Government, is to make a farce of municipal government. If he is to be an executive officer with absolute power, without being subject to the control and supervision of the representatives of the public, it would be something like allowing a Government official to do anything he pleases under the protection of the Act, without any higher and properly constituted tribunal of justice to appeal to against his action. If he be a good man everything will go right, but it is not for the good man that restrictions of legislation are necessary. We therefore

urge that the Municipal Corporation, in the first place, should take the advice of its own lawyers in the matter and, if necessary, of other lawyers too in Bombay. The Corporation and the general public should not leave a single stone unturned whereby they will get not only their old rights back to themselves, but should make strenuous efforts to gain some more power. If this is not done and the Bill is allowed to be passed as it is at present framed, we shall have to say that British Government does not yet see the necessity for a proper form of local self-government in India, and it will have to repent for such a mistake.

Part III.—*Education.*

40. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 26th June, says:—The question of the education of the masses is pressing every day more and more for solution, and the primary schools in the country are not doing and are not in a position to do what was expected of them. Even now the number of those who can read and write their own vernacular is so insignificant that it may be compared to a drop in the ocean. How much is the country suffering from ignorance and how many reforms, not only social, will result if some more of our countrymen be enabled to appreciate and participate in the advantages of knowledge? The whole system of primary education requires a thorough overhauling, and the longer our attention is diverted from this subject the worse will it be for us. No doubt, in these days such a subject as this is distasteful to Government, and the present attitude of the public mind is very convenient as it makes no demand on the purse of the Government, while it has set class against class and man against man. We think that all of us must join in asking the spread of primary education without any injury to higher education. This is the central point for which we must strive even though at the cost of some other desirable aims. Instead of asking Government to interfere by law in our social institutions, if we ask it to make education compulsory we shall be doing the right thing. Why should we not have a compulsory education Act? We now put the question before our leading men and the Government in the hope that something will be done in the matter.

The present state of primary education and the necesity for a compulsory education Act.

41. The *Vidushak* (71), in its issue of the 27th June, says:—Our rulers have recently changed their educational policy. They seem to think that they committed a great mistake in giving higher education to the Hindus and to repent for it. But if they think so they are simply mistaken. We think that ere long they will suffer for their retrograde educational policy.

Disapproval of the changed educational policy of Government.

42. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 27th June, approves of the refusal of the Deccan Education Society to take the management of the Deccan College, Poona, into their own hands, and says:—The negotiations for the transfer of the Deccan College to the Deccan Education Society having thus fallen through eight or nine months after the idea of such transfer was practically conceived, it now remains to see what Government propose to do with the Deccan College. In his speech at Sátára His Excellency the Governor said: "I must add that Government reserve the power of taking the College under their own control, and consider that this offer more than redeems the original pledge given by Sir James Fergusson's Government, or any subsequent modifications of that pledge. The Deccan Education Society could hardly feel justified in refusing it, but if they should come to such a conclusion, we shall feel discharged from any obligation to assist the Fergusson College any further in any other manner, and *concentrate Government aid at Poona on the Deccan College and the College of Science.*" The subsequent Government resolution on the subject contained a similar statement. We trust that Government will accordingly abandon the idea of transferring the Deccan College to the management and control of a semi-official Board and of reducing it to the level of a

Approval of the action of the Deccan Education Society in refusing to take into their hands the management of the Deccan College, Poona.

second grade College like those at Ahmedabad and Karáchi. If the words advisedly put in italics in the foregoing extract from His Excellency the Governor's speech have any meaning, they mean that in the event of the Deccan Education Society refusing to accept the new proposal Government will continue to maintain the Deccan College in *status quo ante*. It is, however, whispered that Government is not prepared to abandon the idea of severing its direct connection with the College and of reducing it to the level of a second grade College like those at Ahmedabad and Karáchi. We are not disposed to attach much importance to such irresponsible whispers which have very likely no foundation in fact. But should such whispers by any chance prove to be well-founded, it remains to be seen what follows the refusal of the Deccan Education Society to accept the new offer. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 29th June approves of the action of the Deccan Education Society and says that Government should strengthen the staff of the Deccan College.]

43. Under the signature of one of the reviled colleagues of Mr. Ápte, a correspondent writes to the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 26th June :—It is supposed that the *Mahrátta* and the *Kesari* are the organs of the life-members of the Deccan Education Society. As a life-member of that body I must at once declare this view to be entirely wrong. It is no secret now that the two papers are the private property of some individuals among the present life-members. For the views expressed therein the writers only are responsible. *The rest of the life-members* have nothing to do with them. I must protest here against the supposition that the views of those two writers are in any way the views of all life-members. It is no breach of confidence to say that the body contains members of all shades of opinions from the legislationist to the thoroughly orthodox. The public will now see how absurd it is to charge such a body collectively with one set of opinions. There is as much difference of opinion on public questions among the members as there is a likelihood of finding among any ten men. I hope therefore that henceforward the public will not erroneously suppose that the *Mahrátta* and the *Kesari* are the organs of the Deccan Education Society or even of the life-members as a body. With regard to the extract published in the *Bombay Gazette* from the translation series I have only to observe that it is taken from a drama called the "Udára-Dámodar Nátak" published by Mr. S. B. Gurjar of Bombay. This piece is selected for its idiomatic language and it is headed "What a man has to say of woman." If one were to search all the series I have no doubt many extracts will be found in which woman's virtues are extolled. The "Maráthi scholar" who sent this extract to the *Gazette* does not at all make mention of the others and thus exposes his animus. The words "Maráthi scholar" point out the man and I may make so bold as to say that he is probably actuated by professional pique. This is not the first attempt made by him to throw dirt upon the "men of the New English School." If the records in the office of the Director of Public Instruction be searched it will be found that he has made equally uncalled for, malicious and unfounded charges against them. With this warning to the public I conclude.

Refutation of the charges brought against the life-members as a body of the Deccan Education Society, Poona, by a writer in the *Bombay Gazette*.

44. The *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 28th June, refers to the order of Government abolishing free-studentships in all Government institutions, and observes :—It seems that Government intend to shut the doors of their educational institutions against the poor. It will not be beneficial to the interests of Government to apply the scissors of retrenchment to the Educational Department in which liberality is most needed.

Disapproval of the abolition of free-studentships in Government schools.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

45. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82), in its issue of the 1st July, complains of partiality on the part of the Bombay Town Council in allowing such influential men as Messrs. A'damji Pirbhái and Raghunáth Náráyan Khote to build a private market at Dhobi Taláv and Haines Road respectively and refusing permission to Mr.

The Bombay Municipality and construction of private markets and milch-cattle stables in the town.

Chhabildás Lallubhái to build one near the Nal Bazár on the ground that the municipality would be a loser by such a course, and remarks that when the municipal authorities care so much for their own interests they have disregarded those of the proprietors of the private markets that already exist at Dhobi Taláv and near the Haines Road. When such is the state of things, why will, asks the *Akhbár*, the people complain about the curtailment of the powers of the Municipal Corporation in the new Municipal Bill for Bombay? The paper has no hesitation in saying that depriving the Municipal Corporation of its powers and giving them over to the Municipal Commissioner will to a great extent check injustice to the poor. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (86) of the 1st July terms the action of the Town Council irregular and wishes that such irregularity could be stopped. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108) of the 26th June, in looking to the prevalence of influence in the Municipal Corporation, prophesies that the Corporation will allow Mr. A'damji Pirbhái and a Khoja gentleman who are building private milch-cattle stables in such thickly-populated quarters as Grant Road to use them when ready, and adds that it is like a breach of trust to allow persons to build milch-cattle stables and then to refuse licenses for their use, which the municipality is doing in some cases. The *Kaiser* therefore thinks the debate in the Corporation on milch-cattle stables to be a farce.]

Difference of opinion between the managing committee of the Hyderabad Municipality and the president, Dr. Pollen, on the subject of the payment of gratuity to the municipal secretary, Mr. Charles Lee.

46. A correspondent, writing from Hyderabad to the *Sind Times* (4) in its issue of the 25th June, says:—With reference to the letters which appeared in your issue of the 8th instant and your comments thereon in your issue of the 11th instant in connection with the retirement of Mr. Charles Lee, the municipal secretary and engineer, I am sorry to inform you things have assumed an unpleasant aspect. The chairman of the managing committee was asked to sign a cheque allowing Mr. Lee to receive Rs. 12,900 from the Bombay Bank. The chairman thought it was illegal to pay anything to Mr. Lee without the Commissioner's sanction. He laid his doubts before the managing committee, which resolved that as rules regarding pension, gratuity, &c., had not yet been framed, it would be well to request the president to ask the sanction of the Commissioner about the payment. In answer to the above resolution the managing committee were told by the president that it had been already decided in a general meeting that the Commissioner's sanction was not necessary, and that as the state of the health of Mr. Lee was very bad he should at once be paid his gratuity and honorarium. The managing committee disagreed with the president and wrote in reply that there was nothing in the proceedings book to show that it had been decided not to ask the sanction of the Commissioner and that the Act required their doing so. At this the president seems to have got offended and to have given the managing committee to understand that they are bound to obey the orders of the general body whether they be legal or illegal, and that if they persisted in not paying the gratuity and honorarium to Mr. Lee he would supplant them by another managing committee of his own choice. The rate-payers consider the resolution of the municipal corporation as illegal and have sent it a notice asking it to cancel its resolution or to pay the money at the personal risk and responsibility of its members.

47. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 26th June, says:—The Hyderabad Municipality has distinguished itself by sanctioning the payment of a large sum of money as an honorarium to a servant who is declared to be certainly not deserving of such a favour. We are not unwilling to take advantage of the experience and technical and other knowledge of Collectors. But we may just mention that the way in which advice is very often tendered is objectionable. These high officials naturally get into the habit of commanding others. If they meet with opposition their back is set up and they try oftentimes to carry their point somehow or other. In the mofussil the people have great reason to fear the Collector, for to them he is the embodiment of all authority. When the Collector's wishes are known they are respected just as if they were commands. The Collectors very often find this convenient, for in this way they can freely force the people to accept their hobbies. The action of the municipal commissioners of Hyderabad exemplifies this. We are glad, therefore, to see that there are people in that city who can raise a protest against such

conduct. [The *Suryodayá* (64), in its issue of the 27th June, says that the Hyderabad Municipality is committing a great mistake in giving away Rs. 7,500 as an honorarium to its retiring secretary, and that everyone will consider it as an act of oppression practised on the rate-payers by the municipality.]

Notice served on the municipality of Hyderabad by the local rate-payers.

48. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 22nd June, publishes the following translation of the notice served on the municipality of Hyderabad by the rate-payers: To the President and the Municipal Commissioners of the municipality of Hyderabad. We, the undersigned rate-payers, have come to know that you have passed a resolution to award a gratuity equal to a twelvemonth's salary and an honorarium of Rs. 7,500 to Mr. Charles Lee, the late secretary and engineer, on his retirement from service. This resolution which you have passed is illegal, because in the Municipal Act it is nowhere mentioned that an honorarium should be given to a municipal servant on his retirement from service. There is mention of three things only: 1st, he may be granted pension, or 2nd, gratuity, or 3rd, compassionate allowance. But an honorariam cannot be included in any of these allowances. Before a pension, gratuity or compassionate allowance is given to any one, there must be rules framed to that effect and sanctioned by the Commissioner in Sind. In the absence of such rules you have no right to give away any sum of money to Mr. Lee. This is not one of the purposes to which the funds of the municipality should be applied. Notice is therefore given to you to reconsider your resolution and cancel it. If you do not do so but pay the money, you will be held personally liable for it and you will be dealt with according to law.

49. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 22nd June, says:—If the notice served on the Hyderabad Municipality is largely signed, we must congratulate Hyderabad upon its possessing a body of intelligent rate-payers who know how to defend their rights and to guard their money. We can understand an official body carrying things with a high hand, but it is intolerable that an institution which is the direct outcome of public opinion should act in defiance of public opinion. The stultification of the Hyderabad Municipality is now complete. The commissioners, or those who were so liberal towards the retiring secretary with the rate-payers' money, have been publicly censured by their constituents and must be feeling very small. The next thing should be to form a rate-payers' association to remind the commissioners occasionally that what may please the high and mighty president may not always please the rate-payers, especially when it is intended to waste their money. If the Karáchi Municipality is resolved to throw away a lákh of rupees on a road which is not wanted at present and which cannot benefit more than two dozen people, even if it benefit them, it is high time that a rate-payers' association were formed in this city. The Karáchi Municipality sometimes shows a disposition to forget that in the administration of funds the cardinal maxim of such a body should be to spend money in schemes which may best benefit the largest number of people.

Complaint against the municipality at Máhim in the Thána District.

50. The *Suryodayá* (64), in its issue of the 27th June, publishes a complaint against the Máhim Municipality for hiring two houses belonging to its members, one for the library and municipal office and the other for the dispensary, against the existing rules in the matter, for having five of its members belonging to the family of the Dándekars and for removing the dispensary to an unhealthy locality, and requests Mr. Keyser, the District Collector, and Mr. Gray, the president of the municipality, to pay attention to this complaint.

Part V.—*Native States.*

The husband of the Begam of Bhopál and the British Government.

51. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (18) of the 22nd June learns that the husband of the Begam of Bhopál has been banished by the British Government on account of his alleged connection with the Mehdi of Egypt, and says that the suspicion entertained by Government is groundless inasmuch

as the Native Princes of the present time do not possess even a hundredth part of the spirit and patriotism that once distinguished the Tiger of Mysore, who had correspondence with the French Commander Napolean Bonaparte on the subject of driving away the English out of India.

A defence of the Navánagar State from the complaints made against it by some newspapers.

52. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108), in its issue of the 26th June, says from what it has learnt from a reliable source that the complaints made in the *Bombay Gazette* and several Native newspapers against the Jámnagar State are much exaggerated by parties inimical to the officials of that State. It must be admitted, observes the *Kaiser*, that outlawry prevails in the State, but this is no uncommon occurrence in Káthiáwár. Remedial measures have already been taken to suppress it. Moreover, the complaint regarding the Jám and his officials being partial to the Mahomedans and allowing them to molest the Hindus is groundless. The Mahomedans who committed a riot during the last Moharram have been duly punished. It is the Hindus who have failed to have certain cases decided in their own way who have now raised a cry against the State officials. [The *Rást Goftár* (120) of the same date is assured that many of the complaints made against the State are false and prompted by malice.]

Complaint against the Thákor of Mánsa.

53. The *Praja Mat* (118), in its issue of the 25th June, says :—The Thákor of Mánsa is said to be to blame in the dispute between him and his subjects. He does not appear to have carried out the arrangement arrived at by the deceased Thákor with a former Political Agent that when new taxes are proposed they should be imposed with the advice of a committee of six men appointed for the purpose. The failure on the part of the Thákor to comply with this arrangement has given rise to the present dispute with his subjects. It is to be hoped that the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay will do justice to the people of Mánsa.

Complaint against the Kárbhári of Vánkáner.

54. The *Nyáyadarshak* (115), in its issue of the 27th June, states that the disagreement between the Ráni of Vánkáner and the State Kárbhári is increasing, that as the latter is not very competent people who surround him succeed in having their own way, that there are no competent men in the employ of the State, and that it is said that his advisers will cause sorrow to him.

G. M. SA'THE',

Acting Reporter on the Native Press

New Secretariat, Bombay,

Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,

8th July 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 2nd July 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Abkári: Disappointment with the new — resolution of the Bombay Government 6
Anglo-Indians: The — and the life they lead in India 4
Corruption amongst Government servants:
A request to Government to pay attention to the general complaint that village and sub-registrars in the Bombay Presidency receive bribes 7
Corruption in the Pálanpur Political Superintendency and a suggestion to Government to appoint a commission of inquiry ... 7
Tyranny and — and the desirability of their exposure 7
Dhulip Sing: Observations regarding Dhulip Sing's going over to Russia:
The *Chandánshu* 4
The *Satyá Sudha* 4
Hospitals: The Jubilee Dispensary for Women at Ahmedabad and the action of Mr. Reid, the Collector 8
Judicial matters: An innovation introduced by Mr. Crawley-Boevey in the system of granting summonses and warrants and his praises as a Magistrate 8
Licenses for possessing gunpowder: Disapproval of the change by Mr. Lee-Warner, District Magistrate of Poona, in the rules for obtaining — 8
Natives of India:
The British Government and the — 4
The charge of disloyalty against the — and its refutation ... 4
Police:
Alleged poisoning of the Pársi manager of the travellers' bungalow at Násik and a request to the local — 9
Comments on the Bombay — 9
Gambling and thefts in Karáchi and the local — 10
The Bombay — and the comments made upon them by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, in a test case prosecuted by Police Superintendent Brewin 9
Public addresses to Government servants: Disapproval of the strict enforcement of the Government order regarding —
The *Jagad-hitechchhu* 6
The *Vrittasár* 6
Public honours: Approval of the honour done to Mr. Crawford by Her Majesty the Queen 5
Public service:
Praises of Mr. Keyser, the Collector of Thána 8
Request to Government to take severe notice of the conduct of a Magistrate in Berár 10
The desirability of the City Magistrate of Karáchi retiring from Government service 8
Queen's Jubilee:
A dinner in commemoration of the — 6
A laudable Jubilee gift by Mr. Bhimráo Rámráo, an Inámdár of Belgaum, to the ryots of his inám villages 5
Comments on an alleged letter from the Government of India to the Bombay Municipality in the matter of the Imperial Institute Fund:
The *Dnyán Prakásh* 6
The *Havyak Subodh* 6
The Jubilee celebration in London and the want of a concession to India:
The *Din Bandhu* 5
The *Kalpataru* 5
The *Subodh Patrika* 5
The *Kesari* 5

Page.

PART II.—*Legislation*—

City of Bombay Municipal Bill, 1887: The — and the proposal for conferring greater powers of action on the Municipal Commissioner:
The *Havyak Subodh* 13
The *Indian Spectator* 13
Restitution of conjugal rights among the Hindus: Observations on the proposed change in the law regarding the —
The *Dnyán Prakásh* 11
The *Indu Prakásh* 12
The *Mahrátta* 11
The *Native Opinion* 10
The *Shri Shiváji* 11
The *Sind Times* 12
The *Subodh Patrika* 10

PART III.—*Education*—

Deccan Education Society:
Approval of the action of the — in refusing to take into their hands the management of the Deccan College, Poona 14
Refutation of the charges brought against the life-members, as a body, of the —, Poona, by a writer in the *Bombay Gazette* ... 15
Educational policy of Government: Disapproval of the changed — ... 14
Free-studentships: Disapproval of the abolition of — in Government schools 15
Primary education: The present state of — and the necessity for a compulsory education Act 14

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay: The — Municipality and the construction of private markets and milch-cattle stables in the town 15
Máhim: Complaint against the municipality at — in the Thána District. 17
Hyderabad, Sind:
Difference of opinion between the managing committee of the municipality at — and the president, Dr. Pollen, on the subject of the payment of gratuity to the municipal secretary, Mr. Charles Lee:
The *Sind Times* 16
The *Mahrátta* 16
Notice served on the municipality of — by the local rate-payers ... 17

PART V.—*Native States*—

Bhopál: The husband of the Begam of — and the British Government... 17
Mánsa: Complaint against the Thákor of — 18
Navánagar: A defence of the — State from the complaints made against it by some newspapers 18
Vánkáner: Complaint against the Kárbhári of — 18

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 2ND JULY 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Early introduction of a new judicial system in Berár advocated.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (1) of the 22nd June is surprised to see that the system of judicial administration in Berár has not yet been revised though the matter has been under the consideration of Government for the last 7 or 8 years, and requests the present Resident, Mr. Cordery, to introduce a reformed system as early as possible after calmly considering every detail of the administration and after inviting suggestions from the Berár Sárvajanik Sabha.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
8th July 1887.

CON 213

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 28 of 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 9th July 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*14	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*20	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
21	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
*22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
*37	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
39	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles n Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
52	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
56	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
57	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
58	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*60	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
61	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
*62	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
64	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
*65	„ Svadesh Bandhu...	Chikodi	Do.	100
66	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
67	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*68	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
*71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
73	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*74	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*75	The Duyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	150
76	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
77	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
78	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
79	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
81	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
82	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
83	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
84	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
85	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
86	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
87	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
88	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
89	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
90	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
*91	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
92	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
93	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
94	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
95	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
96	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
97	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
98	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
99	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
100	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
101	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
102	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
103	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
*104	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly... ...	200
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,027
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*110	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
111	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
112	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
113	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
114	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
116	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
117	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
118	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
119	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
120	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
*121	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
123	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
125	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
126	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
127	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
128	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
129	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
130	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
*131	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
132	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
133	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
134	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
135	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
*136	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
138	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
139	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
*140	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
141	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
142	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
143	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
*144	„ Ketaki	Belgaum	Do.	150
*145	„ Nibandh Málike	Dhárwár	Monthly	200
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
147	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
148	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
149	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ARABIC.			
*150	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
151	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
152	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
153	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
*154	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
155	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ā) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The Amir of Afghánistán and the British Government.

1. The *Kannadă Suvarte* (141), in its issue of the 1st July, says :—Whenever the British Government, for political or other reasons, intends annexing or invading a weak neighbouring State, it has been its game to prepare the public mind by describing the ruler thereof either as a monster of tyranny or as an imbecile. The game has been very successfully carried out recently in the cases of Zululand and Burmah. Afghánistán has been of late an eyesore to the English, and the Amir's so-called leaning towards Russia and the present rebellion in Afghánistán are causing very grave apprehensions as regards the British interests in India. The English papers have therefore very loyally come forward and have commenced styling Abdul Rahman a blood-thirsty and voracious tyrant. Abdul Rahman is, as far as we know, universally acknowledged to be a well-informed and intelligent ruler, but the English entertain grave suspicions about his loyalty to them. The present unsettled and rebellious state of Afghánistán is too golden an opportunity to be lost, but the presence of the Russians in its vicinity has greatly disconcerted the British politicians of the day and the Afghán question is becoming daily more and more complicated. England, being just now unprepared for a war with Russia, has been trying to put off the evil day by negotiations. We read that England is trying to settle the Afghán question by proposing a partition of the country between herself and Russia. If at this critical time instead of assisting an ally England were to enter into such a negotiation with a foreign power, it would be a great stain on the honour and integrity of the British nation and would cause much distrust among its allies and the loyal Native princes. We therefore hope that in the interests of the British Empire in India, and out of regard for her past traditions, England will try and gain the confidence of the Amir instead of making him a prey to her political intrigues. Such a step will establish the confidence of the Indian princes and of the people at large who are now eagerly watching the progress of events in Afghánistán.

Englishmen in India and their morality.

2. The *Arunodayă* (13), in its issue of the 3rd July, says : —Those people who according to history were barbarous and lived like beasts when India was the only highly civilized country in the world now call the people of India barbarous and beastly. This is evidently the outcome of the people of India being in a state of subjection. Those who in by-gone days handed over the administration of India to foreigners on the ground of the Native rulers being incompetent committed a great mistake indeed. It would have been better if they had buried or thrown the incompetent rulers into the sea and taken the government of the country into their own hands. But what is past is past, and there is no help for it now. When India is proverbially known to be the home of morality these foreigners are giving insult to the country by saying that it is an abode of immorality. They say that it is very unfortunate that Englishmen should be compelled to go and live in such a den of immorality and that the possession of India causes more of regret than delight. This allegation can be replied to in short, but it being crafty and interested the reply to it is not listened to. Our reply is that if the English people value morality higher than wealth, they had better at once bid good bye, as they profess to have an intention of doing some time or other, to the country instead of delaying it to the detriment of their morality. If they are, however, unwilling to do so out of anxiety for the good government of India, they can leave behind a representative form of government. If they depart after making such arrangements they will highly oblige the Natives and make a name in the world. If, however, through greediness they are unwilling to do so, their complaint on the score of morality must be considered to be false and interested, and on the judgment-day they will have to account for their taunting the natives of India in this manner when the latter have of their own accord put their necks into their hands.

3. The *Jagad-hitechchhu* (34), in its issue of the 2nd July publishes some verses contributed to it by a correspondent from Kumbhakonum, which contain praises of Her Majesty the Queen and her reign and a prayer to the Almighty to give her long life.

The praises of Her Majesty Queen Victoria and her reign.

4. The *Jáme Jamshed* (105), in its issue of the 5th July, says that the Bombay public is glad at the speech made by Her Majesty the Queen while accepting the Jubilee Address from this city. The educated natives of India regard, observes the *Jáme*, the Royal Proclamation of 1858 as their Magna Charta and the expression of Her Majesty's earnest desire to maintain unswervingly the principles laid down in it will gladden them the more, for some Anglo-Indians have declared that the Proclamation was a mere political document and should remain unnoticed. The noble words of Her Majesty will assure the people of India of the British Government and the Sovereign remaining true to their promises. But if sometimes the administration of India be not conducted on these noble principles, the fault lies with the servants of Government and not with the British rule. Much of what was stated in this famous Proclamation of 1858 for the advancement of the people of India has been accomplished, and the people should now show themselves worthy of what remains to be granted under that Proclamation and should politely ask for it. The natives of India at present residing in England have in their Jubilee Address to Her Majesty the Queen politely asked for fresh concessions to their countrymen. Her Majesty cannot directly interfere in the management of India, but if she were to get a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the administration of India appointed she would lay the people under deep obligation. The result of the deliberations of the Finance Committee appointed by the Government of India has not been satisfactory and that of the Public Service Commission nominated by the same Government is not hopeful; hence what is needed is a Royal Commission of Inquiry. [The *Satyavakta* (124) of the 8th July expresses similar sentiments. The *Bombay Samáchár* (86) of the 5th July expresses satisfaction at the reply given by Her Majesty the Queen to the Bombay address, and adds that the Natives will greatly thank Her Majesty for saying a few words sincerely in their favour at a juncture when Anglo-Indians are trying to disregard the Proclamation.]

The reply given by Her Majesty the Queen to the Bombay Jubilee Address presented by Captain Morland and a request to Her Majesty to have a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the administration of India appointed.

5. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 3rd July, says:—We regret to have to record the death of Sir Barrow Herbert Ellis, which took place in London on the 20th ultimo. We have lost in him a true friend and Government a sincere adviser. We offer our sincere condolence to his relatives. Let them submit patiently to the calamity which has befallen them. Such noble-minded Englishmen are few and far between, at least in India, and we therefore deeply feel the loss of Sir Barrow Ellis. May his soul rest in peace! [Several papers of the week express similar sentiments.]

Regret at the death of Sir Barrow Herbert Ellis.

6. The *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 5th July, says:—The Government of India should at once order an open inquiry into the charges brought against Mr. Beames, a Bengal Civilian, by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* newspaper. If they listen to the unsound reasoning made use of by the *Englishman* newspaper they will create suspicion and ill-feeling in the mind of the public. It is quite immaterial whether Mr. Beames is found guilty or not, but in order to avoid all blame in the matter and to preserve the honour of British justice Government should thoroughly inquire into the matter. The impression on the minds of the people is that Government have ignored the charges brought against Mr. Beames simply because he is a European, and that if there had been a Native in his place he would have been totally ruined long ago. To allow such an impression to remain is certainly ruinous

Necessity for instituting a public inquiry into the charges brought against Mr. Beames, a Bengal Civilian, by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* newspaper.

to the interests of Government. Though the non-interference of Government in this case may be approved of by a handful of English and Native high officials, the public at large will never commend it.

The Public Service Commission and the policy of Government.

7. The *Hitechchhu* (77) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 7th July, refers to the question asked by Mr. H. S. King in the House of Commons on the 10th June last about the Public Service Commission appointed by the Government of India and the reply given to it by Sir John Gorst, Under Secretary of State for India, to the effect that the statement that the Natives will be freely appointed to high posts after the Commission has submitted its report is groundless, and observes that it appears from this reply that the Public Service Commission is either a farce or that it was nominated with the object of curtailing the privileges enjoyed by the people of India. The paper regrets that the policy of Government should not be actuated by good motives, and adds that God is the only helper of India when selfish Englishmen act with hypocrisy towards these loyal people. [The *Prajáhit Patrá* (117) of the 6th July disapproves of the reply given by Sir John Gorst and advises the Natives to take proper measures in the matter without delay.]

The Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission in Bombay and the omission of a representative of the Pársi community on it.

8. The *Jáme Jamshed* (105), in its issue of the 4th July, complains of what it calls injustice done intentionally to such an important community as that of the Pársis by Government not nominating a Pársi gentleman on the Public Service Sub-Committee when they have appointed Mr. Fernandez as a representative of the Eurasian community on the Sub-Committee, and remarks that Lord Dufferin has thereby caused much pain to the Pársis and that the latter will agitate for their rights in the same way as the Eurasians have been doing for the last 3 or 4 years. [The *Suryá Prakásh* (79) makes the same complaint in its issue of the 9th July.]

The costly European element in the Forest Department and a suggestion to the Public Service Commission.

9. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 3rd July, writes:—The large number of Europeans in the public service of India is due to several causes, the principal ones of which are three—the system of admissions into the service is faulty; the scale of salaries is mischievously high; and those in service have kept themselves culpably silent. In the Forest Department the superior appointments are those of the Conservators, Deputy Conservators, Assistant Conservators, and Sub-Assistant Conservators. There are 3 Conservators, 16 Deputies, 10 Assistants, and 13 Sub-Assistants. One Conservator and one Sub-Assistant belong to Sind. The Sub-Assistant Conservator's salary varies from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 a month and he gets travelling allowance at Rs. 60 in addition. In this department Natives have not risen above this grade. The one Native who shines as a solitary officer drawing between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 a year is Mr. Framji Rustomji Desái in Sind. He has risen to the grade of a Deputy Conservator because he came to the department as a trained officer. From a perusal of the rules that regulate promotion in the grades of this department, it will appear that the Assistant Conservatorship is fixed to be the pedestal from which the graded forest officer should rise. Examinations for these posts are held in England under rules passed by the Secretary of State for India. Aspirants to these posts thus labour under the same difficulties as those who wish to enter the Civil Service. To afford facilities to Natives to rise up to the higher grades, however, a door was opened in the year 1879 by the circular instructions of Lord Cranbrooke. These circular orders provided that no person other than a native of India should thereafter be appointed to any office carrying a salary of Rs. 200 a month or upwards without the previous sanction in each case of the Governor-General in Council. But to this was added a saving clause, viz., unless the person appointed belonged either to the Covenanted Civil Service, or to the Staff Corps, or was originally nominated by the Secretary of State or the Government of India after examination to certain

departments, amongst which the Forest Department was included. The practical effect of the saving clause was that the employés of the Forest Department remained in the position in which they were before the date of the instructions, and the number of private patronage appointments at the disposal of the Government of Bombay increased, so much so that in 1879 out of about 352 unreserved appointments there were as many as 272 appointments in the patronage of Government. It must not be supposed that there is even the slightest intention of reflecting upon the abilities of those who have entered the department by this new door. It must be admitted that many of them have turned out well and distinguished themselves in the service. But the point we should like to direct attention to is that merit and patronage being antagonistic principles are destructive of each other. If what the real interests of the department want is proved merit and capacity, and if the principle of open competition has been accepted as the best means suited to the requirements of the service, why can patronage be not given up altogether? From the history of the services of the occupants of these fat posts we find there are not even a dozen who entered the service by the door of merit. They come or are shoved in by the back door. The bar of the Commission would be the best place, we think, to examine the claims of those who entered the Forest Department during the last eight years, and we therefore do not examine the nominal roll here. Suffice it to say that there is a little too much of jobbery here. We should have been less severe in our remarks on this condemnable system if the evil had been confined to appointments. The system frustrates the policy of economy, raises the cost of working the departments and diminishes their efficiency. With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India the Imperial Government issued their Resolution No. 157 of 3rd March 1884, sanctioning the reorganization of the superior establishment of the Forest Department. Thus the cost of supervision was materially increased and it was the European agency that profited by the arrangement.

Disapproval of the evidence of Mr. Bádsháh, Post-Master General, N.-W. Provinces, before the Public Service Sub-Committee.

10. Several papers of the week entirely disapprove of the evidence of Mr. Bádsháh, Post-Master General, North-West Provinces, before the Public Service Sub-Committee. The *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 4th July considers that it was only to please his superiors that Mr. Bádsháh deposed against the Natives.

The bestowal of the title of K.G.C.I.E. on His Excellency Lord Reay and the congratulatory address presented to His Excellency by the Mahomedans of Bombay and Poona.

11. The *Satyavakta* (124), in its issue of the 8th July, in noticing the congratulatory address presented at Poona by the Mahomedans of Bombay and Poona to His Excellency Lord Reay on his being made a K.G.C.I.E. on the Jubilee-day, says that the public is glad at the honour done to His Excellency. But the acceptance of the address by Lord Reay contravenes, remarks the paper, the Government order regarding public addresses to Government officers. It would have been better if His Excellency had not accepted it, for when other communities and towns and cities learn of it they will also come forward to present addresses to him. Such a course will be wearisome to His Excellency and the replies to them will take up much of his valuable time. Lord Reay is popular in this presidency and his departure from these shores will be the proper time for presenting addresses to him. If, however, the Native public be hasty and now move in the matter, the best course for His Excellency Lord Reay would be to decline to receive them with thanks. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (86) expresses similar sentiments in its issue of the 5th July.]

The Finance Committee and the abolition of the post of the Sindhi Translator to Government recommended.

12. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 3rd July, says:—About two years ago we commented upon the sinecure of the Sindi Translatorship enjoyed by the Assistant Commissioner in Sind. But then no one had any desire to see into sinecures. The British Government is after all very much like the Deccan ryot. In prosperous days it pampers the services, just as our friend the *Kunbi* pampers his

little family and his caste folk with feasts on the marriage day of his baby boy or baby girl in good harvest time. And when bad days come, as come they inevitably must, the Government, like the *Kunbi*, tries to raise the wind by loans from the great Márwádis and Mahájans of England, and like the *Kunbi* again, does away with many useless items of expenditure along (unfortunately) with some useful ones. Alternately to pamper and to starve the services appears to us a policy (if it can be called a policy at all) no better than the Deccan ryot's proverbial improvidence. The Sindhi Translator used to get and still gets Rs. 250 a month for signing translations made by his assistants. The Sindhi Translator is generally a gentleman who can only speak broken Sindhi, and he is selected for the post, not because he knows Sindhi well, but because he knows English, his mother-tongue, better than his assistants. Government evidently cannot find a single Sindhi in the province who knows both Sindhi and English well enough to be an efficient translator. Now this, if true, proves conclusively that Sind is a most backward province and a most neglected one. In the sister province of the Panjáb men have actually been found competent to serve as District Judges and even Chief Court Judges. The Panjáb was acquired in 1849 and Sind in 1843. And yet in Sind education has made so little progress that Government apparently can only get its translations done by appointing a Sindhi scholar who is not an English scholar and an English scholar who is not a Sindhi scholar. Lord Reay, however, when in Sind *poohpoohed* the idea that Sind was at all backward in education. We have a gentleman from Sind in our Legislative Council, and Sind can boast of at least half-a-dozen LL.B.'s and more than a dozen graduates. Education, however, is not the monopoly of University men. The able Sindhi member of the Legislative Council is not a University man, and like him there are, we dare say, at least some self-educated, self-made men in the province who can beat even the graduates in their knowledge of English. Why is it then that none of the graduates and none of these self-educated men has ever been appointed Sindhi Translator? Considering that Government cannot yet make up its mind to advertize in the Sindhi intellectual market for a head containing sound knowledge of both English and Sindhi, we are rather surprised to find that they have had actually the good sense to appoint a Sindhi to the post of Educational Translator. The Educational Translator gets, we believe, Rs. 210 a month; the Sindhi Translator gets Rs. 40 more. The Educational Translator has no assistant translators as he is not a mere signing machine while the Sindhi Translator has a costly establishment. The Educational Translator has a thorough knowledge of Sindhi and English—the Sindhi Translator can hardly speak half-a-dozen sentences of Sindhi correctly. It has, however, hardly occurred to anyone, except perhaps to the Finance Committee, that the Sindhi Translator is an ornamental officer and that the ornament is not worth paying for. Let us hope that this sinecure has not escaped the lynx eyes of the Finance Committee. Let us hope that its days are numbered. Let us hope that no more *bátta* bills will ever be drawn by ambulatory assistant translators, and that notwithstanding such reduction of expenditure the translations will continue to be done as well as before, if not better. We suggest that a competent Native be appointed to the post; or, if Government cannot at present afford to keep two translators, that the two offices be amalgamated.

13. The *Dnyánodayá* (7), in its issue of the 7th July, says:—A few months ago we heard a Native Chief remark that he would gladly give up all his revenue from the ábkári department for the sake of securing sobriety among his people. So far as we could gather, the difficulty in his doing so was owing to the rules of the Indian Government. We should like to know what the rules of the Government are regarding the working of the ábkári laws in Native States. Is it possible that the Government is forcing Native States to allow the unlimited sale of intoxicating drinks against their will? We hope some friend of temperance cognizant of facts will enlighten the public on this question.

The ábkári laws in Native States and the British Government.

14. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issue of the 6th July, complains of the hardship to which the Inámdárs are subjected by Government by issuing new regulations from time to time with respect to their inám lands, refers to the provisions in the Land Revenue Code, Act No. V of 1879, prohibiting Inámdárs from collecting the revenue of their lands in person on penalty of a fine equal to three times the amount collected, and empowering the village pátils and kulkarnis to do the work, and says:—The pátils and kulkarnis do not take so much pains to collect the revenue from inám lands in time as they do in *khálsa* (Government) villages. For if they fail to collect revenue in Government villages at stated periods they are sure to incur the displeasure of the higher authorities. In inám villages they try to collect only as much revenue as is sufficient to cover the local fund cess, the Government dues (*judi* of five annas in the rupee) and the remuneration due to themselves for the work of collection. When they are, however, in possession of the revenue they do not remit it at once to the Inámdárs but delay its payment. His Excellency Lord Reay is therefore requested to issue strict orders to village officers to the effect that they should collect land revenue in inám villages in time, that on their failing to do so they will be paid no remuneration and will be dismissed if they are found guilty of neglecting these orders, and that they should remit their collections at once to the Inámdárs without spending a single pie without orders in writing to that effect.

Grievances of the Inámdárs and a request to Lord Reay to redress them.

15. The *Jagadádarsh* (33), in its issue of the 3rd July, says:—The post of the Chief Secretary to Government is a very important one, and one who is clever, just, far-sighted, experienced, liberal-minded and who does not entertain hatred for Natives should be appointed to it. The appointments of Sir W. Wedderburn and Mr. Naylor have given general satisfaction. A similar man should be selected to act for Mr. Naylor, Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay. It is rumoured that Mr. Lee-Warner is to be appointed to act for Mr. Naylor. We think it would be better to have a man of a calmer temperament. [The *Shubh Suchak* (63), in its issue of the 1st July, while writing on the same subject, says that Mr. Lee-Warner, a hater of the Bráhmans, is a very fortunate man and that somehow or other he gets a chance of acting in a high post.]

Suggestions to the Bombay Government regarding the acting appointment of their Chief Secretary.

16. The *Kannadá Suvarte* (141), in its issue of the 1st July, says:—Owing to the transfer of the head-quarters of the Collectorate from Kaládgi to Bijápur, Government have converted some of the beautiful ancient buildings and mosques at the latter place into public offices and places of residence. The Chini Mahál, Anand Mahál, Gagan Mahál, and Mecca and Bijápur mosques, memorials of the past glory of the Adil Sháhi dynasty, have been ruthlessly handled by the Public Works Department, which it seems is trying to do away with everything that is antique and to give these ancient buildings a modern appearance. It seems to us incredible that the great English nation should, in order to save a few hundred rupees, sacrifice these splendid buildings, the memorials of ancient glory and ancient art. We should rather think that it is the paramount duty of Government to preserve these buildings, and we earnestly hope that Mr. Beck's letter will attract the notice of the Government of India and stop the local Government from meddling with these ancient buildings any more and let these monuments, as hitherto, attract hundreds of travellers from all parts of the world.

Disfigurement of the beautiful ancient buildings in Bijápur by the Public Works Department disapproved.

17. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (25), in its issue of the 7th July, says:—Government should supply all the newspapers with a copy of the reports on Native Papers submitted to them by the Reporter on the Native Press. The supply may be either *gratis* or on payment of a price. From these reports they will know whether a certain

A request for the supply of the weekly reports on Native Papers to all the newspapers.

complaint was or was not brought to the notice of Government or whether it was not inquired into by Government, and will thereby be enabled to save the trouble of repeating the same complaints over and over again.

The vakils of the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay and the advocacy of their admission to plead on the Original Side.

18. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 3rd July, says:—The pleaders of the Calcutta High Court have taken advantage of the presence of an independent Chief Justice like Sir Comer Patheram on the bench and have sent in an application asking His Lordship to frame new rules whereby they may be enabled to practise on the Original Side of the Calcutta High Court. This is a step in the right direction and we congratulate them heartily for having taken it. They have opened a very important question and we hope that every attention will be paid to their prayer, and that it will be considered without giving any thought to vested interests and with an unbiassed mind. We have all along been of opinion that the rules by which the pleaders of the Calcutta and Bombay High Courts are precluded from practising on the Original Side are unjust. We are at a loss to understand why those who are able and competent to practise on the Appellate Side and in all the courts subordinate thereto should not be able and competent to do the same on the Original Side only, notwithstanding the fact that the business transacted there is, except in its Admiralty jurisdiction, exactly similar to that done in the courts of our Subordinate Judges, where an inferior class of practitioners has satisfied the needs of the suitors and assisted efficiently the administration of justice. Moreover this exclusion of the High Court pleaders does not obtain in the Madras High Court. So far as we are aware, there is no Original Side to the Allahabad High Court similar to that in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. Therefore the question cannot arise there. From this it follows that the rules are not uniform in the various High Courts. We put it therefore to the makers and the defenders of the existing rules in Calcutta and Bombay to say whether the High Court pleaders of Calcutta and Bombay are in any respect inferior to those of Madras. The 14th rule of the Bombay High Court tells us that a vakil may in the circumstances laid down therein be permitted to appear and plead in an appeal from the Original Side. Then we ask why may he not do the same in the court of first instance? Will anybody enlighten us on the point? How such inconsistencies stand in the records of our highest tribunal and how they are tolerated by its luminaries, we, laymen, are at a loss to understand. We hope our High Court will be more consistent. Then again, as an effect of the rules, no option is left to the suitors on the Original Side to choose their mouthpieces according to the gravity of their cause, their means and predilections. If anybody wishes to engage any of the vakils for him he cannot do so. What we contend for is that all the three classes of practitioners should be allowed free scope on the Original Side, the selection from amongst them being left wholly to the suitors. If a suitor considers that a vakil will satisfy his requirements he should be free to engage him. No suitor is likely to allow his cause to suffer in any way. He is shrewd enough to know who will satisfy his requirements. For instance, on the Appellate Side where the vakils practise, barristers are engaged on numerous occasions by the suitors in important cases. They will do the same if necessary on the Original Side. There should be no arbitrary rules in their way, and also in the way of the vakils. As regards efficiency, many of the pleaders on the Appellate Side are quite able, as is seen every day, to hold their own against barristers. On all these grounds and many more which we hope to urge on some other occasion, the present rules require to be revised in the light of allowing the vakils to appear on the Original Side, and we urge our Vakils' Association to move in the matter without any loss of time.

Appointment of an Honorary Magistrate at Ratnágiri.

19. The *Satyá Shodhak* (59), in its issue of the 3rd July, requests Mr. Todd, 1st Assistant Collector, Ratnágiri, to recommend to Government the appointment of an Honorary Magistrate at Ratnágiri, and observes that Ráo Bahádur Phadke, President of the Ratnágiri Municipality, should be appointed one, as he is in every respect qualified for the honour.

20. In its local columns, the *Hitechchhu* (77) of Ahmedabad of the 7th July complains of a labourer named Bhávsár Guláb Lakhmichand, residing in the suburb of Saraspur, being assessed at Rs. 10 for the income-tax and his utensils and clothes of the value of about Rs. 5 being attached for his failure to pay the tax, and observes that he is unjustly taxed, for he earns only about Rs. 60 per annum. It asks, when he has no money to have his broken copper pots repaired, where he is to pay the tax from.

The assessment of the income-tax at Ahmedabad.

21. The *Broach Mitrá* (87), in its issue of the 6th July, complains of one Ranchhod Kalán, a tailor at Broach, having been served with a summons by the local income-tax collector on the 27th June last at 12 noon to attend his office on that day at 11 A.M. when his appeal against the sum at which his income was assessed was to be heard, and says that when he went to the collector's office soon after the receipt of the summons, he was informed that his appeal had been rejected as his imcome was justly assessed to pay a tax of Rs. 10. The paper adds that the monthly income of the tailor averages at the most from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25, and that he is about to petition the Commissioner, N. D., in the matter.

Complaint against the income-tax collector, Broach.

22. The *Jáme Jamshed* (105), in its issue of the 7th July, refers to the suicide committed by a Márwádi hawker named Kapurchand Válji owing to loss of money in the speculation on rain in Bombay, dwells on the necessity for stopping this vicious practice, and states that though the building at Mumbádevi in which speculation is carried on is valued at about Rs. 12,000, the rent realized for the four months of the monsoon is Rs. 4,000, that this fact shows the extent of the "business" there carried on, and that Government should speedily stop this speculation which is a disgrace to the city. [Several other papers of the week make the same request to Government.]

Necessity for stopping the speculation in rain in Bombay.

23. The *Gujaráti* (101), in its issue of the 3rd July, refers to the Ahmedabad Mandir Case, is glad that Vrajráyji Mahárâj has seen the necessity for attending to the comfort of the worshippers who flock to the temple at Ahmedabad, and says that the Bombay police ought to interfere and prevent accidents which are likely to occur in the Hindu Mahárájas' temples in this city owing to the great rush of worshippers during the coming month of Shráwan. The paper only wishes that the indiscriminate rush of male and female worshippers in these *mandirs* should be stopped by having certain hours set apart for female worshippers. The *Gujaráti* hopes that the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will take up the matter.

Hindu Mahárájas' temples in Bombay and a suggestion to the local police.

24. The *Rewa Kántha Samáchár* (121), in its issue of the 3rd July, complains of the prevalence of thefts in Godhra and of some policemen being concerned in them, and remarks that it is not surprising that the police should fail to stop them as the policemen recently taken into service are bad characters of the Mahomedan class. (The same paper complains of the prevalence of thefts in Umreth and of the inability of the local police to trace a single one out of the numerous thefts committed during the last 3 years as stated by one of its correspondents, and observes that the people of Umreth are tired of this state of things and that the higher authorities ought speedily to take notice of it.)

Thefts in Godhra and Umreth and the police.

PART II.—*Legislation.*

25. The *Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha* (3), in its issue of April 1887 but received on the 6th July 1887, in reviewing the opinions obtained by the Government of India on the subject of infant marriages and enforced widowhood in India, observes:—The discussion of such

Observations in connection with infant marriages and enforced widowhood among the Hindus.

subjects as that of enforced widowhood by a responsible body like the one proposed by Bábu Sitákánt Mukarji, Deputy Magistrate, Dinagpore District,—and that too in a constitutional manner—will prove of great use in adapting from time to time the Hindu law to the varying requirements of the situation. Such a constituted board will also provide a recognized channel by which alone the Legislature, which is foreign in its character, can keep itself in touch with responsible popular opinion on the subject. In the absence of such a recognized institution all efforts at reform are apt to be spasmodic in their character, as they have hitherto been, and calculated to do in the long run more harm than good. Until the Indian Legislature becomes *thoroughly* representative in its character, there will always be legitimate ground for distrust of every attempt made by it to interfere with the autonomy of any Indian community, and with the autonomy of the Hindu community more especially,—a community the intellectual defenders and custodians of whose ancient traditions "have a hereditary instinct for self-preservation" in a far larger degree than that possessed by any other community. This undeniable fact affords another reason, if any were at all needed, why the Indian Legislative Councils must be enlarged on a really representative basis. And if our English friends *sincerely* wish to improve the status of Indian women, very little reflection ought to show to them that the only way in which the desired reform can be secured is the reconstitution of our Legislative Councils; for then and then only such changes as may be found necessary—and far be it from us to say that no change is necessary or will be found to be necessary hereafter—will be made in due course without any suspicion and distrust of legislative action by the State. Modern forces, if they are to be fully utilized in the interests of progress in social reform, must be utilized in a manner most approved by modern polity. We freely admit that the full consummation of even this political reform is a work of time. But it is a sheer illusion for any man, be he who he may, to contend that this reform must follow and not precede social reform generally, and the improvement in the social and civil status of Indian women particularly, whereas the history of almost every civilized country proves almost to demonstration that the best way to secure social reform is to secure cautious political reform in the first instance. If in the intermediate interval, however, a responsible body like the one suggested by Bábu Sitákánt Mukarji could be formed, it would very probably prove of great use in ensuring a steady and progressive advance of the community concerned, and in preventing new abuses from creeping into the social system of the Hindu community. We are inclined to think that this is the only method by which, if at all possible, the object in view can be attained. If the Pársi community, which has always shown a remarkable aptitude for adapting its manners and customs to the varying requirements of the situation, found it absolutely impossible in 1865 when the Pársi Marriage and Divorce Act was passed—*only a little more than twenty years since to abandon at the bidding of a few of its own leading members, supported by foreigners, the practice of early marriages which was not in any way sanctioned by its own sacred books or ancient usage but which was evidently borrowed from others,* and accordingly insisted upon the Legislature recognizing the same to the fullest extent, notwithstanding the mature opinion of one of its respected leaders, Mr. Mánekji Kharshedji, that the absolute abandonment of the said practice was essentially necessary in the interest of "those moral and social reforms" which the said community "more than *any other class* of the Native community" needed most urgently;—if such a community, we repeat, *so late as 1865* strenuously and successfully resisted the attempt then made to prohibit infant marriages by law, or even to render them voidable, is it really so very surprising after all that a community like the Hindus should *even in 1887* stoutly resist the attempt to coerce them into abandoning a practice *fully sanctioned by their own scriptures and ancient usage?* There is no precedent on record, so far as we are aware, justifying such a wanton and gratuitous interference by any legislature, whether native or foreign, with the deeply cherished marriage laws and customs of any nationality or community, even when the said customs, as in the case of the Pársi community, happened to be borrowed from others—still less when they, as in the case of the Hindu community, are admittedly indigenous. The writer of these "Observations" is not so deeply enamoured

of the Hindu marriage customs as to contend that they are all perfection and require no reform; on the contrary, he would gladly see his Hindu brethren gradually repudiate the objectionable parts of the said marriage customs in the first place, and resort to legislation afterwards, if necessary, for rendering a return to the old state of things impossible. When it is found expedient and practicable to legislate on this subject, it will be much better to absolutely prohibit by law marriages under a certain age-limit whatever that limit may be, than to prescribe by law the age of consent and to make marriages taking place before that period voidable at the discretion of the parties when they shall have attained the said age of consent. A proposal falling under the latter category was made by Mr. Justice Raymond West, suggesting 14 and 12 to be the age of consent for Hindu boys and girls respectively. Sir W. Hunter in his paper on "The Hindu Child Widow" has, however, very properly rejected the proposal as impracticable; and the reasons assigned by Sir W. Hunter for rejecting the proposal cannot but commend themselves to every right-thinking mind. Sir William says: "To the third scheme (*i.e.*, prescribing the age of consent) there is the additional objection that the adoption or renunciation of marriage by a girl of 12 or a boy of 14 *would either be a meaningless formality or a defiance of parental authority by children too young to judge wisely for themselves.*" The same objection holds good even if the age of consent were raised to 20 and 15 for boys and girls respectively, as recently recommended in a proposal which the London *Times*, without probably knowing what it meant, certified as "a modest and reasonable request," even though the age limits are obviously higher than those obtaining in England. The great importance attached by all Oriental communities to parental guidance and control in such matters may be inferred from the fact that even a consensual marriage by a Pársi boy of 20 with a girl of 15 *without the consent of parents or guardians on both sides* is under Section 3 of the Pársi Act invalid, even though such marriage between an English boy and English girl would admittedly be valid under the English law. It will be thus seen that the standpoint from which Oriental communities regard the marriage question differs in all material respects from that from which Englishmen view it; and foreign critics of the Hindu system would do well not to forget the fact that so long as the aforesaid standpoint retains all its vitality, no radical reform—and to prescribe the age of consent by law is a radical reform—is possible.

Observations on the proposed change in the law regarding the restitution of conjugal rights among the Hindus.

26. In an article headed "Proposed change in the law of the restitution of conjugal rights," the *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 3rd July, says:—The proposals of the Government of India in short consist in (1) abolishing altogether the punishment of imprisonment which the present Code of Civil Procedure provides alternatively, (2) some monetary punishment to be inflicted upon the recalcitrant party chiefly with a view to compensation, maintenance and provision for children, and (3) judicial separation of the parties to be obtained by a suit or divorce on the petition of the wife if the husband has been guilty of adultery. Regarding the proposal to abolish imprisonment, at first sight there is not much that is objectionable there. But when the recalcitrant party has no property, the decree will remain a dead letter. And we may say that as a rule Hindu wives have no property of their own, and that it is only in exceptional cases that they have any *stridhan*. So that when the husband applies for the execution of the decree, in cases between Hindus there will be no execution whatever, except perhaps a judicial separation which will be of no value either to the husband or to the wife. Nay, in such cases a defiant wife can safely disobey the decree, losing nothing thereby but on the contrary deriving possible benefits from her husband's property such as inheritance and maintenance. This is not what it ought to be. We are certainly not of opinion that penal provisions are of great use in securing conjugal fidelity or felicity. But then some sort of sanction seems to be necessary, and in the case of a person without any property imprisonment is the only sanction that can be awarded. The present provisions do not impose imprisonment in every case, as seems to be considered by many of the people who have meddled with this question. It provides it only alternatively, and such a provision is, we think, quite necessary to meet the case

we have indicated, especially taking into consideration the circumstances of the Hindu society. Nor are we singular in this opinion. The Honourable K. T. Telang, in his note published a little while ago, insists on imprisonment being not altogether abolished, and we especially refer to him as he is a member of the Rakhmábái Defence Committee. As for several others whose opinions are of great weight and who are not on that Committee we know that they think that imprisonment ought not altogether to be abolished. As regards the monetary proposals we have no objection to them, except that they become quite useless in the generality of Hindu cases when the wife disobeys the decree. Then comes the provision to which much objection will and ought to be taken, viz., that of divorce. On the one hand there is no provision securing divorce on the petition of a husband, while it is proposed that a wife may get a divorce if she proves adultery by the husband. Now it is rather awkward to examine a provision which may be only a loose expression of what is really going to be provided. If the intention is to allow the wife the privilege of obtaining a divorce if the husband disobeys the decree for restitution, it may be a little less objectionable provision than if it be intended to empower the disobedient wife also to get a divorce by proving adultery by the husband, although in each case, no doubt, the provision for a divorce will cause much discontent and dislike in the Hindu community. In this respect we think the provision goes further than the English law. In England the husband can get a divorce from his wife by proving her adultery, but the wife has to prove both adultery and cruelty by her husband for the same purpose, while according to the present proposals the wife will be able to get a divorce by proving only adultery. It may be asked why parties unwilling to have each other's company should not be allowed facilities to become independent of each other. But we answer the question by asking in our turn why so many restrictions are placed upon divorce in England and why temporary marriages are not allowed. The truth is that every person in society has to be governed by some principles, and even though these principles appear to operate harshly in individual cases they are to be observed for the sake of the general good. If need were we might cite authorities to show that the law should not allow divorce to be obtained very easily. But we do not think that to be necessary. Everybody acquainted with the subject knows that, and we are quite sure that if the Bombay Government had not been weak enough to be influenced by a mistaken sympathy for Rakhmábái and if the Government of India also had not shut its eyes to the real facts, we should never have witnessed the spectacle of an attempt to rashly interfere in our institutions. We hope that the opinions received from the referees, provided the choice is properly made, will show Government the mistake it contemplates committing. We have certainly no wish that Rakhmábái should go to prison. Whether she is to be punished in that manner or whether only her property is to be attached are questions which will be decided in a just manner by a competent tribunal, if unfortunately she persists in her defiant attitude.

27. In an article headed "The law regarding restitution of conjugal rights," the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 3rd July, says:—The social institutions of this country are so various and so complicated that Government have already seen the necessity for abstaining from interfering with them. If the Bombay Government, therefore, has proposed to change the marriage law of the Hindus on the English model it must be due to some oversight, misapprehension or ignorance, if a Malabári be not behind the scenes. In justification we need only refer to the assurances given by Lord Reay to the Poona Shástris last year. It is one thing to propose the abolition of imprisonment in ordinary cases and quite a different one to propose that the English system of divorce should be introduced here. The first, if it affects the marital law, affects it only in the remedial measures, and that too slightly if the imprisonment is abolished in ordinary cases only; while the introduction of the divorce law is directly opposed to the Hindu notions of marriage. A Hindu marriage is not a contract but a sacrament, and the obligations arising from it have always been considered superior to those arising from a contract. It is true, as observed in the circular of the Government of India, that in some lower castes (and we must not forget that it is lower castes only, whatever their number may be,) divorce is allowed by custom although it is prohibited by written

law. But that is no reason why it should be extended to other castes. Why, we may even go further and say that because certain castes amongst the Hindus allow divorce, it does not follow that the law on the subject, even as affecting those castes, should be brought into conformity with the English law. The matter is at present arranged by each caste and divorce is only granted for some specific reasons, which are different in different castes. It would, therefore, be looked upon as distinct interference by Government with the social customs of each caste even if Government were to do nothing but simply reduce these practices to a uniform law; and such interference is sure to be mischievous. But the proposals of the Bombay Government are still more radical and consequently still more objectionable. It is stated in the beginning that they wish to bring the Indian law on the subject into greater conformity with English law; but when we come to the actual proposal, we find that the suggestion goes a good deal beyond even the English law. In the English law non-compliance with a decree is not a ground for claiming divorce, but that in addition the husband must be shown to be guilty of adultery; while the suggestion referred to in the circular is that in India such non-compliance on the part of one party should be a ground for dissolving a marriage upon the application of the other party, provided of course due provision is made for the issue of the marriage and compensation is given to the party divorced. Is this not, we ask, improvement on the English law on the subject—improvement which it would be difficult to introduce even in England? If so, how can the Government of India even think of introducing it here, and why should they have given it an uncalled-for place in the circular and invited the opinions of the public and local Governments thereon when they have pledged themselves not to interfere in the social customs of the Hindu castes? We cannot therefore but disapprove *in toto* of the suggestion that non-compliance with the decree should be made a ground for dissolution of marriage even in those castes where such divorces are allowed, as being directly opposed to Hindu law and practice. To sum up. We think Government would be ill-advised to go in for any more legislation on the point than what is absolutely necessary. Imprisonment may be abolished in ordinary cases, but it is a dangerous principle to force the English law on the Hindus because some castes amongst them allow divorce. Our opinion is that after amending the sections in the Civil Procedure Code in the manner suggested by Mr. Telang, and after making provision for maintenance and damages to the party aggrieved, Government ought not to go any further. The question of divorce is a distinct one from that of the restitution of conjugal rights, and it should be entirely left to the castes as at present. Let them decide when, how and where such divorce is to be granted according to the custom in each caste. It is idle to seek uniformity in the matter; it is absurd to force English law on the castes and almost dangerous to go beyond it as suggested in the circular.

28. The *Shri Shiváji* (62), in its issue of the 1st July, thinks that Government have raised the question of a change in the law of the restitution of conjugal rights among the Hindus with a view to divert public attention from more important matters and thus to have an opportunity of continuing their course of annoying the public unperceived, and advises the more advanced section of the public to take note of this and to be alive to public matters of greater interest. The labours of the Commission appointed by the Bombay Government to inquire into the forest grievances of the people have not been, says the paper, of much use to the public, and all should therefore devote their attention to this matter.

The object of Government in raising the question of a change in the law of the restitution of conjugal rights.

29. The *Poona Vaibhav* (50), in its issue of the 3rd July, is extremely sorry to see that the reformers are persuading Government to change the present marital law among the Hindus and thereby to unnecessarily interfere with their domestic and social condition. It would prefer the English or any other more ferocious, cruel, barbarous and oppressive rulers to these reformers who are said to persecute the people more harshly than Tamerlane himself. Though the reformers, says the paper, represent that public opinion is in favour of the proposed change in the law, Government

The reformers and their persecution of the Hindu community.

would find that not even one thousand men out of the total population of India, which is 25 krors, are desirous of this interference. Till some time ago Government preserved the policy of non-interference with the social condition of its subjects, but recently it gave up that policy when, in compliance with the repeated representations of the reformers, the Government of Bombay proposed to the Government of India a change of the law so far as restitution of conjugal rights is concerned. This measure is sure to be felt to be oppressive by a large majority of the Hindu population. The reformers must either be actuated by a desire to exasperate the meek people of India against the British Government, which, the reformers must be afraid, is never likely to be unpopular and therefore to be subverted, or must be teasing the people in consideration of some benefit from Government. If the first be the case, Government must consider well before creating discontent among their numerous subjects by interfering with their marriage-law.

The necessity for some rules on the subject of re-marriages among the Hindus of the Shudra or Marátha caste.

30. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 3rd July, says:—The practice of a woman leaving her husband without sufficient cause and betaking herself to another person during the lifetime of her first husband has become quite common in some of the Shudra castes among the Hindus. This custom leads to the ruin of several poor families. We therefore request Government to pass an Act enacting that a woman should produce a certificate from a magistrate or in his absence from a village pátil when she intends to leave her husband and take another person as such during the lifetime of her first husband. Such a legislative enactment is very necessary as it is sure to lessen the evil arising from such a bad practice.

The new Municipal Bill for Bombay and a suggestion for reducing the number of the representatives of the Justices of the Peace in the Municipal Corporation.

31. The *Kaisar-i-Hind* (108) of the 3rd July denies the necessity for allowing the Justices of the Peace to continue to return 16 members to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, as they only form a part of the rate-paying public and as they have no responsible duty to perform, and says that it would have been just if the Justices had been in the new Bombay Municipal Bill totally deprived of this privilege or the number of their representatives been reduced to 6 and that of the representatives of the University increased to 12. The privilege granted in the new Bill to the University of electing its representatives on the Municipal Corporation is, in the opinion of the paper, very trifling. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 8th July advises the people to publicly protest against the curtailment of the powers of the Municipal Corporation as contemplated by the new Bill, and adds that the Bombay Presidency Association should speedily call a public meeting of the inhabitants for this purpose.]

Amendment in the Bombay District Municipal Act proposed.

32. In connection with the split in the Sind Hyderabad Municipality, the *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 3rd July, says:—When the Bombay District Municipal Bill was before the local Legislative Council the evil likely to proceed from the appointment of Government officials to municipal presidentships was brought to its notice but it failed to receive consideration. We have come across several instances in which high-handedness has been found to be the characteristic feature wherever a Government official is the president of the municipality. We hope that steps will still be taken to mitigate the evil and render municipal government in districts as independent as possible.

Part III.—*Education.*

The educational policy of Government and its consequences.

33. The *Nyáyă Sindhu* (47), in its issue of the 4th July, observes:—When Mr. Lee-Warner, Acting Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, ruled that no free-studentships should be awarded to Bráhman boys much discontent was produced among the public. Mr. Lee-Warner was censured on all hands and it was said that if Mr. Chatfield, the holder of the substantive appointment, had then been in office he would not have done as his *locum tenens*

did. Now, however, in the time of Mr. Chatfield, an officer of great experience, a Government resolution has been issued to the effect that free-studentships should be altogether done away with in Government schools. This order injuriously affects all classes of people and a time has arrived when they must all raise an outcry, though nobody will listen to them, howsoever bitterly and loudly they may complain. From the manner in which Government is at present discouraging education by making it dearer than before and by causing confusion among the school-going children on account of the creation of a new examination called 'the University Final School Examination,' it appears that fortune is about to frown on the English people. Those far-sighted ancestors of theirs, observes the paper, who acquired the Indian empire were wisely of opinion that education should be given to the Natives with a view to make them better amenable to British rule, thinking as they did that it was more difficult to rule over illiterate than over educated people. With this view they introduced an educational system among the people, which after a course of less than a century Government is unwisely thinking of putting a stop to. It is true that the education thus imparted has not increased the amount of learning in the country, but it has opened a field for all people, whether high or low, rich or poor, in which to better their material condition. The industrial and artizan classes gave up their former pursuits and betook themselves to the Government schools in the hope of getting employment. For some time they went on well in this their new occupation, but now they find themselves in a fix. They have lost their industries as well as the prospects of employment afforded to them by the encouragement of education amongst them. These classes, not to say anything of the Bráhmans for whom nobody need care, are now in great difficulty about their maintenance and their discontent is sure to be felt by Government at every step. Government and the people should, therefore, duly consider this state of things and do what is needful under it.

Approval of the action of the Deccan Education Society in declining to take over the Deccan College.

34. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 4th July, says:—We think the Deccan Education Society has acted wisely and well, upon the whole, in thankfully declining to take over the Deccan College. The Society has been in a somewhat difficult position since the Government issued their resolution in May last, and the anxiety and worry caused to the Fergusson College Professors has perhaps been great. But they have, we think, faced the situation frankly and their action will, we are sure, commend itself to the approval of their countrymen. We are sorry that one result of this action will be that this small but rising band of self-reliant educationists will be deprived of the support of Government, but we entertain the hope that the support will be restored when the present financial crisis is over. In the meantime, the Native public should not fail to give help to the institution which these enterprising gentlemen have raised. That duty has become all the more incumbent upon the Native public now, because in the matter of the Deccan College the Fergusson College Professors have acted in conformity with its views.

The allowance system and a suggestion to Mr. Chatfield to introduce it into English schools.

35. The *Hitechchhu* (77) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 7th July, dwells on the advisability of extending to English schools the system of granting allowances to school-masters according to the results of the examinations, and observes that this system, which was introduced into Gujaráti schools by Mr. Peile, the then Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, has much improved their condition. It suggests that the school-masters should be divided into grades and that an allowance should be given to them according to the result of the examinations of their schools. The salary of a teacher who is a Master of Arts should, according to the paper, be from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, that of a B.A. from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75, that of one who has passed his first B.A. Examination from Rs. 35 to Rs. 50 and so on with monthly allowances in proportion to the number of students who pass the examination. Such a course will induce teachers to work harder and the students will thereby be benefited. The paper hopes that Mr. Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction, will attend to the matter.

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

Complaint against the president of the Karáchi Municipality.

36. A municipal commissioner of Karáchi describes in the *Sind Times* (4) of the 29th June the way in which the proceedings of the general committee held on Friday the 24th June were conducted by the president, Mr. Grant, and in conclusion says:—I may repeat that the meeting of Friday last was a farce, a make-believe, an example of a high-handed way of working a corporate body, and a glaring piece of mockery. Attempts were successfully made to gag the opposers of the Queen's Road and every liberty was allowed to its advocates. It was the first time I have yet seen a corporation marked in the manner it was, and, for the sake of the fate of the local self-government scheme, I sincerely trust it will be the last we shall see of this ignominious way of setting aside the interests of the poor rate-payers. The chairman, on breaking up the meeting, announced that he had presided over it for the last time. He had resigned. Three cheers were called for and responded to. Will not the rate-payers now move in the matter and ventilate their grievances, and the Commissioner in Sind exercise his powers, call for papers, and give the whole proceedings his best attention? He may be sure that his right of veto would be well exercised in this case and would meet with entire public approval. I would point out the gross irregularity perpetrated in having Mr. Steele's amendment set aside, although passed by a majority, thus throwing out the original proposition of Mr. Ffinch. A protest signed by several members has been handed over to the president and perhaps the Commissioner in Sind will shortly be addressed.

37. The same paper says:—It was by a very simple arrangement that the propositions regarding the Queen's Road and the Kafila Serái were passed together. "Give us the one and we give you the other" was the sort of tacit compact by which a lákh and a half, if not more, of public money was given away. The Kafila Serái was got by a kind of *dhurna*-sitting, not of course amounting to a penal offence, but sufficiently persistent to make every municipal commissioner assume at least a neutral position. The municipality does not realize the magnitude of the gift, and this kind of helplessness is a confession of inability to administer public funds. It is a most humiliating sight to see an influential public body so little worthy of the trust reposed in it by the Government and the rate-payers. Mr. Grant has retired from the presidentship, we hear, but he would have escaped much criticism if he had not presided over this unfortunate meeting. The minutes of the municipal meetings seem to be very irregularly kept. Why is not the report of every meeting circulated before it is recorded, and why cannot arrangements be made to keep full reports? The municipality does not seem to know what to do with the money in its hands. Why does it not appoint a short-hand reporter, who should also serve as assistant secretary and who should take down full reports?

Difference of opinion between the managing committee of the municipality at Hyderabad, Sind, and the president, Dr. Pollen, regarding the payment of gratuity to Mr. Charles Lee, the municipal secretary.

38. The same newspaper asks:—Is it true that the president mocked the rate-payers who had signed the notice warning the municipal commissioners against personal violence from the rate-payers? Did he say, "Take care; they will whip us"? Is it true, again, that the president, as Collector, took the notice away in his pocket instead of leaving it on the municipal records and has been making inquiries about the signatories? Is it true that some people employed in the Collector's office or elsewhere fear that they will be injured because they have signed the notice or have otherwise taken part in the protest? Was it Colonel Trevor or is it Dr. Pollen who threatened to appoint a new managing committee if the cheque in favour of Mr. Lee was not signed? We want to know whether all this is true. But this affair shows clearly what amount of self-government exists in district municipalities. The president never allows the commissioners to forget that he is the Collector and resents any attempt to thwart his wishes. The Hyderabad municipal commissioners have made a good stand.

39. The *Pratod* (53), in its issue of the 4th July, complains of the bad state of the roads in Sátára during the rainy season, the insufficiency of light during the night, the indifference of the local municipality in the matter and the consequent hardship to the public, and says that when municipal authorities think of repairing the roads after the rains, they repair only those that are mostly frequented by Europeans.

Complaint against the municipality of Sátára.

Part V.—*Native States.*

40. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82), in its issue of the 8th July, publishes a translation of the special telegram from London to the *Bombay Gazette* about Mahárája Holkar having abruptly left England and the alleged insult to Native Princes now in England for the Jubilee, and observes that this news is startling and sorrowful, if true. It hesitates to believe that these Princes have been intentionally insulted. They ought to have magnanimously overlooked, says the *Akhbár*, the shortcomings of the British authorities in failing to entertain them according to the Indian fashion, for the latter can hardly be expected to know Indian etiquette. If anybody is to blame in the affair, it is His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family who have visited India, tasted of the hospitality of Indian Princes and know how to treat them. If they had advised Her Majesty the Queen in the matter and got more attention paid to the Native Princes, such an unpleasant event would never have occurred. The *Akhbár* then jocularly advises Russia to take this opportunity of sumptuously entertaining these Indian Princes in her capital before they cross the Suez Canal and to come with them to India to conquer it, as such a course would save her the trouble of crossing high mountains. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the 8th July says that it is unbecoming on the part of the Indian Princes to complain of disrespect, for it cannot be intentional, and that the people should await further particulars before forming any definite opinion on the subject. The *Bombay Samáchár* (86) of the 8th July observes that if the news be true much sorrow will be produced in India, that such conduct towards the Native Princes is injurious at a time when they and the people of India are regarded as lending strength to Britain, and that a minute enquiry ought to be speedily made in the matter. The *Samáchár* thinks it possible that the British authorities who have erred in this affair may have acted under the advice of some Anglo-Indians ill-disposed towards the Princes. The Home authorities ought not to regard the affair as trifling, as it foretells bad results. Those who have committed the mistake should be blamed and the Princes reconciled. The *Satyavakta* (124) of the 8th July hopes that the matter will be duly enquired into.]

The Native Princes in England and the alleged insult to them.

41. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 3rd July, says:—Our Princes have not gone to England in vain. They have been duly honoured and the graciousness of the Sovereign will, we are sure, leave a permanent impression on their hearts.

The Jubilee festival in London and the Native Princes of India.

42. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 4th July, refers to the speech of Sir Lepel Griffin at the Constitutional Union Club in England and the article in the London *Times* which contain praises of His Highness the Mahárája Holkar, and says:—Government do not keep friendly relations with the Native Princes of India though the latter have several times manifested their loyalty to the British Government. Government entertained suspicion about the loyalty of the late Tukoji Ráo Holkar and so they did not fulfil their promise during his lifetime of giving him certain territory as a reward for the services rendered by him during the Mutiny of 1857. If Government are now really convinced of the deep loyalty of his son, His Highness Mahárája Shiváji Ráo, they should make over the territory to him and fulfil the promise given to his father. Until they do this we shall consider that Englishmen do not care for anything except their own interests.

Loyalty of His Highness the Mahárája Holkar and a request to Government to fulfil the promise given to his father.

43. The *Pratod* (53), in its issue of the 4th July, bitterly resents the manner in which the London *Spectator* has written about the hoarded wealth of the Gwalior State and the sinister intentions of the late Mahárája towards the British Government, characterizes the tone of the *Spectator* as very mean and ungrateful, and says:—The vicissitudes of fortune are very strange: when the stars of the English will become unfavourable there will be no necessity for the secret treasures of the Scindia or any other Native State for their ruin. In one moment they will have to run away for their very life, though we pray God that no such calamity may befall them. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108) of the 3rd July considers the conduct of the writer to be mean and the insinuations about the intentions of the late Mahárája to be prompted by jealousy, and remarks that the practice of burying money under the ground has long prevailed in India and that the best time for the late Mahárája to become master of India, if he ever entertained any such notion, was the Indian Mutiny of 1857, when, instead of siding with the mutineers, he helped the British against them to the best of his power.]

The hoarded wealth of His Highness the Scindia and the London *Spectator*.

44. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 3rd July, says:—On lesson to be drawn from the article of the London *Spectator* on the Gwalior treasures is this. Hoarded wealth gives rise to various suspicions of different degrees of blackness, and if the possessor of such hoarded wealth be a prince or a political personage, then the blackness is of the blackest. It is probable that a general search will now be made by civilized espionage in the zenanas of Native Princes and economical sophisms may now be availed of in inducing the darbárs to invest the money in the manner of the Gwalior treasures. It is our earnest wish, therefore, that the darbár authorities should, in such matters as these, never fail to secure independent advice beforehand and act accordingly.

The London *Spectator* on the Gwalior treasures.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
14th July 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 9th July 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári: The — laws in Native States and the British Government ... 8
Afghánistán: The Amír of — and the British Government 4
Ancient buildings in Bijápur: Disfigurement of the beautiful — by the Public Works Department disapproved 9
Anglo-Indians: The — and their morality 4
Appointments: Suggestions to the Bombay Government regarding the acting appointment of their Chief Secretary 9
Inámdárs: Grievances of the — and a request to Lord Reay to redress them. 9
Income-tax:
Complaint against the — collector, Broach 11
The assessment of the — at Ahmedabad 11
Indebtedness of Government officers: Necessity for instituting a public inquiry into the charges brought against Mr. Beames, a Bengal Civilian, by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* newspaper 5
Judicial matters:
Suggestion for the appointment of an Honorary Magistrate at Ratnágiri 10
The vakíls of the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay and the advocacy of their admission to plead on the Original Side ... 10
Police:
Hindu Maháráj as' temples in Bombay and a suggestion to the local— 11
Necessity for stopping the speculation in rain in Bombay ... 11
Thefts in Godhra and Umreth and the — 11
Public addresses to Government officers: The bestowal of the title of K.G.C.I.E. on His Excellency Lord Reay and the congratulatory address presented to His Excellency by the Mahomedans of Bombay and Poona 7
Public Service Commission:
Disapproval of the evidence of Mr. Bádsháh, Post Master General, North-West Provinces, before the Sub-Committee of the — ... 7
The costly European element in the Forest Department and a suggestion to the — 6
The — and the policy of Government 6
The Sub-Committee of the — in Bombay and the omission of a representative of the Pársi community on it 6
Queen's Jubilee:
The praises of Her Majesty Queen Victoria and her reign ... 5
The reply given by Her Majesty the Queen to the Bombay Jubilee Address presented by Captain Morland and a request to Her Majesty to have a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the administration of India appointed 5
Reports on Native Papers: A request for the supply of the weekly — to all the newspapers 9
Retrenchment in public expenditure: The Finance Committee and the abolition of the post of the Sindhi Translator to the Bombay Government recommended 7
Sir Barrow Herbert Ellis; Regret at the death of — 5

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Bombay District Municipal Act: Amendment in the — proposed ... 16
City of Bombay Municipal Bill, 1887: A suggestion for reducing the number of the representatives of the Justices of the Peace in the Municipal Corporation in the — 16
Infant marriages and enforced widowhood among the Hindus: Observations in connection with — 11
Re-marriages among the Hindus of the Shudra or Mahrátta caste: The necessity for some rules on the subject of — 16
Restitution of conjugal rights among the Hindus: Observations on the proposed change in the law regarding the —
The *Mahrátta* 14
The *Native Opinion* 13
The object of Government in raising the question of a change in the law of the — 15
The reformers and their persecution of the Hindu community ... 15

Page.

PART III.—*Education*—

Allowance system: A suggestion to Mr. Chatfield to introduce the — into English schools 17
Deccan Education Society: Approval of the action of the — in declining to take over the management of the Deccan College, Poona ... 17
Educational policy of Government; The consequences of the — ... 16

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Hyderabad, Sind: Difference of opinion between the managing committee of the municipality at — and the president, Dr. Pollen, regarding the payment of gratuity to Mr. Charles Lee, the municipal secretary 18
Karáchi: Complaint against the president of the — Municipality ... 18
Sátára: Complaint against the municipality of — 19

PART V.—*Native States*—

Gwalior:
The hoarded wealth of His Highness the Scindia and the London *Spectator* 20
The London *Spectator* on the — treasures 20
Indore: Loyalty of His Highness the Mahárája Holkar and a request to Government to fulfil the promise given to his father 19
Native Princes:
The Jubilee festival in London and the — 19
The — in England and the alleged insult to them 19

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 9TH JULY 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

The *Shuddha Varhádi* (5), in its issue of the 7th July, says:—We are quite disappointed to find that the Commissioner in Berár has not as yet effected the necessary reforms in the judicial administration of that province. If the powers of the Judicial Courts in Berár are to depend on the powers of the Judicial Officers in charge of them for the time being, or if they are to be determined by the District Officers, what is the use of the definite rules laid down by the Government of India in the matter? We hope that the Commissioner will lay down some definite rules on the subject in accordance with those of the Government of India.

Necessity for reforms in the judicial administration in Berár.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
14th July 1887.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 29 of 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 16th July 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*14	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*20	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
21	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
*22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
*37	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
39	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Mahárâshtrâ Mitrâ	Sátára...	Weekly	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
47	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
48	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	296
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
52	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bársi	Do.	350
53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
56	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
57	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
58	„ Satyâ Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
59	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*60	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
61	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
*62	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
64	„ Suryodayâ...	Thána	Do.	300
*65	„ Svadesh Bandhu...	Chikodi	Do.	100
66	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
67	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*68	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
*71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
73	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*74	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*75	The Duyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	150
76	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	600
77	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
78	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
79	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
81	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
82	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
83	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	304
84	„ A'ryâ Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
85	„ A'ryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
86	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
87	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
88	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
89	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
90	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
*91	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
92	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
93	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
94	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	1,200
95	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
96	„ Dharmâ Sadbodh Ratnâ	Surat	Do.	300
97	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Do.	475
98	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
99	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
100	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
101	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
102	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
103	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	200
*104	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnâ	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,027
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*110	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
111	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
112	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
113	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
114	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
116	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
117	„ Prajáhit Patrâ	Nadiád	Do.	200
118	„ Praja Matâ	Ahmedabad	Do.	400

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
119	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
120	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
*121	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
123	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
125	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
126	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
127	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
128	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
129	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
130	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
*131	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
132	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
133	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
134	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
135	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
*136	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
138	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
139	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
*140	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
141	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
142	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
143	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
*144	„ Ketaki	Belgaum	Do.	150
*145	„ Nibandh Málike	Dhárwár	Monthly	200
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
147	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
148	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
149	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ARABIC.			
*150	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
151	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
152	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
153	The Mûawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
*154	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
155	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Home rule for Ireland and a suggestion to the people of India to publicly express their sympathy for it.

1. The *Vártáhar* (69), in its issue of the 10th July, says:—A public meeting should be held to express quite openly our feeling with regard to the oppressive laws that are being passed in the House of Commons for enforcement in Ireland. There is no doubt that our people fully sympathize with the Irish cause, but they hesitate to hold a meeting for fear of increasing the ire of the bureaucrats, who, they know, are in favour of coercion, being themselves nursed up under it for a long time. We do not know when the time will arrive when our public men will act like men, expressing their opinion on every subject that concerns them, remotely or nearly, quite fearless of anybody. They are ready to catch at opportunities of pleasing the bureaucrats at the expense of public money. But on such occasions as the present they fall back. If England is to rule over India, over Ireland and over the empire upon which the sun never sets, then Home rule is the only means for it. If free local action is not encouraged, there will be disgust, hatred and lip-loyalty instead of hearty love and sincere loyalty, and the British rule may have a weary and difficult life, but permanency will be doubtful. It is true that the present generation of Englishmen may have the satisfaction of high-handedness and disregarding the rights of other men, their subjects, but it is a question whether the next generation will see the same.

2. The *Pratod* (53), in its issue of the 11th July, says:—It is not enough for the natives of India to sympathize with the people of Ireland and to entertain a wish for their success in their attempts to obtain Home rule. The people of Ireland are able to take the administration of their country into their own hands, and yet it is refused to them and they are oppressed by the people of England. It is our duty to give them encouragement in every way. They will be most useful to us in obtaining more privileges from Government. If they succeed in their attempts they will assist us in furthering our cause. We therefore request our people to hold public meetings in different parts of the country, to collect money, to telegraph our sympathy with their attempts, and to send delegates to Ireland who should make themselves acquainted with the Irish statesmen and the measures they adopt to accomplish their object.

Vacancies in the India Council and a suggestion for the appointment of the Hon'ble Dádábhái Navroji to it as a Jubilee-gift to India.

3. The *Jáme Jamshed* (105), in its issue of the 13th July, suggests the appointment of the Honourable Dádábhái Navroji, now in England, to the India Council in place of the late Sir Ashley Eden as a Jubilee-gift to India, and observes that this concession to India will very much gladden the hearts of her people. The paper advises the Bombay Presidency Association and other political public bodies in different parts of the country to speedily despatch telegrams to the Secretary of State for India expressive of this desire of the Indian public. The *Jáme* dwells on the advantages of having a Native gentleman nominated to the India Council. (The same paper, in its issue of the 14th July, disapproves of the probable appointment of Sir Alfred Lyall, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, to the Council, and says that appointments to it should not be confined to retired Anglo-Indian Civilians and that Natives should assert their right of having one of their countrymen on it. The same paper, in its issue of the 16th July, observes that the nomination of Mr. Ilbert or Sir Charles Turner to the Council in succession to Sir Henry Mayne, who is very likely to resign the post owing to his appointment as International Law Lecturer, will be popular in India. It complains of appointments made to the India Council being generally not acceptable to the people of this country, and hopes that a European gentleman possessing the confidence of the Natives will be given a seat on it in case no Native is to get it.)

Approval of the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Romeschandra Mitter as Acting Chief Justice of Calcutta.

4. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108), in its issue of the 10th July, expresses satisfaction at the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Romeschandra Mitter as Acting Chief Justice of Calcutta, and hopes that he will be confirmed in the appointment in future. It adds that if His Excellency Lord Dufferin were thus to continue to appreciate the merits of Native gentlemen, the people would be very

glad. [The *Satyavakta* (124) of the 15th July says that His Excellency the Viceroy deserves praise for the appointment, and that if His Excellency continues to follow in the footsteps of Lord Ripon he will earn respect and glory from the Native public. The *Gujaráti* (101) of the 10th and the *Bombay Samáchár* (86) of the 12th July also approve of the appointment.]

Indigenous industry and the action of the Government of India in connection therewith.

5. The *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 14th July, complains of the disregard of the resolution issued by Lord Ripon for the purchase of articles of Indian manufacture by the Government of India having recently ordered a a district municipal board of the Madras Presidency to purchase iron-works required for a bridge from England through the Secretary of State and by their order for the purchase of tents and cotton and woollen clothes required for the army from jails as suggested by the Finance Committee, and remarks that such attempts to nullify the resolution of Lord Ripon on the subject should be stopped. [The *Satyavakta* (124) of the 15th July takes the same view. The *Rást Goftár* (120), in its issue of the 10th July, publishes a telegram from Calcutta to the effect that the action of the Supreme Government in the matter of the purchase of iron-works by a district municipal board of the Madras Presidency has caused dissatisfaction.]

Encouragement of the growth of tobacco on the part of Government necessary.

6. Writing on tobacco-growing in India, the *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 10th July, says :—As in the matter of cotton-growing, cannot Government supply the best tobacco seed to our growers and award small prizes to best specimen exhibitors every year ? We suggest that an exhibition of the different kinds of tobacco may form a part of the general agricultural exhibitions which are held in the different provinces.

Maladministration of justice by Mr. Luson, Magistrate of Meherpur, Bengal, and a request to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and His Excellency Lord Dufferin.

7. In an article headed "Disgraceful conduct of a Magistrate," the *Yajdán Parast* (139) of the 10th July refers to the censure passed by the Chief Justice of Calcutta on Mr. Luson, the Magistrate of the village of Meherpur, Bengal, for disregarding the decision given by the High Court in the matter of the sentence passed by him last year upon certain persons charged with fishing in a stream said to be private property, and observes that the Chief Justice has not acted wisely in merely reprimanding Mr. Luson for the second time for punishing 68 persons for a repetition of the same offence this year, 45 of the accused having been sentenced by the Magistrate to be flogged. The paper says that such haughty officers who meddle with justice ought to be immediately dismissed from service. It hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and His Excellency the Viceroy will take notice of this case and do the needful in the matter.

The bestowal of the honour of knighthood on Captain Henry Morland by the Queen-Empress.

8. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 10th July, says :—We congratulate our Sailor-Chairman of the Municipal Corporation on the dignity to which the Sovereign has raised him. In bestowing the honour of knighthood on our worthy citizen the Queen-Empress has greatly honoured the city of Bombay. Sir Henry Morland, who is justly popular among the Natives, has a useful career before him in which to distinguish himself yet further.

Praises of Ráo Báhádur G. R. Garud for making over to Government Rs. 500 for the encouragement of vernacular education.

9. The *Khándesh Chitraguptá* (40), in its issue of the 7th July, highly praises Ráo Báhádur Govind Rámchandra Garud for making over to Government a sum of Rs. 500 for awarding out of the interest thereon four prizes annually to the best students in the local vernacular school in commemoration of Her Majesty the Queen's Jubilee.

10. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82), in its issue of the 15th July, says that much dissatisfaction has been caused among the peons, blacksmiths, carpenters, fitters and other workmen in the Government Dockyard at Bombay by their wages being cut for the 21st of June, on which day they were granted a holiday on account of the Jubilee, that such has never been the case before, that perhaps the higher Dock authorities do not know of it, and that His Excellency the Governor should order the payment to the workmen of their wages for that day.

The Jubilee holiday and the wages for that day of the workmen employed in Her Majesty's Dockyard at Bombay.

11. The *Chitraguptă* (22), in its issue of the 9th July, publishes five couplets descriptive of the schemes of the white people. They are to the following effect :—(1) If the laws are oppressive and the subject-people discontented, appoint a commission of enquiry ; such is the crafty scheme of the white. (2) If the people are starved, tell them not to be uneasy and institute a patient enquiry ; such is the crafty scheme of the white. (3) If the Judge does not do justice, make a show of resolutions and administer poison at the hands of a committee ; such is the crafty scheme of the white. (4) Cut a leg with one hand, give an embrace with the other and pick the pocket ; such is the crafty scheme of the white. (5) The whole action is a mere show, which even Chitragupta (the recorder of the vices and virtues of mankind) cannot adequately describe ; such is the crafty scheme of the white.

The schemes of the Europeans.

12. The *Pratod* (53), in its issue of the 11th July, refers to the letter of a Christian missionary to the *Indian Witness* newspaper, in which it is stated that the women of India are in the most lamentable condition in the world, that they are treated as prisoners, that they do not hesitate to commit horrible deeds and that they are not chaste, and says :—If the low-minded missionary had made such statements in a Native assembly he would have been certainly torn to pieces. We think we should not hesitate in cutting off the tongues of such mischievous fellows as wantonly bring serious charges against our women. Is there anything more ungrateful and mean on their part than to speak disparagingly about the women of a country on the treasures of which they are unnecessarily fed ?

Comments on the aspersions of a Christian missionary against the women of India.

13. A non-official expert, writing on the ábkári policy of the Government to the *Indian Spectator* (1) in its issue of the 10th July, says :—Ever since the passing of the A'bkári Act the object of the ábkári system has been to increase the revenue and to make a name thereby and in their intense zeal to gain this object the officers in the Ábkári Department have been regardless of the interests of the public, their estates and trade, and the quality of toddy and liquor. In order to increase the revenue they encourage the consumption of liquor and discourage that of toddy, because they are fully aware that poor people will not take to liquor if they can get pure toddy at a low rate. That in this object the department has succeeded is evident to a keen observer who has been watching its progress ever since the passing of the Act, and how they have succeeded is shown below. After the passing of the A'bkári Act the farming system was introduced into the whole presidency except the town of Bombay, and toddy and liquor farms were sold to contractors for the highest bid. The farmer was able to supply liquor at all places in his district, but failed to do so with toddy, as it got deteriorated by being kept for more than 24 hours. Consequently toddy was not at all obtained in several places for two or three years. People began to clamour about it. Sir James Fergusson's Government at last issued a resolution and allowed the sale of toddy in a few places by different licensees. As the A'bkári officers saw that this course would increase the consumption of toddy and that they would be baffled in their object, they increased the tax on trees and restricted the sale of toddy by fixing a low price. The licensees were allowed to sell toddy only at a fixed price, which was so low, considering the heavy tree-tax and other expenses, that the licensees could not carry on their trade with

Observations on the views expressed by His Excellency Lord Reay on the ábkári system.

honesty. The officials persuaded the Government to believe that by fixing a low price they gave every facility to the poor, while in reality they knew that the licensees would cease to carry on their trade honestly. His Excellency Lord Reay in his address says: "Meanwhile it is a curious fact that in Bombay toddy is sold at the tree-foot for 1½ anna per bottle, whereas in Sálsette toddy is sold for 8 pies per bottle, though in Sálsette the tree-tax is Rs. 1 6 and the rent Rs. 4, and in Bombay the tree-tax is Rs. 10 and the rent Rs. 8½." No doubt His Excellency is surprised at the curious fact that notwithstanding the greater expenses toddy is sold in Sálsette at a lower rate than in Bombay; but if the A'bkári Department had clearly stated the truth lying at the bottom His Excellency the Governor would not have been so astonished. Looking to the figures and the rates above mentioned, it appears that His Excellency refers to the toddy of cocoanut trees and its sale at the foot of the trees. I shall therefore confine my remarks to cocoanut trees and proceed accordingly. Government, in their resolution of March 1886, fix the average yield of toddy of a cocoanut tree at 80 gallons. I shall therefore take the same number of gallons for my data. But I must add that these trees in Bombay are generally found in Máhim in large numbers, but not so in Girgaum. In Máhim these trees are properly manured, watered and well looked after. For a short time this year the price there per bottle was ¾ anna, but the usual price varies from 1 to 1¼ anna; at Girgaum in most part the trees are not watered and manured, the landlords get good rent in letting their grounds for other purposes, and so the average yield of toddy of the Girgaum trees, from the enquiry I have made, is about 50 gallons per tree, and so toddy is sold there at 1½ anna per bottle, or say 9 annas per gallon. Now let us see what the net earning of the toddy-dealers at this price is. 50 gallons at 9 annas = 450 annas or about Rs. 28. Deduct therefrom Rs. 10 for tree-tax and Rs. 8 for rent and Re. 1 for sundry expenses as license-fee, &c., and the balance, Rs. 9 per tree, is their profit. A Bhandári can hardly tap 15 trees, so 9 by 15 = 135 is the yearly income of the dealer, whereupon he has to live and maintain his family throughout the year. Now we go to Sálsette. According to the statement of His Excellency the Governor, the tree-tax is Rs. 16, rent Rs. 4 and the selling price is 8 pies a bottle or say 4 annas per gallon; the average yield, according to the Government resolution, is 80 gallons, so 80 by 4 annas = Rs. 20. These Rs. 20 are the income of a Bhandári and he has to pay the same amount in tax and rent; what can he then live upon? There is no fixed price in Bombay City now, but by the ill-advice of the A'bkári Department Government is going to fix it at 9 pies a bottle or 4½ annas per gallon, and in Thána and Kolába Districts at 6 pies per bottle or 3 annas per gallon. The income to a dealer in Máhim is Rs. 22½ per tree, the net profit after deducting Rs. 19, as alluded to above, being Rs. 3½, and in Girgaum 50 by 4½ annas = Rs. 14 or a loss of Rs. 5 per tree. These points I leave to the Government to solve. Government should know that the average yield of toddy trees is not the same in all places. At Girinj in Bassein the average yield of brab trees is about 66 gallons (see A'bkári Report of 1885-86, paragraph 30). Now Government is going to fix the price at the foot of the tree at 3 annas per gallon. 66 by 3 = 198 annas or Rs. 12-6-0 per tree. Deduct the tree-tax Rs. 10, Re. 1 rent and 2 annas sundry expenses. So the profit per tree is Rs. 1¼, and on 15 trees Rs. 18¾ for the whole year. In Umbargaum licensees are required to furnish to the Abkári Department every month a return of yield and sale. If Government send for the returns of the last four years they will find that the average yield of date trees does not exceed 96 bottles. The price per bottle fixed for sale at the tree-foot is 4 pies. 96 by 4=384 pies or 32 annas or Rs. 2, which is the income, *while the tax is Rs. 2.* Are all these facts put before Government by the A'bkári Department? In a trade where there is keen competition there should not be a fixed price for the sale of an article. That is a bad system and encourages dishonesty amongst traders. If this system of fixed price is observed in toddy sale, how is it that it has not been followed in regard to grain which is also food for the poor? In England ale is the popular drink in which there is more alcohol than in toddy, and yet there is no fixed price for its sale. Why then should the price of toddy be fixed in this presidency?

14. In writing about the memorial of the people of the Párdi Táluka to the Bombay Government in the matter of ábkári, the *Rást Goftár* (120) of the 10th July says that the memorialists have in their memorial openly charged the Collector of Surat with introducing the system of selling by auction the licenses for toddy-shops into that táluka against the orders of Government and thereby causing them inconvenience in the matter of their favourite drink, and adds that when His Excellency the Governor has been declaring his desire to remove the restrictions on the sale of toddy several district officials have been, on the contrary, increasing them.

Alleged arbitrary action of Mr. Mulock, the Collector of Surat, in the matter of the sale of toddy in the Párdi Táluka.

15. A correspondent, writing to the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108) in its issue of the 10th July, approves of the censure passed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine on Mr. Báláji Pándurang, Chief Translator and Interpreter, Bombay High Court, for his interference on behalf of a Hindu female prisoner tried at the last criminal sessions, and expresses a fear that it must be the practice with some Interpreters of the Court to see some of the Judges in their chambers and to express their opinion to them. He thinks that subordinate officers cannot act thus unless the Judges are on friendly terms with them. He then describes how 40 years ago the Judges of the local Supreme Court, such as Sir Erskine Perry, Sir William Yardley, Sir Mathew Sausse, Sir Joseph Arnould and others abstained from being on friendly terms with their subordinates, both European and Native, and from freely mixing with the people in public and thus preserving the dignity of justice. He adds that since the appointment of Bombay barristers and civilians to the High Court bench the state of things in this respect has changed and some Judges now freely mix with the people in clubs, theatres, volunteer corps, private and public concerts, weddings, &c. Though they certainly act with impartiality in the discharge of their judicial functions, they ought also, observes the writer, to keep up the dignity and respect of their high position by keeping themselves at a distance from ordinary Europeans and Natives.

The Judges of the Bombay High Court and their intercourse with ordinary Europeans and Natives.

16. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 10th July, says:—Mr. Crawley-Boevey, despite the effort of a small section of the citizens to disparage his appointment, is giving eminent satisfaction to the people at large in the discharge of his magisterial duties by laying down sound decisions as to the limits within, and the caution with, which the Police, Municipal and other local executive officers should exercise their powers. Thus a municipal assessor measures every nook and corner of a house to swell the amount of the rates to be levied thereon; a municipal engineer regards half of a street as public and the other half as private and levies the cost of the repair of the latter on the local residents over and above the rates they pay; a police inspector officiously takes up and pushes on a case which it is none of his business to handle. Such and similar cases draw from the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate impartial decisions, laying down the rights of the subject as well as the jurisdiction of the law and its executive, and it is to be hoped that this spirit will continue to guide the future course of police justice, whether in the court of the Chief or other Magistrates, and that no ground will be given to the people to feel that all official prosecutions must succeed. For such ease induces that want of caution and discrimination on the part of the executive which is unfair and distressing to the one and demoralising and discreditable to the other. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (86) and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82), in their respective issues of the 16th July, refer to the disapproval expressed by Mr. Crawley-Boevey of the system of issuing summonses by the Bombay Municipality, and praise him for the able discharge of his duties. The *Dátardun* (93) of the 14th July publishes verses in praise of Mr. Crawley-Boevey as a Magistrate.]

Praises of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

17. In continuation of the article reported at paragraph 18 of the Report on Native Papers, No. 28 of 1887, the *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 10th July, says:—Are the pleaders in any way inferior to the advocates and solicitors as regards their knowledge of law? We dare say not. Let us take the case of advocates for instance. The majority of these are barristers from England (nay, some of them from Scotland and Ireland even!) According to the curricula of their examinations they are utterly ignorant of the systems of Indian law, particularly of Hindu and Mahomedan laws, besides the want of knowledge of the vernaculars. But pleaders, on the other hand, are, in addition to Indian laws, required to pass their examination in the various branches of the English law, and in Roman law also. From this it will be seen that at the outset they stand, as a class, better equipped for the requirements of their profession than barristers. But this is very complacently lost sight of. Then again a pleader of ten years' standing (see 24 and 25 Victoria, c. 104, s. 2) becomes eligible for a seat on the bench, but he cannot *as such* ever become eligible to practise on the Original Side. There being nothing in the law to the contrary, a pleader-judge *can* (which is however never allowed) preside in this same Court on the Original Side, the exclusive field of advocates, where he was denied the privilege of practising before elevation to the bench. This, we submit, is another monstrous anomaly. Then we approach the question in another light. The jurisdiction of the Bombay Court of Small Causes which is regarded as part and parcel of the Original Side extends to Rs. 2,500. Now a pleader can appear, and does always appear, in suits up to that limit in this Court, however complicated the suits may be, but he cannot do so if the suit be for the recovery of Rs. 2,501, although it be of the simplest nature possible, because it has to be tried by the High Court in its ordinary original jurisdiction. This is what always happens. The short causes on the boards of the Original Side are of the easiest nature possible, but there the suitors must engage a double set of practitioners, viz., solicitors and barristers. Therefore, taking all these arguments into consideration, we submit that the present rules require to be revised in the light we have thrown upon them, not only in the interests of our High Court pleaders but in those of the suitors also. In asking that the doors be thrown open to the pleaders we have not the slightest intention to embarrass the advocates and solicitors. They are very useful in their own way. What we urge is that the pleaders also be allowed to practise there, so that while they will not feel that they are receiving unfair treatment, the suitors also will find it beneficial to them. Let there be *free trade* and no *protection* in this matter as in other matters. That is the boast of England. We say, let it be acted up to in the High Courts also, and then we shall have no reason to complain of the protection of vested interests.

The vakils of the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay and the advocacy of their admission to plead on the Original Side.

18. Writing on the want of good historical works on India by Native scholars, the subject of a recent article in the Calcutta *Statesman*, the *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 11th July, remarks:—The Government of Bombay have entitled themselves to the thanks of the public by appointing Professor Forrest to search the old records in the Bombay Secretariat; and the only thing required to complete the usefulness of the work is the appointment of some Native scholar to co-operate with the learned Professor. The Poona *daftar* contains, we are sure, much material for a good history of the Deccan and it will redound to the credit of Government if they appoint a European and a Native gentleman to ransack it and make a history out of it. If we are not mistaken, the idea was suggested to His Excellency Lord Reay by a gentleman interested in the cause of historical research, but somehow nothing seems to have yet come out of it. We should be all thankful to His Lordship if he could see his way to sanctioning the project.

Want of good historical works on India and a request to Government to appoint some Native scholar to co-operate with Mr. Forrest.

19. The *Jáme Jamshed* (105), in its issue of the 15th July, refers to the shooting of a Native by a British soldier while out hunting in a field about seven *kos* from Ahmedabad on the 9th instant, and says that the Natives in the mofussil very much like peacocks and that the permission given to European soldiers to go out hunting has very often led to the shooting of Natives. The *Jáme* suggests that certain localities distant from populated quarters should be set apart for hunting and the European soldiers should be allowed to hunt only in those localities. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (82) of the same date thinks that the shooting of the Native was a mere accident and states from experience that hunters have to use their rifles in self-defence when attacked by Natives for killing game and that if they do not do so they would be murdered and no trace found of the murderer owing to unity among the village people.]

The Peacock Shooting case near Ahmedabad and a suggestion as regards the issuing of passes to European soldiers for hunting.

20. The *Kannadă Suvarte* (141), in its issue of the 15th July, says:—Now-a-days it has become an easy affair for soldiers and cruel Europeans to shoot innocent Natives. We are at a loss to know how Government tolerate such things. Last Saturday (9th July) a certain soldier, while hunting, shot an innocent cultivator near Ahmedabad. The soldier and his companions say that it was an accident; while the wounded man and his companions assert that the soldier, being enraged on account of his having been prevented from killing a peacock, shot the cultivator intentionally. Some months ago a similar case happened at Ahmedabad and the accused was tried and acquitted. Such trials lead mean and cruel Europeans to attach less value to the life of a Native than to that of a dog. No white demons are required to diminish the population of India as there is a large number of savage beasts for that purpose. We hope that Government will take some steps to check European soldiers in this matter.

21. The *Satyă Sudha* (60), in its issue of the 3rd July, narrates the particulars of the way in which Mr. Mádhavráo Girdhar Shet, a well-known merchant at Kárwár, was kicked by Mr. Lucas, Second Assistant Collector, Kánara, in the presence and in the office of Mr. Ingle, the Deputy Collector, Kánara, and remarks:—We must praise Mr. Lucas for his boldness in kicking a gentleman in a Magistrate's Court. Mr. Mádhavráo says that he did not at all look at Mr. Lucas, and that if he had been aware that he was a Second Assistant Collector and had come there he would have given him due respect by rising from his seat when he was about to pass by him. We do not know how people are to give respect to such haughty officers when there is nothing in their dress to distinguish them from common people. Government should at once inquire into the matter and severely punish Mr. Lucas for his bad conduct in order to set an example to others who often abuse their power.

Assault on a Native merchant at Kárwár by a European officer.

22. The *Gujarát Mitră* (76), in its issue of the 10th July, states that it has received letters from persons whom it considers trustworthy about a certain Native officer employed in the Pálanpur Political Superintendency asking for large amounts of money as bribe, advises him to desist from this practice, and out of mercy refrains for the present from exposing him. The *Mitră* then complains of petitions written in English being not received by the Political Agency on the ground that the language in which it transacts business is Gujaráti, and suggests that the Political Agent should ask for a Gujaráti copy of the petition when it is presented to him in English instead of rejecting it. It hopes that Colonel LeGeyt, the Political Agent, will attend to this suggestion.

Complaint against a corrupt Native officer employed in the Pálanpur Political Superintendency and a suggestion to Colonel LeGeyt as regards petitions in English.

23. Writing on the Administration Report on the Bombay Jails for the year 1886, the *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 6th July, says:—The Bombay police suggested that the system of tattooing confirmed criminals should be introduced. The Government resolution says: "The measure is one which would certainly be repugnant to Native feeling, but the Governor in Council is

Comments on a proposal to tattoo confirmed criminals.

not prepared to say that it is one that would not be justifiable if restricted to the worst classes of habitual criminals." It is not enough to say that this measure would be repugnant to Native feeling; it would be so even to Christian feeling. It strikes at the root of the principle of redemption. The very worst criminal is not absolutely beyond the hope of reclamation, and no Christian Government could think of setting the seal of crime upon any criminal. A tattooed criminal can never mend his ways because he will bear the mark of Cain to the day of his death. Anyone will be at liberty to strip him to the skin and declare him a criminal, even if he takes to honest ways of life. Even if all other means of identification fail, this measure cannot but be deeply repugnant not to the Native community alone but to the whole Christian and mortal world.

The advisability of exercising a more healthy control over the working of the Police Department.

24. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 10th July, refers to the decision passed by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the case in which the Bombay police had charged the *Native Opinion* with publishing an obscene advertisement, and says:—By itself the decision clearly proves that the prosecution was utterly ill-founded and had only a slippery basis. We do not know whether ours was to be a test case, as some say, to be followed by other similar prosecutions, but that is not a matter for us to look to. We regret the subordinates of our shrewd and worthy Police Commissioner should have put us to an amount of unnecessary annoyance and trouble. If such flimsy prosecutions can be instituted in a city like Bombay, one does not know to what hopeless strait a publisher in the mofussil may not be reduced. The circumstances of our case lead us to urge upon Government the advisability of exercising a more healthy control in these matters, because without such a check there is a possibility, nay even a probability, of any innocent person being dragged before a police court merely for the commission of an imaginary offence.

Robberies in Khándesh.

25. The *Khándesh Chitraguptă* (40), in its issue of the 7th July, states that a man from Mukti was attacked and severely beaten by robbers on the Párola road in broad daylight, and that no further comment is necessary on the working of the local police. [The *Khándesh Vaibhav* (41) of the 8th July refers to a recent robbery in the village of Kháchne in the Chopda Táluka in Khándesh in which about Rs. 48,000 were taken away by the robbers and asks what the police are about.]

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Comments on the City of Bombay Municipal Bill, 1887.

26. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 10th July, says:—To the "Constitution" clauses of the City of Bombay Municipal Bill we have three objections to make: firstly, that the principle of leaving to Government the power of putting in its nominees in every permanent sub-committee of the Corporation is wrong in theory and not good in practice; secondly, that to give the Municipal Commissioner a voice in the deliberations of the Corporation may be necessary, but to give him a vote is unnecessary and uncalled for; thirdly, it is a matter for regret that the self-government body of "the first city in India" could not secure executive efficiency in any other manner than by shifting the whole burden of executive responsibilities to the shoulders of the Municipal Commissioner. The "Control" chapter of a Municipal Act is the next important part that claims attention. We are very much constrained to say that this chapter of the Bill is equally unsatisfactory. But when sections 516, 517 and 518 are read with sections 62, 63, 134, 223, 438 and 442, it appears that the Corporation is made too dependent for its independent existence on the good graces of the Municipal Commissioner. If section 223 is read in the light of the hot controversy carried on in Bombay about the drainage question, it will at once be seen that in such important questions the Corporation and the Town Council will be left to the mercy of the Commissioner. Section 223 gives the Municipal Commissioner the power of constructing or setting up such reservoirs, sluices, engines and other works as he may from time to time deem neces-

sary, and by the "Control" section Government take to themselves the power of getting this work done. In this matter it is not necessary for the Municipal Commissioner to so much as consult the guardians of the municipal purse. By section 262 Government take to themselves the power of appointing persons to inspect municipal water-works. Upon the report of this officer Government would by the authority of section 577 require the Municipal Commissioner to repair, improve or otherwise render sound and effective the Vehár water-works. Thus the Town Council will have silently to look on while its money is being spent by the Commissioner. The large reservation of power which Government make in constituting the Corporation, the Town Council and other committees in Bombay practically makes self-government in this city more a name than a reality and the control sections therefore appear to be superfluous. The legislators will, we hope, see their way to modify the "Constitution" clauses and make the Bombay Corporation a model for the formation of mofussil municipal boards; otherwise the mofussilites will have just reasons to find fault with the leaders of Bombay society. The transitory provisions added to the Bill as Schedule B are a distinct admission of the fact that the changes contemplated by the Bill are radical and these clauses naturally suggest a question whether the changes proposed are reformatory or revolutionary. We fear they are of the latter kind, and should the Bill in its present form pass into an Act the citizens will have little reason to congratulate themselves on the fact. For on comparing the new Act with the old, they will find that they have to fill the treasury and the Municipal Commissioner to spend the rupees. For the privilege of electing their city fathers they will have to pay a good deal in heavier taxes, while the only consolation of possessing power commensurate with financial burdens will not be in their hands.

27. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 11th July, says:—The position of the Municipal Commissioner in reference to the Corporation and the Town Council must first be clearly defined. To our mind the Commissioner is simply the executive officer of the Corporation and the Town Council, and as such ought to be subordinate to them. As the draft at present stands, it seems as though the Commissioner was the equal of these two bodies. Section 4 mentions (*a*) a Corporation, (*b*) a Town Council, and (*c*) a Municipal Commissioner as the three elements of the municipal constitution, and the enumeration calls to mind the three elements of the British constitution which are supposed to be all equal in power and authority. In the municipal constitution, on the other hand, the Corporation ought to be the paramount power, the Town Council a committee of the Corporation with delegated functions and as such subordinate to it, and the Commissioner the executive officer and subordinate to both. Unless the Commissioner is thus given a subordinate position he will easily defy the Corporation and the Town Council in a matter where his views may not accord with those of any of the latter, as was well illustrated in the matter of the production of the correspondence lately asked for by Captain Selby. The Commissioner, being appointed by Government and being only removable by Government, has no reason to be deferential to the wishes of the Corporation. The constitution should be so framed as not only to enable fair-minded and upright persons to work straight and smoothly, but to make it impossible for high-handed persons to make improper use of their opportunities. As is well pointed out by the "well-known correspondent" of the *Times of India*, the Corporation should be purely administrative, the Town Council partly administrative and partly executive, and the Commissioner purely executive. The definition of the powers and the duties of these three municipal authorities as given in the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons is not unlike the one here indicated. What it wants is an elaboration on the same lines, and the elimination of the personality of the Commissioner which is forced upon the reader in connection with every little thing regarding the operations of the municipal government. It is this personality of the Commissioner which protrudes itself in nearly every section of the Bill which makes it so offensive. To limit that personality to its proper proportions, and to give the Corporation the real predominance which rightfully belongs to it, is the first duty of the revisers of the Bill, and we trust the Select Committee will have no false fears or scruples to do its work thoroughly.

Part III.—*Education.*

Proposed abolition of the City School of Ahmednagar and a request to Government on the subject.

28. Writing upon the subject of the deputation from Ahmednagar which was to wait upon His Excellency Lord Reay in the matter of the City School in that town, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 11th July, says:—We think that the *least* that Government can do in this matter is to accept the offer of the Ahmednagar Municipality and to hand over the existing school to its management and control. It may be here pointed out that the offer of the municipality is perfectly legal, and that under section 24, clause 15, of the Municipal Act "establishing and maintaining *middle class* and primary schools" is one of the *obligatory* duties of a municipality. And if the municipality is satisfied that when the Government shall have closed its own middle class school there would cease to be within its jurisdiction adequate provision for *efficient* instruction in the middle class school course,—and we respectfully maintain that of the adequacy and efficiency of the provision the municipality alone is most competent to judge *in the first instance*—we fail to see how the Bombay Government can be justified in refusing to accept the offer of the municipality at Ahmednagar. The utmost that Government can do is to refuse any grant-in-aid to the municipality in support of the said middle class school and to require it to bear all the charges connected therewith. It is no more justified in refusing to accept the voluntary offer of the municipality than in preventing the municipality from establishing and maintaining a middle class school of its own after the existing Government school is closed. We are half inclined to suspect that this last view of the question at issue, based upon the proper interpretation of the Municipal Act, has been lost sight of by those who are responsible for the contemplated unqualified abolition of the City School at Ahmednagar. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (105), in its issue of the 16th July, expresses a hope that the school will either be granted a fresh lease of life, amalgamated with the Government High School at Ahmednagar, or made over to the local municipality. Government ought, says the *Jáme*, to take one of these three courses, as the granting of a monopoly in secondary education to the local missionaries is most objectionable and prejudicial to the spread of education.]

29. The same paper, writing on the same subject in its issue of the 14th July, says:—It is extremely to be regretted that Lord Reay has of late been singularly unfortunate in his educational policy; and it is to be hoped in the interests of the future of educational activity in this presidency that His Excellency will reconsider the whole question by the light of the Education Commission's Report, and that he will most scrupulously avoid doing or initiating anything which will encourage immature and inexperienced local Native bodies to come forward with an offer to relieve Government of its educational responsibilities. We believe that *forced maturity is highly objectionable in all walks of life.* It is as objectionable to encourage a raw educational society to undertake responsibilities for which it is not prepared as to encourage a wife before she is of full age to undertake responsibilities for which nature has not yet completely fitted her. We must accordingly decline to regard the offer of the Ahmednagar Education Society as a voluntary or genuine offer in the strictest sense of the term. As it is, it was very kind of the Society to make the offer, but we are inclined to think that the Society would have done better had it simply contented itself by saying that if Government waited for a reasonable time it hoped to relieve Government of its responsibilities in connection with the said school, and, in course of time, in connection with the High School also. That the direct connection of Government with educational activity should be eventually severed in favour of *bonâ fide* indigenous private effort is a proposition the soundness of which is, we believe, accepted by all; but it was not surely one of the objects of the Education Despatch of 1854 or of the recommendations of the Education Commission to prematurely and forcibly bring into existence a spurious indigenous effort! Let such private bodies as the Deccan Education Society of Poona and the Education Society of Ahmednagar be by all means encouraged in their noble and self-imposed task, so that in the fulness of their growth they may relieve Government of a good deal of its educational reponsibilities, but we are bound to protest with all

might and earnestness against encouraging such bodies to undertake with *apparently free will and choice* responsibilities for which they have not proved their capacity by previous apprenticeship. Free, willing and intelligent consent is essentially necessary if the offers by such indigenous bodies to relieve Government of its educational responsibilities are to be regarded as genuine; and we must decline to regard the offer of the Ahmednagar Education Society as genuine.

The new Boarding School at Mount Abu for the children of the European and Eurasian employés of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the exclusion of the children of its Native employés from it.

30. With reference to the opening with great *éclat* on the 2nd instant of a Boarding School at Mount Abu for the children of the European and Eurasian employés of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the *Gujaráti* (101) of the 10th July wants to know why no arrangement has been made in it for the instruction of the children of the Native employés of this railway. [The *Rást Goftár* (120) of the 10th July says that as the B. B. & C. I. Railway is a guaranteed one, all classes of its employés should have an equal right to send their children to the new school and that the children of its Párs employés, who are numerous and do the same work and enjoy the same position as European and Eurasian employés, should be allowed to study in it.]

An alleged reason of the transfer to Nadiád of Mr. Bhánushankar Dave, a municipal commissioner of Surat.

31. In a news-letter from Surat the *Broach Mitrá* (87) of the 13th July states that the transfer of Mr. Bhánushankar Dave, 4th Assistant Master in the Surat High School, to the Nadiád High School is said to be the result of the attempts made for some time past for his removal from the post of municipal commissioner, as he took much pains and fought for the public good in the municipal board, and that such events serve to point out the enemies of philanthropic men and the hardship they suffer.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

Three new third-class carriages constructed by the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the want of closets in them.

32. "A railway clerk" who has had an opportunity of examining the new 1st, 2nd and 3rd class carriages constructed by the B. B. & C. I. Railway writes to the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108), in its issue of the 10th July, to complain of the compartments in the new 3rd class carriages being very narrow and of the want of closets in them, and observes that if Government were to ask the railway company to provide closets in them it would surely do so. He adds that European railway officers do not know of the inconvenience suffered by Native passengers through want of closets in 3rd class carriages and that the matter should be brought to the notice of Mr. Caroll, the Locomotive Superintendent. The editor of the paper remarks that it is the duty of Government to compel railway companies to provide closets in 3rd class carriages in addition to other conveniences for passengers, and that the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities must be considering 3rd class passengers as beasts and not as men if they have neglected to provide closets in their new 3rd class carriages.

Complaint against the assistant station-master at Bori Bandar, Bombay.

33. The *Arunodayá* (13) of the 10th July learns that two traders of Calcutta named Bhagvándás Javeri and Bhagvándás Kapurchand, residents of Delhi, having taken their seats with their families and baggage in a third class compartment in the rear of the down Poona train at the Bori Bandar station of the G. I. P. Railway on the 9th instant, Mr. Fitzerald, assistant station-master, 15 minutes earlier before the train started, ordered them to get out of the compartment though it was not reserved for Europeans, with a view to make room for a friend of his, and that on their refusing to comply with his requisition he tried to forcibly take them out of the carriage, but having failed to do so made a railway police constable, No. 459, turn them out, and says:—If this information be correct, it clearly points out how insolently Europeans on this side of the country behave towards Natives.

There is a rule in the Railway Guide which says that every railway employé should behave very politely towards passengers. The higher authorities will themselves decide whether the conduct of the assistant station-master in this case was polite and take measures to prevent the recurrence of such a gross breach of the rules on the part of their servants in future.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

A complaint against the Mámlatdár of Kalyán and a request to His Excellency Lord Reay.

34. A correspondent, writing from Kalyán in Thána to the *Indu Prakásh* (9) of the 11th July, says that the work of the Kalyán Municipality is well done under its non-official president and chairman, both of whom are clever and benevolent gentlemen, and that it would have been better if the municipality had had the co-operation of the Mámlatdár of the place, who, however, unlike the commissioners and the Collector, seems to disapprove of the appointment of a non-official president. The correspondent, therefore, prays in the name of the residents that in order that they may continue in the enjoyment of the concession of local self-government granted to them by Lord Ripon, His Excellency Lord Reay will be pleased to transfer the Mámlatdár and appoint another man in his place with directions to behave better towards the municipality, or to take some other measures by which the hearty co-operation of the Mámlatdár may be secured to the municipality as his assistance is much needed in the recovery of the outstanding municipal dues and other matters.

Complaint against the Kaira Municipality.

35. A correspondent, writing from Kaira to the *Ahmedabad Times* (81) of the 12th July, complains of arbitrary management on the part of the Kaira Municipality, and observes that Government officers and the municipal chairman always try to vote against one or two elected commissioners and that those works which the people do not want are anyhow carried out. Municipal offences are, says the writer, connived at when influence is at work and the claims of old servants to promotion are disregarded, those that command influence getting appointments. The managing committee meets at the house of the chairman, though it has been resolved to hold meetings in the municipal hall. Perhaps this is done to quietly permit some favourites to construct verandahs, carry out repairs, &c. The editor observes in a note that if the complaint made by the correspondent be true, it is a matter for regret and that the municipal president ought speedily to enquire into it.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

Jubilee-gift to the Native Princes of India and a suggestion regarding it.

36. The *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 12th July, says:—It is of no use to acknowledge the loyalty of the Native Princes of India in words alone, but Government should make them some substantial concession in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee as a mark of appreciation of their loyalty to them. We request Sir Lepel Griffin to recommend Government to give permission to Native Princes of India to increase their armies and to give them proper discipline. If such permission were granted to them in this Jubilee year Government would have nothing to fear from an invasion of India by Russia.

Alleged insult to Native Princes in England and the harm England has thereby done to herself.

37. The *Yajdán Parast* (139), in its issue of the 10th July, says that the enemies of the British rule will be glad in their hearts at the insult to the Native Princes and their view that the Indian Native public and the Princes are secretly opposed to the British Government and that the British do not trust them will be strengthened. With a view to nullify these injurious impressions and to do justice to the Native Princes, Her Majesty the Queen and the authorities concerned ought, remarks the paper, to censure the guilty parties. The Princes alleged to be insulted are young and educated and it is necessary that they should not be

dissatisfied. The paper thinks that the guilty parties must either be Anglo-Indians or men holding their views. [The *Gujaráti* (101), in its issue of the 10th July, says that the Princes have not been well treated by their being made to march in the front of the Jubilee procession, that they have been well repaid for going to England uninvited, and that the British authorities ought to know that honouring or insulting Native Princes is honouring or insulting themselves. The authorities have not, observes the paper, benefited themselves by this conduct, for Russia and other powers that are inimical to England will think that the Native Princes on whom England counts for aid are such as she herself does not attach importance to. The *Hitechchhu* (77) of Ahmedabad of the 14th July says that the Princes ought to know from the insult given to many of them in many public gatherings in India that the Government treat them as zamindárs while they speak of them as their allies. The honour given to some of them in such gatherings is, remarks the paper, due to the money spent by their Kárbháris and the entreaties and flattery of low European officials, which cannot but lower these Princes. The Native Princes ought not therefore to have expected honour in England and should have joined England as friends in honouring European Princes. It was well that the Indian Princes who have unnecessarily gone to England were made to march in the front of the Jubilee procession. They ought to console themselves by thinking that if England has lowered their dignity before the European Powers instead of increasing it she herself will suffer. It is to be regretted that Englishmen should in their pride very often hurt themselves. It thinks that the greatness of the Native Princes consists in not noticing such conduct.]

38. The *DinBandhu* (5), in its issue of the 10th July, says:—For the good name of our rulers it is to be hoped that an enquiry will be instituted into the grievances, if any, of the Indian Princes who are said to have been slighted by the officials in England. Power and dignity, in the true sense of the words, these potentates do not and cannot possess, circumstanced as they are at present; but in their own States they can at least keep up a semblance of both. Their exposure, therefore, in the face of all Europe, now represented in London, cannot but make the Rájas feel keenly their situation.

39. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 10th July, says:—The abrupt departure of His Highness the Holkar may no doubt be due to other causes than uncivil treatment, and we shall be very glad to learn that it is so. But if the cause of it is no other than the treatment in England of His Highness, we have no doubt that the cause which gave such umbrage must be more than a trifling one. We are not prepared to say that His Highness would be ready to take an offence without any real cause, but at the same time we cannot conceive that the English public and the responsible authorities will intentionally do anything calculated to offend the susceptibilities of an Eastern Prince. Probably the whole is due to some misunderstanding, and we have every reason to hope that it will be explained away. No doubt there is much explosive matter in the very difference of the ideas of the east and of the west about court etiquette, and there is likewise danger in the different estimate which might be made in England of the position of Native Princes from that arrogated to them by themselves. Very probably a Native Prince feels that he is an independent monarch, although he is not really such, while people in England cannot be blamed if they consider him to be not greater than a very wealthy and powerful noble. This divergence itself might produce some misunderstanding, which might at times defy the soothings of even a Sir Lepel Griffin, although he be considered to be fully able to cope with the Irish difficulty. Had it been the Holkar alone who is reported to be displeased we might have sought some other explanation of his hastiness, but since the same news includes almost all the Princes we think the blame must rest on shoulders other than their own. We do not for a moment entertain the idea that any offence was meant. But at all events we cannot but say that the treatment which they received must have really been such, although quite unintentional, as to give offence to our Princes. Any way it is certainly a very disagreeable piece of news and the sooner it is properly explained the better.

40. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 11th July, says :—The Mahárája Holkar is of a somewhat impetuous turn of mind himself and is not the Prince to pocket an affront, if there has been any, in receiving him and doing him the honours due to his exalted position. In England a princely foreigner is more apt to be lionized than insulted or neglected; and so far as the English people go, the Mahárája can possibly have no reason to complain. But at some reception or other there must have been some mistake, probably unintentional. It is a pity he was not received properly when he arrived at Charing Cross. The India Office ought to have known how to consult the wants and prejudices of Indian Princes, and if anything has gone wrong it will have to be laid at the doors of the noodledom which seems to reign supreme there. However, it is wiser to wait for more facts.

41. The *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 12th July, says :—On taking into consideration that Englishmen are generally ignorant of the proper way to keep the dignity of the Native Princes, and the state of their mind on account of the heavy duties they had to perform on the occasion, we are led to think that there is much truth in the telegram received by the *Bombay Gazette* from its own correspondent. If the incident has really occurred, we think His Highness the Mahárája Holkar committed a mistake in acting as he did. It is somewhat childish to be displeased with Her Majesty the Queen for the faults of her servants. Her Majesty would have at once considered his grievances if they had been properly laid before her. We do not know how the shrewd Sir Lepel Griffin could not win over the Mahárája. Sir Lepel is a great statesman and we think that it is not beyond his power to bring both the parties to a proper understanding in the matter, and we have strong hopes that he will do it.

42. The *Satyá Shodhak* (59), in its issue of the 10th July, says :—From the experience we had at the time of the grand Delhi Darbár and on the occasion of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in India we were not in the least surprised at the news that the Native Princes of India who have gone to England to witness the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee were not treated with as much deference as they deserved. If in India they are slighted even by a Revenue Commissioner, what could be expected from the authorities in England?

43. The *Arunodayá* (13), in its issue of the 10th July, says :—We all along advised the Native Princes of India not to go to England as they might not be received there in a manner befitting their dignity, but to no purpose. If the Native Princes wanted to express their loyalty to the Queen-Empress they could have done so even here. In our opinion the Princes must have been persuaded to go there with no other motive than to show to the general public that they are tamed and are mere tools in the hands of the paramount power. It is also evident that Government only speak of treating them as friendly allies while in reality they don't do so. We heartily commend the spirit of His Highness the Mahárája Holkar in abruptly leaving England. This spirit seems to be dying away from among the Native Chiefs. People are likely to think that Government are treacherous when they dishonour the Princes who at the time of the Indian Mutiny in 1857 rose against their own subjects and but for whose assistance the British rule in India would have been extinct. It is therefore necessary for Government to apologize for what has occurred to the insulted Native Princes and particularly to the Mahárája Holkar. We at least hope that the Mahárája will not come in trouble on account of his abrupt departure.

44. The *Poona Vaibhav* (50), in its issue of the 10th July, says :—If the Native Princes had been worthy of being respected by the English the latter would never have disrespected them. We do not know whether the Native Princes went to England voluntarily or otherwise, but it is plain that they served with their persons bedecked with lákhs of rupees' worth of jewellery to exhibit the glory of England to the world. What must have been the thoughts of European Princes about the English power when they saw the subject Native Princes of India in their rich garments preceding our glorious Queen-Empress like so many personal attendants. This was the object of Government in taking the Native Princes to England and it has been fulfilled. Whether they were respected or disrespected is no question. Who would pay the slightest respect to our

titular Princes on an occasion when a large number of independent and powerful European Princes attended as guests? Besides making over to the English in various ways the wealth which they had screwed out of their subjects, the Native Princes purposely humiliated us by themselves being disrespected. Better if there were no such Princes in our country.

45. The *Pandit* (151), in its issue of the 15th July, says:—His Highness the Mahárája Holkar is hot-tempered and became angry with Lord Dufferin when he was in Bombay last year. It is to be regretted that the young Mahárája should have now fallen into a passion with the Imperial Government. It is feared he might one day meet with the misfortune that befel Mahárája Malhár Ráo Gáikwád. When the young Holkar ascended his ancestral *gádi* the first thing he did was to dismiss the trusty Kárbháris of his deceased father and give insult to the aged among them; and God has punished him with the insult he is said to have received. Very probably there is a misunderstanding on the part of the Mahárája in connection with the alleged insult. The Native Chiefs should act with great consideration, else they might lose their royal status one day. The British Government is just and equitable, and should it happen to commit a mistake the Native Chiefs ought to overlook it.

Alleged tyrannical conduct of the Baroda police.

46. In a news-letter from Baroda the *Kaira Vartamán* (107) of the 13th July states that the police in that town arrest respectable persons on suspicion of being concerned in some offence, handcuff and take them from place to place, and that though nothing be found after the search of their residence they are kept under surveillance for about a month, and considers this conduct to be tyrannical.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
21st July 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 16th July 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

A'bkári:
- Alleged arbitrary action of Mr. Mulock, Collector of Surat, in the matter of the sale of toddy in the Párdi Táluka 8
- Observations on the views expressed by His Excellency Lord Reay on the — system 6

Administration of India: The schemes of the Europeans in the — ... 6

Appointments: Approval of the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Romeschandra Mitter as Acting Chief Justice of Calcutta ... 4

Encouragement to native arts and industries: Disapproval of the action of the Government of India in connection with the resolution issued by Lord Ripon in the matter of the — 5

Home Rule for Ireland: A suggestion to the people of India to publicly express their sympathy for —
- The *Pratod* 4
- The *Vártáhar* 4

Ill-treatment of Natives by Europeans: Assault on a Native merchant at Kárwár by a European officer 10

India Council: Vacancies in the — and a suggestion for the appointment of the Honourable Dádábhái Navroji to it as a Jubilee-gift ... 4

Jails: Comments on a proposal to tattoo confirmed criminals made in the last Administration Report on the Bombay — for 1886... ... 10

Judicial matters:
- Praises of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay 8
- Mal-administration of justice by Mr. Luson, Magistrate of Meherpur, Bengal, and a request to the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal and His Excellency Lord Dufferin 5
- The Judges of the Bombay High Court and their intercourse with ordinary Europeans and Natives 8
- The vakils of the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay and the advocacy of their admission to plead on the Original Side ... 9

Military matters: The Peacock Shooting case near Ahmedabad and a suggestion as regards the issuing of passes to European soldiers for hunting:
- The *Kannadá Suvarte* 10
- The *Jáme Jamshed* 10

Police:
- Robberies in Khándesh 11
- The advisability of exercising a more healthy control over the working of the — Department 11

Public Honours: The bestowal of the honour of knighthood on Captain Morland by the Queen-Empress 5

Public service: Complaint against a corrupt Native officer employed in the Pálanpur Political Superintendency, and a suggestion to Colonel LeGeyt as regards petitions in English 10

Queen's Jubilee:
- Praises of Ráo Báhádur G. R. Garud for making over to Government Rs. 500 for the encouragement of vernacular education in commemoration of the — 5
- The — holiday and the wages for that day of the workmen employed in Her Majesty's Dockyard at Bombay 6

Records: Want of good historical works on India and a request to Government to appoint some Native scholar to co-operate with Mr. Forrest. 9

Tobacco-growing in India: Necessity for Government encouraging — ... 5

Women of India: Comments on the aspersions of a Christian missionary against the — 6

PART II.—*Legislation*—

City of Bombay Municipal Bill, 1887: Comments on the —
- The *Indu Prakásh* 12
- The *Mahrátta* 11

Page.

PART III.—*Education*—

Boarding School at Mount Abu for the children of the European and Eurasian employés of the B. B. & C. I. Railway: The new — and the exclusion of the children of its Native employés from it ... 14
City School at Ahmednagar: Proposed abolition of the — and a request to Government on the subject 13
High School, Surat: An alleged reason of the transfer to Nadiád of Mr. Bhavánishankar Dave, a municipal commissioner of Surat ... 14

PART IV.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway: Three new third-class carriages constructed by the — and the want of closets in them 14
G. I. P. Railway: Complaint against the assistant station-master at Bori Bandar, Bombay 14

PART V.—*Municipalities*—

Kaira: Complaint against the — Municipality 15
Kalyán: A complaint against the Mámlatdár of — and a request to His Excellency Lord Reay 15

PART VI.—*Native States*—

Baroda: Alleged tyrannical conduct of the — police 18
Native Princes:
Alleged insult to — in England and the harm England has thereby done to herself:
The *Arunodayá* 17
The *Din Bandhu* 16
The *Indu Prakásh* 17
The *Kesari* 17
The *Native Opinion* 16
The *Pandit* 18
The *Poona Vaibhav* 17
The *Satyá Shodhak* 17
The *Yajdán Parast* 15
Jubilee-gift to the — and a suggestion regarding it 15

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REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 16TH JULY 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Comments on the dilatoriness of the authorities in Berár.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 11th July, says :—No one can refrain from laughing at the dilatoriness in which several works are carried on in Berár. The project of the Umráoti water-supply has been under consideration for the last twenty years. The same has been the case with the scheme of local self-government for the last five years, and though an Act has been passed in the matter no one can say how many years will still pass away before it is brought into operation. It has been under contemplation for the last ten years to reform the system of judicial administration in Berár and to make a Revenue Code for Berár, but nothing has yet been done.

G. M. SA'THE',

Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
21st July 1887.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 30 of 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 23rd July 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*14	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*20	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
21	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
*22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
*37	„ Kárbhári	Bombay	Do.	200
38	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
39	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles n Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
47	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
48	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
49	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
52	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
56	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
57	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
58	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
59	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*60	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
61	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
*62	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
63	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
64	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
*65	„ Svadesh Bandhu...	Chikodi	Do.	100
66	„ Tatvavivechak	Poona...	Monthly	200
67	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*68	„ Vágvilás	Do.	Monthly	200
*69	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Weekly	300
70	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
*71	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
72	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
73	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*74	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*75	The Duyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	150
76	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
77	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
78	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
79	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
80	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
81	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
82	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
83	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
84	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
85	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
86	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
87	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
88	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
89	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
90	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
*91	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
92	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
93	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
94	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
95	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
96	„ Dharmă Sadbodh Ratnă	Surat	Do.	300
97	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Do.	475
98	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
99	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
100	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
101	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
102	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
103	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
*104	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	204
105	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
106	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patra	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
107	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
108	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,048
109	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*110	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
111	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
112	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
113	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
114	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
115	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
116	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
117	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
118	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
119	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
120	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
*121	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
122	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
123	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
124	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
125	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
126	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
127	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
128	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
129	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
130	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
*131	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
132	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
133	„ Trimásik Tikákár	Do.	Quarterly ...	500
134	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
135	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
*136	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
137	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
138	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
139	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
*140	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
141	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
142	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
143	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
*144	„ Ketaki	Belgaum	Do.	150
*145	„ Nibandh Málike	Dhárwár	Monthly	200
146	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
147	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
148	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
149	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ARABIC.			
*150	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
151	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
152	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
153	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
*154	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
155	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

British policy in the administration of India.

1. Writing on the British administration of India, the *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 17th July, says:—The present policy of Government in India is tyrannical and distrustful, and its painfulness is aggravated by the attempts which are always made to varnish it with the appearance of justice and confidence. The Forest, the Income-tax, the A'bkári and almost all other Acts owe their origin to the principles of an inexorable money-lender, though they are represented in a different light. The Forest Act is intended to ward off famines by copious rainfall, the income-tax is levied to defray the additional military expenditure required for the protection of India, and the A'bkári Act is meant to check the vice of drinking among the Natives. Open oppression is preferable to these blows with the closed fist. It is by the light of Western education that we have commenced to understand the artifices of the English. Better if we had been quite ignorant and illiterate. The present state is unbearably painful like that of a serpent made powerless by means of spells and medicinal drugs. In this state of things how miserable must it be to know that Government does not trust us! Who can think of the Arms Act, the unfavourable reply of Government to the petition of the people for permission to enrol themselves in the volunteer corps, the Native Civil Servants turned out of the Revenue Department, the partiality evinced in the public services, the difficulty experienced by the people of India in getting into the Military Department and such other things without the consciousness of the distrust of Government? Can there be under these circumstances loyalty and affection in the minds of the subjects towards their rulers? The first mistake made by the English in the administration of India is, therefore, their distrust of their subjects. Trust begets trust, and if in accordance with this principle Government place confidence in their subjects, the latter will behave towards them right loyally and there will be no cause for anxiety about the safety of British rule in India. The second mistake of Government is their ambition to extend their empire in all directions. When an empire becomes unwieldy it cannot be properly controlled, and the consequence is that anarchy and disorder take the place of rule and order, and the whole is lost in the end, as was the case with the Roman Empire. The third mistake is the policy of Government towards the Native Princes. Though these princes are loyal and faithful to the paramount power, the latter does not abide by the provisions of the treaties entered into by it with its tributary States. The fourth mistake is the ruin of the nobility or the wealthy, who of all people are the most averse to a change of government in consequence of their being the first to suffer by such a change. The behaviour of Government towards the *zamindárs* of Bengal, the *inámdárs* and the money-lenders of the Deccan, and the *jamedárs* and the *khots* of Konkan is most arbitrary, and Government seem to attempt their ruin by such measures as the Tenancy Act, the Summary Settlement and the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The condition of the *khots* would have been the same as that of the *zamindárs* and others but for the unceasing exertions of the Hon'ble Ráo Sáheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., and Mr. A. T. Crawford, C.M.G. These are four blunders that Government commit in India, and it is necessary that they should be rectified in order to win over the hearts of the people at the present political crisis.

Want of a Jubilee-gift to India and the disappointment caused by it.

2. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 17th July, writes:—India had set her heart upon some sovereign gift, worthy of her beloved Empress and of her loyal and law-abiding millions. There are directions, both social and political, in which this most precious privilege of Royalty might have been exercised. The omission has spread a profound disappointment over the country, and we know not how to characterize in words the unpardonable blunder of those advisers of the Crown who are guilty of the omission. It may be noted that some of the most pronounced of Tory organs regret this blunder.

3. The *Pandit* (151), in its issue of the 22nd July, contains a communicated article, the writer of which says:—The pay of the regimental sepoy is Rs. 7 per mensem, which amount was fixed when provisions were very cheap. Of late prices have more than doubled, and the Native private finds it very hard to maintain himself and his wife and children and to send a remittance to his aged parents at home within the pittance he draws. The sepoy sanguinely expected that this serious grievance would be removed on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress in England, and is much disappointed at finding that nothing has been done in this matter. It is, however, to be hoped that steps will be taken to increase the sepoy's pay at least by two rupees per mensem. On his enlistment a sepoy gets a bonus of Rs. 30 for the purchase of regimental necessaries, but has to spend Rs. 50 upon them, the difference of twenty rupees being defrayed from his pocket. It is therefore very desirable that he should get the actual cost of the regimental necessaries. If the two favours are conferred on the sepoy, military service will be more popular than it is at present.

The increase in the pay and allowance for regimental necessaries of a Native private recommended as a Jubilee-gift to India.

4. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108), in its issue of the 17th July, congratulates the Pársis residing in Hongkong on the formation of the "Victoria Jubilee Pársi Charity Fund" for helping the sick and the needy of all classes in Hongkong, Canton and Macao in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee, which they celebrated with great *éclat* on the 21st ultimo, and adds that it is a proof of the deep loyalty of the Pársis even though they be in distant parts. [The *Broach Samáchár* (88), in its issue of the 21st July, expresses satisfaction at the movement, and observes that though what the Pársis of Bombay, Madras, Mhow and the principal towns of Gujarát did in commemoration of the Jubilee was sufficient, their co-religionists residing in such distant places as Quetta and Hongkong have not failed to take part in the celebration of the Jubilee.]

Approval of the Victoria Jubilee Pársi Charity Fund started by the Pársis of Hongkong in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee.

5. The *Hitechchhu* (77) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 21st July, commends the patriotic feeling displayed by the Irish nation in abstaining from taking part in the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, and observes that the people of India will never swerve from loyalty, however great the injustice done to them may be. The people of this country, says the paper, consider it really manly to get their rights from their rulers by persuasion instead of by a revolution, and this conduct is worthy of approval. Though Englishmen consider themselves protectors of justice and independence, they do not act as such towards foreign nations. The Indian public should, however, adhere to the principle of loyalty, which is its special quality. The *Hitechchhu* does not wish that the people of India should imbibe all the traits of Irish character, but it would not be wrong, in its opinion, if they were to imbibe their praiseworthy quality of patriotism. [The *Yajdán Parast* (139) of the 17th July regrets that the Irish nation did not join in the celebration of the Jubilee, and remarks that it would be far from just to blame them for this attitude, for it was a natural consequence of the arbitrary government of Ireland since its union with England in 1800, as conclusively shown by Mr. Gladstone.]

Approval of the attitude of the Irish nation in not taking part in the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee.

6. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 17th July, writes:—This week we give what we know about the Survey, the Forest and the Jail Departments. We take these departments in preference to others, because we find that these departments are the most sinning. The first department on our list is the Revenue Survey, which gives bread to 43 Europeans and 1 poor Native. This department is a monopoly to Europeans and no Native has yet been allowed to rise to the grade of an Assistant Superintendent. It is therefore nearly impossible that we should be able to point out an instance

The grievances of the Natives in the Survey, the Forest and the Jail Departments, for the information of the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission.

of a successful Native Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Survey Department; but there are Natives working under the modest designation of surveyors who have been doing the work of Assistant Superintendents. We mention only two names for the present. Mr. Báláji Dáji Námjoshi has performed these duties most successfully for the last seven years in the British districts, and Mr. Wáman Sadáshiv has been doing similar work in the Native State of Janjira. The progress reports of the departments can be cited in evidence of the great capacity these gentlemen have shown, and the work done by them is superior to that of their European colleagues (*vide* page 7, paragraph 28, of the Poona and Násik Survey Progress Report for 1885 for Báláji Dáji, and Ratnágiri Survey Progress Report for the same year, page 6, paragraph 25, for the services of Wáman Sadáshiv). Similar instances and similar good services can be mentioned in a few more cases as well. But for the system of patronage these gentlemen could have risen high and done creditably good work. We then come to the Forest Department. Here we have four names to mention for the present. They are Lakshman Dáji Joshi, Náráyan Ballál Oka, Govind Rámchandra Mahájan and Wáman Rámchandra Gavánde. The gentlemen whose names we mention to-day have each acted in the grade of Assistants, and in their acting appointments have acquitted themselves very creditably, as the administration reports will testify. About Mr. Gavánde Mr. Shuttleworth says in his report for 1885-86 that "he supervised the work during the absence of Mr. Wroughton and his work is deserving of commendation." About Mr. Mahájan he says, "the excellent work of demarcation carried out by this officer in the Bhor State during the past four or five years will always reflect credit upon his activity, intelligence and tact." Similar extracts can be quoted for the other gentlemen also. Native Sub-Assistant Conservators have one more fact to cite in evidence, namely, that it is from their ranks that the heads of Forest Departments in Native States are selected and there they have invariably proved their clever heads. The question then naturally arises as to why they are not promoted, and the only answer we can give to this is that the back door being kept open others get in and Natives find no room for themselves. We next come to the Jails. In this department the grievance is greater. Natives have been partially ousted from the posts of jailors and completely from those of Superintendents. The Civil Surgeons occupy 9 out of 26 District Jail Superintendentships, a few are under Deputy Collectors and a few more are under resident European Superintendents. Thus those who are jailors or Superintendents in the subordinate jails are generally not promoted to the higher grades. There has been a prejudice prevailing in this department against Natives, and Native candidates for the higher posts have been the victims of this prejudice. This prejudice prevails in spite of facts to the contrary. Native jailors have times out of number been appointed to temporary vacancies, and they have as a rule shown their fitness to the satisfaction of superiors. If instances were wanted we might mention the names of Moreshwar Sakhárám Chitnis, now retired, Wásudev Sitárám, now lent to the Rájpipla State, and Dhanjisha Hormasji. There are no examinations for admission to the office of jailors, and if the Inspector-General were asked to prepare a statement showing how the large number of outside men came to be in the department, it is very probable that some strange cases of patronage would be brought to light. In connection with these three departments we have to suggest that competitive examinations be made compulsory, and that in the case of jailors, outsiders ought to find no admissions.

Employment of Natives in the Police Department and suggestions to the Public Service Commission.

7. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 21st July, says:—Of the 53 Inspectors of Police all are Natives, with the exception perhaps of three officers who may or may not fall under the term "natives of India" in its statutory sense. But of the 43 superior officers, including of course the police probationers, only 1 is a native of India, by name Mr. Dhanjisha Dádábhái, who is now Acting Assistant Superintendent at Thána. With this isolated exception all the superior officers are Europeans. This is a very remarkable state of things, and we propose to-day to give a few extracts from resolutions of the Gov-

ernment of India and of the Bombay Government which, we have no doubt, will prove both interesting and instructive to the public generally, and to the intending witnesses before the Public Service Commission more especially. Here the paper quotes extracts from Government of India, Home Department Resolution, No. 3006, dated 3rd August 1867, and from Bombay Government Resolution No. 2966, dated 12th October 1868, and continues:—One general remark that invariably suggests itself to a student of Government resolutions laying down general principles of high policy is that nothing can be better than these documents so far as the enunciation of principles in a broad liberal spirit is concerned; but the moment you try to look at the practical application of these principles you must be prepared for the sorest disappointment. After even a casual perusal of the foregoing resolutions one would naturally expect to find, as 20 years have elapsed since these resolutions were issued, at least some Native Assistant Superintendents of Police in this presidency; but, strangely enough, there is not one such Native officer throughout the presidency holding a *permanent* appointment in the higher grades. Can it really be that suitable Native candidates for such posts have not been found by Government which declared in 1868 that "it would not lose any opportunity of appointing Natives" to such posts? It is simply impossible to place any reliance upon such a plea, if advanced, but we trust that the responsible officers will think twice and seriously before advancing such a plea. Of the two Native gentlemen appointed Assistant Police Superintendents before 1868 it is admitted that, though one of them turned out a failure and had to be removed from office, the other turned out "most successful." And if we are not much mistaken, not one Native has since been appointed to the post of Assistant Superintendent of Police. Educated Natives with the other necessary and special qualifications for the Police Department are expected to come forward. Special stress appears to be laid on the term "educated," and it would be interesting to know how many of the European Police Probationers, from whose ranks the higher grades are recruited, could honestly and decently claim to be included in that term. But we must reserve further remarks for a future occasion.

The Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission in Bombay and the examination of witnesses in connection with the Educational Department.

8. The *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 20th July, refers to the evidence given by Dr. Peterson before the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission in Bombay, and hopes that the authorities concerned will reply to the complaint made by him about want of promotion and his supersession by two officers who joined the Educational Department after him. As regards his views about the appointment of European scholars to the chair of Sanskrit in colleges, no Native member of the Sub-Committee, says the *Samáchár*, tried to show that he was mistaken in the view, neither was any gentleman, European or Native, present to give evidence on the subject. It is a matter for regret that only one witness, and that too a one-sided one, should have come forward to give testimony as regards such an important department as that of education. It remains to be seen whether further enquiries are made about this department at Poona. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (105) of the same date regrets that no Native gentleman came forward to give evidence about the Educational Department, and says that Dr. Peterson was not able to adduce arguments in favour of his assertion that Natives should not be appointed professors of Sanskrit and that he broke down in cross-examination on the subject. It supports the complaint made by Dr. Peterson about the want of promotion to graduates brought from Europe for service in the Educational Department in this country, and adds that the Educational Department could have sent some of its competent and experienced Native employés for examination before the Sub-Committee.]

Approval of the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Romesh Chandra Mitra as Acting Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court.

9. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 17th July, says:—Mr. Justice Romesh Chandra Mitra again acts as Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court for a short period during the absence of Sir C. Petheran. Our readers will remember that Lord Ripon was the first Viceroy who had the moral courage to appoint a Native to act for the Chief Justice. This is the second time that Mr.

Justice Romesh Chandra Mitra acts as Chief Justice. These acting appointments are not likely to give Mr. Mitra any claim on the *pukka* appointment, at least we do not expect that Government will make him a *pukka* Chief Justice when the time comes. If they do, great credit will be due to them. But even for this small boon we ought to be thankful to Government. [Several other papers of the week express gratitude for this appointment.]

10. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 17th July, says :—Though Mr. Justice Romesh Chandra Mitra gets no more than what he is entitled to by his appointment as Acting Chief Justice of Bengal, we are glad of the announcement as it removes a cause of considerable uneasiness.

Comments on a case in which a European manager of a silk factory at Murshedabad illegally detained a girl working in it and prosecuted those who tried to liberate her.

11. The *Satyavakta* (124), in its issue of the 22nd July, gives the particulars of a case in which a European manager of a silk factory in Murshedabad illegally detained a married girl, named Kusam, aged 14, for immoral purposes, of his prosecuting for assault ten of his labourers who tried to have the girl liberated, and of their acquittal on appeal by Mr. Anderson, Sessions Judge of Behrámpur, and observes that the affair is very disgraceful. The conduct of the police and the trying magistrate, who are said to have sided with the European manager is, says the paper, more disgraceful. The accused have not taken further steps in the matter, for they are poor and seem to be afraid of falling a prey to haughty Europeans. The Judges should in their judgment severely comment on the conduct of such troublesome Europeans with a view to deter others from so doing. Such cases serve to show the hardship suffered by poor labourers at the hands of European managers. As the latter generally escape punishment, the authorities concerned ought to take remedial measures with a view to stop the recurrence of such cases in future. [A few other papers write disapprovingly of the morality of some Europeans who thus misbehave themselves, and say that Government ought to take stringent measures in the matter.]

Praises of His Excellency Lord Reay for his courteous and affable conduct towards the deputations that wait upon him.

12. Writing on the deputation from Ahmednagar, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 17th July, says :—His Excellency the Governor certainly deserves warm aknowledgments for his courteous and affable conduct towards deputations which press upon his notice their grievances. It was not always in this spirit that deputations were received by His Excellency Lord Reay's predecessors in office. This change in the attitude of the Bombay Government is but one of the many instances of its progressive spirit. The other day His Excellency the Governor received a deputation from Ahmednagar. The gentlemen who constituted it were men of light and importance, and had every right to expect courteous treatment, and we are glad to say that they have gone away happy. Whatever may be the result of the memorial which they have personally submitted, they must have felt while they were in the presence of His Lordship and were listening to his encouraging words that they were then in the presence of a nobleman who is thoroughly practical and who even in refusing shows a grace which removes all the pain of the refusal. The Ahmednagar educational question which has been brought to His Excellency's notice is a very delicate one. The Christian missionaries are at the bottom of it, and whatever may be said of their sentiments, we must admit that they are men who have the greatest tenacity of purpose.

Comments on the ábkári policy of the Bombay Government.

13. In continuation of his article on the same subject reported at paragraph 13 of the Report on Native Papers, No. 29 of 1887, a non-official expert, writing on the ábkári policy of Government to the *Indian Spectator* (1) in its issue of the 17th July, says :—I am obliged to you for finding room in your issue of the 10th instant for my letter on the present oppressive operation of rules regarding ábkári. It is much to be wished that the press—both Anglo-Vernacular and vernacular—will hammer at this subject till sensible relief is brought home to thousands of the poorer classes of

people whom toddy is not a luxury but a necessary article of food. The agitation, as you suggest, should not be carried on only here. Considering that the department is determined under any circumstances to persevere in its mischievous policy, notwithstanding all the generous attempts of His Excellency the Governor to mitigate, to the best of his power, the hardships now endured by the poor, and having regard to the fact that some interested persons are likely to misrepresent facts and misguide the British public by contributions in English newspapers and periodicals—considering, I say, these circumstances, it is essential that a war on ábkári matters should be waged in England with the view of obtaining for the voiceless poor that triumph which the justice of the case demands. And for such a purpose it is needful to enlist in their cause men like Messrs. Samuel Smith and Bradlaugh in the House of Commons and Lords Ripon and Roseberry in the House of Lords. The agitation should be strong and continuous, and supported by such incontrovertible facts as shall put to shame the Government here which, I regret to say, is being misled into accepting one-sided official statements. Allow me to point out to-day whether the tree-tax is justifiable. It is Rs. 10 for cocoanut and brab trees in Bombay and Rs. 5 for date trees. The former yield, according to official computation, 80 gallons and the latter 40 gallons. In other words, the tax on all the three kinds of trees comes to 2 annas per gallon. Is this rate a justifiable one? Let us see what is the rate of duty charged by Government on ale and porter imported into this country. It is one anna per gallon. Can Government adduce any convincing argument in favour of retaining the duty on a beverage acknowledged to possess a uniform alcoholic strength of 11·7 at one anna when toddy in its highest state of fermentation possesses a strength of 10·2 only? And let it be remembered that this strength is only attained after toddy is exposed to heat for 24 hours. For fresh toddy, after three hours, has an average strength of 5·6 only, and of 7·5 after 8 hours' exposure. It is fresh toddy we are here concernedwith, that is, toddy exposed from 3 to 8 hours at the utmost. The alcoholic strength is a little above one-half that of ale and porter. So that virtually the duty on fresh toddy, which has just one-half the alcoholic strength of beer, is charged 100 times higher. Is that justifiable? And that in spite of the admitted fact that fresh toddy is a necessary article of food with the labouring poor, which is certainly not the case as regards beer and porter. As the French use light claret for their curries, so is toddy consumed with rice or bread by the poor working men. And I ask whether a Government that legislates for the protection of the labouring classes by means of the Factories' Act can show a tittle of reason for taxing a necessary article of food at such a rate as to make it difficult to procure and thus deprive them of an important and cheap source of nourishment? I need not here remark that it is acknowledged that toddy acts as a real tonic to invigorate the labouring class, and is even used as a remedy against certain diseases, such as those of the liver, fever, dysentery, &c. In Sálsette poor women in confinement are greatly benefited by a moderate use of brab toddy liquor and children of the age of from 2 to 7 are given brab toddy mixed with some drug to prevent worms. Such is the efficacy of toddy.

14. The *Rást Goftár* (120), in its issue of the 17th July, says:—The new ábkári resolution issued by His Excellency Lord Reay has unfortunately not proved acceptable to the mofussil public. The people in the mofussil consider it objectionable in many points. It does not redress their complaints and does not fulfil the expectations formed by them of His Excellency Lord Reay. The principal complaints were three: (1) That the barbarous system of farming should be given up and that of licenses be introduced in its stead; (2) that the heavy tax on toddy be reduced and it be allowed to be freely sold; (3) that facilities be afforded for selling at a low rate country liquor, and specially toddy-spirit used by the poor, and where toddy-spirit was not procurable, for the sale of mowra liquor. The mofussilites complain that the new resolution has increased their hardship instead of lessening it. The paper then points out the hardship that will be caused by the extension of the period of the contract for ábkári farming from one to three

The new ábkári resolution of the Bombay Government and a suggestion for the introduction of the shop-license system into some districts as an experimental measure.

years, and suggests that the system of shop-licenses that prevails in Bombay should be tried as an experimental measure in some tálukás, facilities being at the same time provided for the purchase by the licensees of toddy-spirit from the táluka distillery and of mowra liquor from the distilleries at Uran or some adjoining town. Experience will show that this system will cause no loss of, revenue; nay, there will be an increase in it. For the present the contracts should be for one year and not three years. The *Rást* also requests His Excellency Lord Reay to attend to the mistake of having a uniform and cheap rate for the sale of toddy in different districts as pointed out by Mr. Pestanji Behrámji Dántra in the *Indian Spectator* newspaper, and adds that it is necessary that the restrictions on toddy should be speedily removed.

Want of an authentic history of India and a suggestion to the Bombay Government.

15. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 18th July, says:—It is a matter for much regret that untrustworthy histories of India written by Anglo-Indians should be taught in schools. An authentic history of our country can be compiled from the records lying in Náná's Wáda in Poona. This is, however, a question of money, and we request Government to take up the work of searching the records and publishing such of them as will furnish matter for a trustworthy history of India.

A wanton and cowardly attack on a helpless candidate for employment by a European officer in Kárwár.

16. The *Kannadá Suvarte* (141), in its issue of the 22nd July, says:—Here is a curious tale from Kánara. One Mr. H., a European officer, sends for an *umedvár* (candidate) of his office to his bungalow. The poor *umedvár*, evidently hoping that the *sáheb* is going to bestow a *pukka* appointment on him, promptly answers the call, and with a beating heart approaches the bungalow, and no sooner does he see the *sáheb* in the distance than he makes a low bow. "Come in" was the command. He of course obeyed and awaited further orders with suspended breath, not knowing what boon the *sáheb* was about to confer upon him. "Are you acquainted with Annï?" asked the *sáheb*. At this question half the hopes of the *umedvár* dwindle away, and he answers, "No, Sir." "Have you ever played with her daughter?" is the second question! This quite confounds the poor fellow and he answers in the negative, Mr. H. gets wild at this, and vociferating some choice and elegant expressions rushes at the poor man and soundly boxes his ears and sends him away. With what feelings the *umedvár* returned home it is needless to say. Smarting under the uncalled-for and unaccountable attack, he went straight to the town magistrate and applied for a summons against his assailant. But at this stage we hear that the case was amicably settled between the parties, Mr. H. tendering an apology. Here the matter ends, and we are glad of it, because "All's well that ends well." We do not wish to discuss the motives of Mr. H. in putting these strange questions and making a wanton and cowardly attack on a helpless boy, but we cannot help warning him to mend his ways in future. We hope this will serve as a check on Mr. H. and men of his stamp who are by no means few in the mofussil.

Praise of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

17. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 18th July, says:—We are but expressing the opinion of lawyers and the Native public when we say that Mr. Crawley-Boevey's decisions in several cases have been models of judicial fairness and sound discretion, and that he has proved his fitness for the post he occupies. He has been discharging his duties fearlessly and is a terror to evil-doers and to the police as well. The frankness with which he told a police officer not to waste the time of the Court by bringing before it what the latter called "a test case," the soundness of the decisions he has passed in the municipal cases he has tried, the faults he has found with the system of municipal assessment, the exposure by him of the illegal practice according to which municipal officers obtained the signature of the Magistrate on summonses prepared by them without filing complaints before him as required by law—all these have rendered him a popular Magistrate, and the public has every reason to be satisfied with him for upholding its rights and the interests of law and order in so impartial and fearless a manner as has characterised his lucid judgments.

18. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 17th July, says:—The *Advocate of India* notices a case in which a Mahomedan husband named Shekh Mahomed Banu has been let off with a fine of Rs. 8 for branding his wife, aged 6 years, on the soles of her feet. We are informed that the pain caused by the burns was so great that the girl could not walk. We fail to understand then why Mr. Hamilton, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, awarded such a very light punishment. The offence was most brutal and should have been dealt with accordingly. The case falls under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code and we are surprised to see the Magistrate punishing the accused so lightly. We pity the poor girl. Her brutal husband will be at large to revengefully inflict further injuries upon her. The same Magistrate has been accused by some of our contemporaries of showing a disregard for the sufferings of the dumb animals. But now, as the *Advocate* says, "he is in danger of being convicted on the graver charge of caring nothing for the sufferings of his innocent fellowmen." Those European witnesses who harped before the Public Service Commission upon the liability of Native Magistrates to constant error of judgment should take note of this case. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108), in its issue of the 17th July, considers the fine to be a very light punishment for the cruel act of branding, and remarks that the sentence in cases of nose-cutting, branding and blinding of females should be a deterrent one.]

Comments on the decision of Mr. Hamilton, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in the case of branding of a wife by her husband.

19. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 13th July, says:—We learn that a large number of cases are fixed for hearing in the Small Causes Court at Karáchi. It is impossible for them to be all heard and decided in one day. The Judge, however, keeps parties, pleaders and witnesses waiting till a late hour in the day before he permits them to leave the Court. Mr. Foxton's practice was to find out, when he took his seat on the bench, if there were more cases than could be got through during the day, and then have some of them put off. Previous intimation used also to be sent to the parties, pleaders and witnesses not to attend the Court. Mr. Pinhey's attention has been more than once called to the matter by a pleader, and the only answer Mr. Pinhey condescends to give is that *if it is* brought to his notice previously, and *if a messenger* is available, then intimation will be sent. When a pleader told him that a messenger on 15 or 20 rupees a month was not a greater personage than the parties, pleaders and witnesses in a case, who were all business-people, Mr. Pinhey said he was not on the bench to answer impertinent questions. The pleader said he was humbly submitting the case, but Mr. Pinhey differed from him on the point. We think Mr. Pinhey should revert to the old practice of giving intimation to the parties and others, a practice of which, as a legal practitioner, he must have had the full benefit. The Sadar Court should call upon Mr. Pinhey to give a list of the cases fixed during the last three months for hearing and the cases postponed for want of time or otherwise to another date, and the number of times they are so postponed. That will give an idea of the considerable inconvenience caused to litigants and others by the discontinuance of the old and long-standing practice of sending intimation through a bailiff or messenger of the Court, whose time has become so valuable under the new *régime*. Mr. Pinhey also said that he would make his own rules of practice. No one has any objection to a Judge making his own rules of practice, but that practice must suit the convenience of the public. Mr. Pinhey on one occasion said that a great deal of indulgence had been shown to the pleaders, which he was not going to allow. Mr. Pinhey always availed himself of the so-called indulgence, and never refused it when he was a member of the bar.

Complaint about the inconvenience caused to the litigants and witnesses in the Small Causes Court, Karáchi.

20. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 17th July, writes ironically of the recent Ahmedabad peacock-shooting case as follows:—Some soldiers at Ahmedabad have again been the victims of another "accident." It was only a few months back that another similar "accident" took place in that quarter. It was with much ado that the unlucky soldier was got out of the scrape. Now

Comments on the peacock-shooting case at Ahmedabad.

here are others in a similar predicament. Indeed, the frequency of such "accidents" shows that Natives are never happy unless they place themselves in the way of these soldiers' guns. We hope that in the inquiry which must be instituted it will be clearly shown that the soldiers were not at all in error and that it was the perversity of the Native which gave him the wound. We hope the Native who is now in hospital will get well so that he may be awarded exemplary punishment for causing so much vexation to the loyal soldier.

Delay on the part of the Bombay Government in removing the complaint regarding the crowding of passengers in tram-cars in Bombay.

21. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 17th July, says :—The Government of Bombay seems rather slow in replying to the people's petition praying for relief from the discomfort and inconvenience to which passengers by tram cars are put by the Tramway Company forcing five persons into a seat calculated to accommodate only four. Here is an instance of a powerful company whom even a well-meaning Government is helpless to bring to reason in the face of a loud and universal cry from the suffering public. Verily, Government is for the rich, who can make themselves heard, and not for the poor.

The levy of the income-tax and an alleged order of Government regarding its realization.

22. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (76), in its issue of the 17th July, complains of Government having ordered many income-tax collectors to somehow or other raise a large amount from the levy of that tax and of persons with an income of less than Rs. 500 per annum having been made to pay it and threatened by the collector with an increase in the amount of the tax in case they disputed its legality, and observes that it is futile to expect a reduction in the amount of the tax on appeal, as the officer who hears it is the very person who has fixed it. The people are, says the *Mitrá*, not likely to be deceived by the income-tax collector reducing the amount on appeal in a few cases in order to show his impartiality. It advises the public not to blame and curse good officers who are newly appointed to the work, for they cannot reduce the amounts fixed by their predecessors in office with safety to themselves. If Government show their willingness to accept the amount realized by the levy of the tax in a just manner and according to the state of the town, the income-tax collectors will be fearless and the public will bless Government. [The *Broach Mitrá* (87) of the 20th July expresses similar sentiments, and adds that the new income-tax collector at Broach can neither reduce nor forego, with safety to himself, the amounts fixed by his predecessor, Mr. Anuprám Bálmukund, who has taxed an annual income of even Rs. 300 and confirmed the assessment on appeal. The *Chandrá Prakásh* (92), in its issue of the 18th July, dwells on the delicate position of the officer who hears income-tax appeals, and recommends Khán Báhádur Dárásháh, Deputy Collector, Surat, to employ temporarily a clerk well versed in the examination of account-books to help him in the work of determining the amount of the tax. It adds that if Government were to allow officers who hear income-tax appeals to employ such clerks, both the Government and the public would be benefited.]

Sacrifice of animals for the propitiation of the goddess of cholera at Sholápur.

23. The *Kalpataru* (36), in its issue of the 17th July, says :—At present cholera is spreading rapidly in the town of Sholápur. A few days ago people in the different parts of the town offered sacrifices of fowl, goats and buffaloes in order to propitiate the goddess of cholera. It was a very shocking and disgusting sight to see the slaughtered beasts being carried in a procession through the town. The Bombay Government, in their resolution in the case of the sacrifice of a buffalo at Kalyán, has ordered that such sacrifices should be prevented in future. We do not know whether that resolution is not applicable to this district or whether the district officers of Sholápur are unaware of it.

Retraction of the charge against the Sub-Registrar at Tásgaon in Sátára.

24. The *Chandánshu* (19), in its issue of the 16th July, retracts the charge brought by it against the local Sub-Registrar in one of its past issues, as the information on which it was based is found to be unreliable.

25. The *Chitragupta* (22) of Karád, in its issue of the 14th July, complains that those who have business with the local Sub-Registrar are obliged to see him first at his house and give him bribes, that those who refuse to do so are much annoyed, and that the District Registrar should at once direct his attention to this complaint.

A complaint against the Sub-Registrar at Karád.

26. The *Havyak Subodh* (140), in its issue of the 19th July, says :—The Kánara District is not fortunate enough to have officers like Ráo Sáheb Venkatráo Dattátraya Yannemadi, who has been recently appointed Mámlatdár of Hungund Táluka. The Kánara District has such men as Mr. Wiltshire, the Collector, Colonel Peyton and Mr. Woodrow, the Forest Officers, and Mr. Venkáji Náráyan, the Magistrate. It has been also blessed with táluka authorities, who to recoup themselves for the loss of a horse collect subscription from the village pátils. Men like Ráo Sáheb Venkatráo Dattátraya had no chance of coming to prominence when Mr. Crawford was the Commissioner for the Southern Division. We cannot but praise Mr. Propert, Commissioner, S. D., for his present selection for a Mámlat.

Approval of the appointment of Ráo Sáheb Venkatráo Dattátraya as Mámlatdár of Hungund, zilla Bijápur.

27. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (108), in its issue of the 17th July, complains of the nuisance caused by the opening of brothels in a part of Khetwádi occupied by respectable Pársi families after their removal from Kámáthipura by the police, and says that they should be immediately removed from that locality by the Commissioner of Police and that all brothels should be located in a lonely part of the town. [The *Káside Mumbai* (109) of the 18th July hopes that Sir Frank Souter will pay attention to the petition presented to him by several residents of Khetwádi for the removal of the brothels from that locality, and recommends Sir Frank to strictly enforce the circular issued by him in March last for the removal of brothels from public roads in the town, as the nuisance continues unabated.]

Brothels on public roads and respectable quarters in Bombay and a request to Sir Frank Souter, the Commissioner of Police.

28. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 17th July, says :—It is incumbent upon the Police Commissioner, Bombay, to take effective steps to relieve the inhabitants of Bombay from the annoyance of bad characters and vagabonds. If the present laws cannot help him in the matter he had better request Government to make the necessary changes in them. Bands of bad characters are seen in almost all parts of the city. The police know these men and their whereabouts very well. Why then do they not try to put a stop to their nefarious practices? Do they expect any help from them in times of danger or have they any reason to be afraid of them? These men have gambling houses near the Parel Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and in some other parts of the city. People are induced to visit these houses and are deprived of their money either in gambling or by force. It is better to close all such houses in the city and to send these men to a workhouse or to a distant colony as soon as they get into the clutches of the police. We are quite sure that the inhabitants of Bombay will gladly contribute large sums of money to found workhouses for these men similar to the one in existence for Europeans.

Bad characters and gambling houses in Bombay.

29. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issue of the 20th July, says that gamblers carry on their business on a large scale outside the city of Sátára and forcibly deprive those who do not join them in their abominable practice of their money, and that if the city police do not exert themselves to stop this practice they will lay themselves open to the charge of being interested in its continuance.

Gamblers in Sátára and the local police.

30. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 21st July, says :—Last Tuesday night a gang of robbers entered a house situated in Karkolpura, a part of Poona, severely assaulted the occupants and committed a theft of the

Frequency of thefts at Poona and the local police.

aggregate value of Rs. 500. An old woman's leg was fractured, a man who was going to call out to the neighbours received such a blow on his face from one of them that he lost almost all his teeth and the owner of the house received a blow on his head from an axe. A lady received bruises all over her body while she struggled for the ornaments which were on her person. It seems that the robbers intended to steal the valuable ornaments which were on the person of a girl in the same family who had fortunately left for her husband's house the same evening. A loud outcry was raised at the time the robbery was committed, but the robbers had escaped before the neighbours and the police came to the spot. A man has been arrested on suspicion. As a police station is at a short distance from the house in which the theft was committed we wonder how the police did not come to the house earlier. The paper then severely comments on the inefficiency of the police in general and the Poona police in particular, and on their practice of unnecessarily harassing those who take complaints of thefts to them. It is most shameful to the Poona police that robbers should have become bold enough to commit thefts in the neighbourhood of police stations and that the majority of thefts should go undetected.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Disapproval of the proposed Medical Registration Act for India.

31. The *Bombay Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 22nd July, disapproves of the proposed legislation for preventing persons other than those who have studied the English medical science from practising as doctors, and observes that the passing of the proposed measure would be injurious to the people, as they would lose the benefit of the Hindu and Mahomedan systems of medicine. With the exception of those who have started the present controversy a large portion of the Native public will not, says the *Samáchár*, approve of the proposed Act. It is true that some persons who know very little of the healing art do harm by passing themselves off as *vaids* and *hakims*, but it is unjust to kill the entire profession on that account. What is wanted is that only such men should be prevented from practising as medical advisers.

Part III.—*Education.*

Retrenchment in educational expenditure disapproved.

32. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 17th July, says :—Whatever the promises of the Education Commission in matters educational, we are sorry that Government should think it fit gradually to curtail expenditure on a department which is so dearly prized by the people. The plea invariably urged is shortness of funds, but people never asked Government to add to what little is allotted to a department which is the joining link between the two races. While we see money thrown broadcast in Burmah and Afghanistan and on trips to the hills which will never bring even a small return, we are gravely told to submit calmly to the will of Government. And what Government will save after the application of the shears of economy to the Educational Department is but a trifle compared with the amount of irritation and heart-burning they will cause by a policy of retrenchment which from the first people have so strongly opposed. We hope Government will not take an extreme view of the matter, but will pause and pay some attention to their legitimate power.

Retrenchment in educational expenditure in the Bombay Presidency and the reply of the Government of India to the memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association on the subject.

33. The *Jáme Jamshed* (105), in its issue of the 22nd July, says that the reply of the Government of India to the memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association regarding retrenchment in the educational expenditure of this presidency is not quite satisfactory. With the increase in population during the last five years the love of the people for education has also, remarks the *Jáme*, increased during that period, as will be seen from the annual administration reports of the Educational Department. The expenditure on education has not proportionately increased, and when the Supreme Government state in their reply that the grant-in-aid for school-

buildings has been reduced by Rs. 1,52,000 the fear entertained by the Bombay public seems to be based on good grounds. If Government had from the very beginning published an explanation as regards the management of the Deccan College and the Poona High School and been more liberal towards the Gujarát College, the outcry in the matter would have been much lessened. One defect in the administration of India is that Government are extremely backward in taking the public into their confidence. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (86) of the 22nd July is satisfied with the reply of the Supreme Government, and observes that it will allay the fears entertained by the public in the matter and that the people will be acting wisely in asking only for the continuance of the present aid to educational institutions in this presidency.]

Disapproval of the abolition of free-studentships in Government schools.

34. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 17th July, says:—When we first heard the report about the abolition of free-studentships in Government schools, we hardly credited it; but it appears that we were mistaken, and that this splendid 'economy' in the educational expenditure of the State has been actually ordered. Properly speaking there were, we believe, no free-studentships; for, even the so-called free students were charged half fees, but now they must pay the whole or quit the school. The real magnitude of this saving may be gathered from one instance. The Elphinstone High School, we suppose, is the largest institution of its kind, and has more than one thousand students. The number of half-free-students heretofore allowed in this school has been ten per cent., or five entirely free; so that for one thousand students who pay the heavy fee, only fifty were allowed to be free. But this has evidently been found to be an unbearable proportion of eleemosynary education in a Government school, and has therefore been altogether abolished. A small opening of this sort for a few really bright but poor learners, we fancy, finds a place even in English institutions; but whether it does so or not there, there can be no doubt that it is desirable in India. Cannot the step be reconsidered? This is a poor example of the boast that the educational expenditure of the State could be curtailed without affecting the efficiency of the department. Let the Under-graduates' Association persevere in its efforts to secure the repeal of this order for petty economy. It is of the same sort as the abolition of the water-supplier in Government offices, who cost Rs. 5 or 6 a month, against an average abstract of as many thousands of rupees per mensem for the rest of the establishment, and saved much distress and trouble to the poor clerks trudging to their places of business in a tropical climate.

Disapproval of the proposed abolition of the City School at Ahmednagar.

35. Writing about the Ahmednagar City School and the resolution of Government on the subject dated the 7th January 1887, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 18th July, says:—A perusal, even a cursory perusal, of the Government resolution quoted above will clearly show that the proposed abolition of the Ahmednagar City School is in the interests of the American Mission institution,—a step which is directly opposed to the express recommendation of the Education Commission. It is worthy of note that the Director of Public Instruction regards the contemplated step to be inexpedient, and yet in the face of such responsible advice Government ordered in January last the eventual abolition of the school. It is also worthy of note that Mr. Smith of the American Mission institution says that the head master of the private institution also endorses his proposals; but in the Government resolution there is not a word said about this Native school, thus clearly showing that in ordering the abolition of the Government school the only institution which they had in view was the American Mission School as one calculated to provide all the necessary requirements of the place. It is therefore impossible to resist the conclusion that in issuing the orders of January last the Bombay Government evinced an anxiety to play into the hands of the managers of the American Mission institution against the deliberate advice of the *responsible* head of the department and to the detriment of the local educational interests. It is to be hoped that Government will reconsider their decision. [The *Jagadádarsh* (33), in its issue of the 17th July, observes that the City School should either be amalgamated with the High School or should be made over to the local municipality.]

36. The *Praja Mat* (118) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 16th July, complains of some school-masters having to pay for the articles of food required by some of the Deputy Educational Inspectors when they go to inspect schools, as the articles purchased by them either remain unpaid or are not fully paid for, and remarks that one school-master who had preferred a complaint in the matter to the higher authorities was, it is said, degraded. How can then other teachers, asks the paper, dare make a similar complaint? Some of the Inspectors, moreover, revenge themselves on the teachers at the time of the examination of their schools. The writer then dwells on the advisability of doing away with the system of giving allowances to school-masters according to the result of the examination, as it places them at the mercy of the inspecting officers, gives the names of 27 mehtájis with their pay and length of service, and observes that these men, though long in service and entitled to a monthly salary of Rs. 15, get less pay on account of the allowance system. It thinks that they are perhaps kept in petty villages where their labours remain unrequited, while the favoured mehtájis are appointed to large villages with assistants under them and get an increase in their salaries every year.

Complaint against some Deputy Educational Inspectors in Gujarát and the allowance system.

Part IV.—*Railways.*

37. The *Jagadádarsh* (35), in its issue of the 17th July, says:—A few days ago Lieutenant G. W. Hume was going from Nagar to Poona. He placed his luggage in a first-class compartment without weighing it. He was requested by the Nagar station-master to have it weighed as it seemed to him to be heavier than what is allowed free of charge to a first-class passenger. At this the Lieutenant got very angry, called the station-master names, gave him a blow on his chest and was about to beat him with a cane when he was stopped by some passengers and the station staff. The station-master is a very kind and courteous man and quite innocent. We request the Traffic Manager to preserve the position of the station-masters by prosecuting Lieutenant Hume for assaulting a railway servant while performing his duty.

Assault upon the Ahmednagar station master by Lieutenant Hume and a suggestion to the Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway.

38. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 17th July, says:—Economy is without doubt good, but when in practice it interferes with the convenience and comfort of others, it ceases to possess either efficacy or virtue of any kind. Perhaps it is in an economical spirit that third-class passenger carriages going up the Ghâts from Karjat are not lighted like the first and second class carriages. Why is this? Is it real economy that has dictated such an arrangement? In so trifling a matter the expenditure in oil after all will not be very excessive if third-class carriages are lighted up, and it is a pity that railway officials seem to think that poor Natives do not need an equal or proportionate share of the care and attention they bestow on their other passengers. The Railway Company, to our mind, is required, in all fairness, to see to the comfort of every class of passengers. First and second class passengers do not pay extra for having lights put up in their carriages while being carried over the Ghâts, and under this view there is no patent or specific reason why third-class carriages should not be lighted up. We hope that this trifling concession in the matter of lights will be extended to third-class carriages in future.

Complaint regarding want of light in third-class carriages of the G. I. P. Railway while going up the Ghâts from Karjat.

39. A correspondent, writing to the *Shri Shivâji* (62) in its issue of the 15th July, complains that there being only one train from Belgaum to Dhárwár the carriages are invariably overcrowded and that passengers are frequently huddled together in goods waggons for want of third-class carriages, and requests the railway authorities to remove the cause of complaint.

A complaint against the Southern Marátha Railway.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

Payment of gratuity to the secretary of the municipality at Hyderabad, Sind, and the misunderstanding about the part taken by Dr. Pollen in the matter.

40. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 16th July, says :— In fairness to Dr. Pollen we must say, now that all the facts are before us, that his part in the much discussed affair of Mr. Lee has been very much misunderstood. At the last special meeting of the Hyderabad Municipality, Dr. Pollen emphatically denied having attempted to coerce the managing committee or having threatened to replace the committee by one of his own choice. This was a most serious charge. A Collector capable of doing such a thing would scarcely strain at a camel. Although acting upon persistent information supplied to us in the best faith we never asserted that Dr. Pollen had so threatened the managing committee. We wanted more information and it is a great satisfaction to us to find that Dr. Pollen in public meeting disclaimed any intention of menacing the managing committee. The good Hyderabad people ought to have a little more patience, and not run full-tilt, on the spur of the moment, against Dr. Pollen, who, it must be remembered, did not originally propose an honorarium besides a gratuity to Mr. Lee. Now that the excitement at Hyderabad has subsided we think people will absolve Dr. Pollen of all blame. He did not coerce the managing committee, neither did he use any sort of pressure to win the votes of the commissioners for Mr. Lee. We conceive Dr. Pollen to have been placed in a most unenviable and awkward position. In the first place, he has been appointed to officiate for Colonel Trevor, an officer of deservedly high repute and held in high esteem for his ability and aptitude for work. To interfere with the proposal of such a predecessor is in itself most disagreeable. And no interference could have been more ungracious than to oppose the proposal of giving an honorarium to Mr. Lee. For better or for worse Mr. Lee had been in the service of the municipality for 24 years (it is still uncertain whether he is out of it, so great is the lucidity of the Hyderabad City Fathers). The permanent Collector, an officer of conspicuous ability, had recommended Mr. Lee for an honorarium. The Huzur Deputy Collector, vice-president of the municipality and an officer of large experience and remarkable independence of character, came forward publicly and gave it as his opinion that the honorarium was well deserved by Mr. Lee. Could Dr. Pollen set aside the proposal of Colonel Trevor and ask the municipality not to sanction the honorarium? In his position very few men could have done it.

Comments on the Shikárpur Municipality.

41. A correspondent from Shikárpur, writing to the same newspaper, says :—Have you ever heard that the meetings of a municipality are held with closed doors? Such is the practice, at any rate, at Shikárpur. When the managing committee or the general body meet, the public, specially applicants, are not allowed to be present. Cannot this be remedied? At Hyderabad the managing committee and the general body seem to be pulling different ways, while at Shikárpur there is wonderful agreement between the two bodies. Appeals against the decisions of the managing committee are seldom heard by the general body, and if heard they are never disputed. The managing committee is in fact the municipality.

Complaint against the president of the Kalyán Municipality.

42. A correspondent from Kalyán writes to the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 21st July to say that the conduct of the president of the Kalyán Municipality is not as it ought to be and that the statements made by a correspondent in the *Indu Prakásh* (9) (*vide* paragraph 34 of the Report on Native Papers, No. 29 of 1887) are false.

Complaint against the Kaira Municipality.

43. A correspondent, writing to the *Rewa Kántha Samáchár* (121) in its issue of the 17th July, complains of the hardship caused to the people of Kaira by the public privies being situated outside the city-gates, which are closed at

night, and of their being fined for committing nuisance on the roads, and says that such conduct on the part of the municipality is tyrannical. When the municipality does not, asks the writer, permit the people to construct privies, what are they to do?

Part VI.—*Native States.*

44. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 17th July, says:—What were the political officers who accompanied the Indian Princes at the expense of the latter to England about, if it be true that the Princes have not received the treatment they should have. Correct information must of course be awaited and some allowance must be made for unintentioned omission amidst this crowd of Princes and stress of the celebration, but nothing can excuse the absence of suitable reception of the Indian Princes by the India Office people on their first arrival in the metropolis. We hope, however, a satisfactory explanation will be forthcoming and believe that the sudden departure of Mahárája Holkar has as much to do with the disagreeable weather of the country as with the slight he may have received from its ruler. The people of England of all classes are always so kind to Indians of all grades that it is difficult to believe that our Princes were not properly treated; but under any circumstances we hope they will return home wiser in all respects than when they left.

Observations on the alleged insult given to the Native Princes in England.

45. The *Rást Goftár* (120), in its issue of the 17th July, says that it cannot be denied that the British public and the Sovereign have given an enthusiastic reception to the Indian Princes and the Indian military officers gone to England for the Jubilee. The Native Princes have, observes the paper, been more than duly honoured, for Mahárája Holkar is the only potentate of the 1st class who has proceeded to England. Her Majesty the Queen has laid India under deep obligation by the prominence given to it in the Jubilee procession. The three Princes from Káthiáwár are said to have been displeased at the Mahárája of Kuch Behar, who is a zamindár and not a prince, being given precedence over them. If these three educated Princes feel insulted for this treatment they are right. The paper is afraid that this "fuss" is due to some fussy officer in the India Office, perhaps Mr. Fitzgerald.

46. The *Hindu Punch* (31), in its issue of the 21st July, puts the following soliloquy into the mouth of the Mahárája Holkar:—I am very foolish. If I had been as cautious as my father was, why should I have had to return from England in sorrow? I committed a mistake in coming for the Jubilee celebration. We call ourselves great kings, but to no purpose. What kingly dignity have we? We are nowhere. Alas! How much have I depreciated my worth myself. It is said that one should not stay where he is not respected, and I have done wisely in leaving England. But has her gracious Majesty felt any pangs of sorrow for this? What haste I have made and expense incurred in coming over here for the Jubilee? Is this the return I should get for all that? I put my State to great inconvenience by coming here in a hurry to pay my respects to Her Majesty and made presents to Her Majesty according to my means. In fact, I spared no pains to pay the respect due to Her Majesty. Should she then have thus disrespected me? Gone, that time has gone! What is the use of this heart-burning now? We are crippled and made dependent. We should, however, keep our faith, as it is unbecoming for one to be overbearing and to transgress the proper line of conduct because another has done so.

The soliloquy of the Mahárája Holkar in Paris.

47. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issues of the 13th and the 20th July, says:—The people in the Daphlápur State in the district of Sátára are put to a great deal of trouble under its present ruler, the queen-dowager. The State is nominally administered by Her Highness, but the whole

Mal-administration in the Daphlápur State in the district of Sátára.

power is centred in the hands of a Kárbhári, whose monthly salary is Rs. 30 only. He is not an educated man. Almost all the posts in the State are held by his relatives. He has made a large estate amounting to one lákh of rupees. He is the owner of a vast area of land and carries on trade. It has become very difficult for the inhabitants to live in the State. All the officials being of one and the same family, justice has turned her back against the State. The Political Agent, in reply to the petitions made by the ryots, says that he does not see any reason to interfere in the affairs of the State.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
28th July 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 23rd July 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

A'bkári:
- Comments on the — policy of the Bombay Government ... 8
- The new — resolution of the Bombay Government and a suggestion for the introduction of the shop-license system into some districts as an experimental measure 9

Administration of India: British policy in the — 4

Appointments:
- Approval of the appointment of Ráo Sáheb Venkatráo Dattátraya as Mámlatdár of Hungund, Zilla Bijápur 13
- Approval of the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Romesh Chandra Mitra as Acting Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court:
  - The *Indian Spectator* 8
  - The *Mahrátta* 7

Cholera: Sacrifice of animals for the propitiation of the goddess of — at Sholápur 12

Corruption among Government servants:
- A complaint against the Sub-Registrar at Karád 13
- Retraction of the charge against the Sub-Registrar at Tásgaon in Sátára 12

Governor of Bombay: Praises of His Excellency Lord Reay, —, for his courteous and affable conduct towards the deputations that wait upon him 8

Income-tax: The levy of the — and an alleged order of Government regarding its realization 12

Ill-treatment of Natives by Europeans: A wanton and cowardly attack on a helpless candidate for employment by a European officer in Kárwár... 10

Judicial matters:
- Comments on a case in which a European manager of a silk factory at Murshedabad illegally detained a girl working in it and prosecuted those who tried to liberate her... 8
- Comments on the decision of Mr. Hamilton, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in the case of branding of a wife by her husband 11
- Complaint about the inconvenience caused to the litigants and witnesses in the Small Causes Court, Karáchi 11
- Praises of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay 10

Military matters: Comments on the peacock-shooting case at Ahmedabad. 11

Police:
- Bad characters and gambling-houses in Bombay 13
- Brothels on public roads and respectable quarters in Bombay and a request to Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of — ... 13
- Frequency of thefts at Poona and the local— 13
- Gamblers in Sátára and the local — 13

Public Service Commission:
- Employment of Natives in the Police Department and suggestions to the — 6
- The grievances of the Natives in the Survey, the Forest and the Jail Departments for the information of the Sub-Committee of the — 5
- The Sub-Committee of the — in Bombay and the examination of witnesses in connection with the Educational Department ... 7

Queen's Jubilee:
- Approval of the attitude of the Irish nation in not taking part in the celebration of the — 5
- Approval of the Victoria Jubilee Pársi Charity Fund started by the Pársis of Hongkong in commemoration of the — 5
- Increase in the pay and allowance for regimental necessaries of a Native private recommended as a Jubilee-gift to India ... 5
- Want of a Jubilee-gift to India and the disappointment caused thereby 4

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued. Page.

Records: Want of an authentic history of India and a suggestion to the Bombay Government 10
Tram-cars in Bombay: Delay on the part of the Bombay Government in removing the complaint regarding the crowding of passengers in —. 12

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Medical Registration Act for India: Disapproval of the proposed — ... 14

PART III.—*Education*—

City School at Ahmednagar: Disapproval of the proposed abolition of the — 15
Deputy Educational Inspectors: Complaint against some — in Gujarát and the allowance system 16
Educational expenditure:
Retrenchment in — disapproved 14
Retrenchment in — in the Bombay Presidency and the reply of the Government of India to the memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association on the subject 14
Free-studentships in Government schools: Disapproval of the abolition of — 15

PART IV.—*Railways*—

G. I. P. Railway:
Assault upon the station-master at Ahmednagar by Lieutenant Hume and a suggestion to the Traffic Manager of the — 16
Complaint regarding want of lights in the third-class carriages of the — while going up the Ghâts from Karjat 16
Southern Marátha Railway: A complaint against the — 16

PART V.—*Municipalities*—

Hyderabad: Payment of gratuity to the secretary of the municipality at —, Sind, and the misunderstanding about the part taken by Dr. Pollen in the matter 17
Kaira: Complaint against the — Municipality 17
Kalyán: Complaint against the president of the — Municipality ... 17
Shikárpur: Comments on the — Municipality 17

PART VI.—*Native States*—

Daphlápur: Mal-administration in the — State in the district of Sátára. 18
Native Princes:
Observations on the alleged insult to the — in England:
The *Rást Goftár* 18
The *Subodh Patrika* 18
The soliloquy of the Mahárája Holkar in Paris 18

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 23RD JULY 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Block of work in civil cases at Amráoti and comments thereon.

The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 18th July, writes :—It appears that there is a perfect block of work in civil cases at Amráoti. There are altogether four officers at this place who are supposed to do civil work, besides, of course, the Deputy Commissioner. This seems a pretty handsome number, and yet there is complaint that civil work is neglected. This has been a cry in the wilderness for years past, but surely district officers can by no means shirk off the responsibility of making proper arrangements for work between their subordinates. All civil work up to Rs. 5,000 is done by Mr. Ajudhya Prasád, who has two Assistants, Mr. Macgill and Mr. Price. The first officer, writes a correspondent, has been unwell for many days past, and cases go on accumulating from day to day, thus making a bewildered mass at the week's end. Naturally this entails an amount of inconvenience and trouble to suitors, and witnesses have to be fed with numberless doses of fresh *battas*. If there are too many cases for one day, one can understand some of them being adjourned, but it is absurd to ask parties to be present from day to day until finally a date can be fixed for their case. In these days of agricultural activity it is ruinous to people that they should be detained in this negligent manner. What wonder is there if justice suffers under such an odd arrangement? Mr. Price and Mr. Macgill, both young officers of great promise, are hampered in their civil work by treasury and criminal work. As to Captain Garrett, he is just having his lessons, we believe, in law. And the crowning piece of the whole system is the district officer himself, who, by the bye, hardly receives petitions twice a week; he is more or less engaged in criminal cases and civil original or appellate work is at a standstill in his court. If we look to the Small Cause Court at Amráoti, on the other hand, we find a regular influx of suits. To the wonderful working capacities of Mr. P. N. Bhat, the Small Cause Court business is as nothing. We have, however, to suggest one thing in connection with that Court, viz., that the Judge should hold his court from 11 in the morning to 5 in the evening and not, as is done now, from 2 in the afternoon to 9 at night. The subordinate officers must, no doubt, feel very uncomfortable when they have to do work so late as that. We were amused to learn that some of the pleaders having cases in that court could go there after their evening meals. Perhaps the time suits everybody well except the low-paid and overworked subordinates. We hope that the Judicial Commissioner will take due notice of these things and set everybody within proper bounds.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
28th July 1887.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 31 OF 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 30th July 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*14	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*20	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
21	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
*22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued*.			
42	The Mahárâshtrâ Mitrâ	Sátára...	Weekly	250
43	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
45	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
46	„ Nyáyâ Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitrâ	Pandharpur	Do.	296
48	„ Pandharî Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnâ	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
55	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
57	„ Satyâ Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyâ Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*59	„ Satyâ Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
*61	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
63	„ Suryodayâ...	Thána	Do.	300
*64	„ Svadesh Bandhu...	Chikodi	Do.	100
65	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*66	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	300
67	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
*68	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
69	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
70	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*71	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI			
*72	The Duyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	150
73	„ Gujarát Mitrâ	Surat	Weekly	600
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
76	„ Suryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbâre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
80	„ A'ryâ Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
81	„ A'ryâ Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
82	„ A'ryâ Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
84	„ Broach Mitrâ	Broach	Weekly	539
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
87	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
*88	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
89	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
90	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
91	„ Deshi Mitrâ	Surat	Do.	1,200
92	„ Dharmadarpan	Bhávnagar	Monthly	450
93	„ Dharmâ Sadbodh Ratnâ	Surat	Do.	300
94	„ Dnyánodayâ	Broach	Do.	475
95	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
96	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
97	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
98	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
99	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
100	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
*101	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnâ	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
102	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
103	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patrâ	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
104	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
105	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,048
106	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*107	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
108	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
109	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
110	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
111	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
112	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
113	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
114	„ Prajáhit Patrâ	Nadiád	Do.	200
115	„ Praja Matâ	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
116	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
117	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
*118	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
119	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
120	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
121	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
122	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
123	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
124	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
125	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
126	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
127	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
*128	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
129	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
130	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
131	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
*132	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
133	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
134	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
135	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
*136	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
137	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
138	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
139	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
*140	„ Ketaki	Belgaum	Do.	150
*141	„ Nibandh Málike	Dhárwár	Monthly	200
142	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
143	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
144	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
145	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ARABIC.			
*146	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND URDU.			
147	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
148	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
149	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
*150	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
151	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (अ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

This Will was proved at London with a Codicil thereto dated 2 March 1736 by the Oath of the Right Honourable Peter Lord King Baron King of Ockham in the County of Surrey the Son and one of the Executors named in the said Will to whom Administration was granted of the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said Deceased he having been first sworn by Commission duly to administer the same. Power reserved of granting Administration to the other Executors when they shall apply for the same.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 24th July, writes:—The Englishman has been nicknamed "John Bull" after the fashion of the animal whose flesh is his favourite dish. But does he really possess the courage which the nickname is meant to convey and of which he vaunts so much? Being an acute observer he detects at sight the traits in the characters of others, and uses that knowledge to his advantage. He developes different traits in his character in different climates. The Englishman in England is different from the Englishman in Bushland, and the Englishman in Bushland is different from the Englishman in India. He allows himself to grow according to his surroundings. At home, at office, at social gatherings, at battle-fields and in the government of a country he has distinct characters, and appears in different colours. He is thoroughly pliant, and adapts himself to circumstances. This is another peculiarity in his character. When placed in charge of an office, if he is lucky enough to find in his subordinates honest, hard-working and conscientious men, then you see the manner in which he tries to domineer over them. If they are Baboos, then no monsoon shower can surpass in violence the torrent of his vituperation. They are then all asses, donkeys and pigs. But if, fortunately for the establishment, there happens to be a Deccani or a Musalman, who knows better than the Baboos how to keep his dignity, then he is all kindness at once, tries by the smoothness of his tongue to separate him from the rest and to win him over to himself, so that he may go on unhindered in his abuse. Nearer home, if he has a good, honest, plodding wife, ten to one he treats her as a beast of burden. She has less voice in the management of his household than the *chokra* who gives him his peg of brandy and soda. His cruelty towards her takes the most appalling form. No Turk in his harem is then to be compared to him. But, on the contrary, if he has a better half who knows what her position in the household is, who can use her tongue and sometimes her broom-stick on the slightest occasion when her privileges are infringed, then he is all sweetness, and all docility. No hero in romance can appear in better light than this much ill-used husband does to his neighbours. Then is he the gem of a husband. In a higher sphere he is just the same. If he has a mild race to govern, he tries his utmost to extinguish the last spark of courage that may be lingering in it. He has the tact to win by means, foul or fair, those who oppose him, so that his work of crushing both may go on smoothly. To such as have well pondered over this question, and who have ample opportunities of observing the character of the Englishman, the picture here given will not appear to be an exaggeration.

John Bull and his character.

2. The *Chandánshu* (19), in its issue of the 23rd July, publishes a translation of a protest issued by the Radicals in England against the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, and observes:—Look at the boldness of the people of England. What a contrast between them and the timid Hindus who are much afraid of being accused of disloyalty on the slightest ground! We do not advise the Hindus to imitate the English Radicals, but they have no reason to act like cowards.

The people of India and their cowardice as compared with the Radicals in England.

3. The *Chikitsak* (21), in its issue of the 27th July, says:—The Jubilee was the only ceremony celebrated by the people of India in connection with Her Majesty the Queen during the last fifty years. But every year a day is observed as a holiday in many parts of India in honour of Lord Ripon and in commemoration of his Viceroyalty. The reason why Lord Ripon is loved more than Her Majesty is that he tried to do something for the welfare of the people. He gave them the right of sweeping streets and cleaning gutters and repealed the Vernacular Press Act. When they give so much honour to Lord Ripon they are sure to give more of it to His Excellency Lord Dufferin. A dislike for him was first created in the minds of the people by his Burmese policy and the grand Darbár he held at Ráwalpindi. He has almost done as much as Lord Ripon and intends to do more for our welfare. He intends to do a thing which none of his pre-

Comparison between Lord Ripon and His Excellency Lord Dufferin as Viceroys of India.

decessors could do and which is in contravention of the solemn pledges given by Her Majesty the Queen. It is the contemplated change in the Hindu law regarding the restitution of conjugal rights and the introduction of the system of divorce among the Hindus. If he succeeds in doing this, Hindu reformers will not hesitate to worship his image daily and to drink water made holy by the touch of the feet of his image.

The Secretary of State for India and the Cambay case.

4. The *Havyak Subodh* (136) of the 26th July is uneasy at the news that the Secretary of State for India, to whose final disposal the case of Mr. Wilson was referred, intends to reverse the finding of the Bombay Government, says that if the Secretary of State actually does as he is reported to intend doing he will betray a gross disregard of public opinion in this country and a tendency to class-prejudice and partiality, and hopes that he will not, therefore, quash the decisions of the Commissioners who heard the case and the Bombay Government against Mr. Wilson. [A few Gujaráti papers of the week entertain a similar hope.]

5. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 25th July, says:—If the rumour turns out to be true, great injustice will be done. It is moreover feared that the reversal of the decision may be followed by the resignation of His Excellency Lord Reay, the Governor of Bombay. So double injustice will be done in case the decision is reversed. [The *Satyá Shodhak* (58), in its issue of the 24th July, observes that the rumour about the reversal of the decision of the Bombay Government is published as a feeler as is now-a-days done in almost all cases, but that if it turns out to be true it will bear out the remark that the goddess of Justice has become blind and is affected by class-prejudice.]

Approval of the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Peile to the India Council.

6. The *Kesari* (38), in its issue of the 26th July, approves of the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Peile to the India Council, says that in consequence of this appointment the Honourable Mr. Richey will be confirmed in his place in the Bombay Legislative Council and the Honourable Mr. Naylor will become Chief Secretary to Government, and remarks that this arrangement is excellent and that it is only to be seen who succeeds the Honourable Mr. Peile in the Viceregal Council.

Disapproval of the appointment of the Honourable J. B. Peile to the India Council in place of the late Sir Ashley Eden.

7. The *Satyavakta* (121), in its issue of the 29th July, says that the appointment of the Honourable J. B. Peile to the India Council as successor to the late Sir Ashley Eden has not given satisfaction to the Natives, for he has done nothing for their good. The number of members of the India Council who are not favourably inclined towards the Natives is, observes the paper, so large that no benefit can be expected from it to this country. Mr. Peile disappointed the public in its expectation that he would make the local self-government scheme a success in this presidency by giving good advice to Sir James Fergusson, the then Governor, who was opposed to it. It was expected that a Native would be appointed to the India Council as a Jubilee-gift, but this expectation has not been realized. If the Honourable Sir T. Hope had been nominated to the Council instead, the Natives would have been glad. The paper does not hope that the Honourable J. B. Peile will exert himself hard in the Council for the welfare of the Natives. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (105) of the 24th, the *Jáme Jamshed* (102) of the 25th, the *Káside Mumbai* (106) of the 27th and the *Deshi Mitrá* (91) of the 28th July also write disapprovingly of the appointment. The *Jáme Jamshed* observes that the Indian public would have been pleased if either Sir T. Hope, Mr. Arthur Crawford or Sir Maxwell Melvill had been given the appointment. Mr. Arthur Crawford's nomination would have, in the opinion of the *Jáme*, much pleased the Bombay public, for his feelings have many a time been proved to be favourable to the Natives. The *Jáme* does not hope that the Honourable J. B. Peile will fight for the interests of the Natives in the Council. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 25th July says that the Natives regard the appointment with indifference, as the constitution of the India Council is defective and as the number of those of its members who are not favourably inclined towards them is large.]

Government resolution in connection with Mr. J. Beames of the Bengal Civil Service and the Native press.

8. Referring to Mr. Beames' case, the *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 23rd July, remarks:—We think the Government of India ought publicly to thank the Native press for helping so unselfishly to maintain the honour of the administration intact. The more freely the power of the press is acknowledged, the more moderate and the more careful will it become. Besides the press there is no ventilator to let in light upon the dark corners of the administration. And, rightly understood, the Government has no more earnest and disinterested advisers than the Native newspapers. By enabling Government to uphold the honour and the unblemished integrity of the administration, the press renders the most valuable service to Government, for on the four corner-stones of the stately structure which England has raised in India we find the single word—Justice, Justice, Justice, Justice.

9. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 24th July, says:—The orders which have been passed by Government in connection with the case of Mr. J. Beames of the Bengal Civil Service may be looked upon as a triumph of Native journalism. [The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 24th July, thanks Government for having promptly noticed the writings of the Native press in the Beames' case. The Native papers express satisfaction at the action of Government in the Beames' case and the Meherpur fishing case.]

The proceedings of the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission in Bombay.

10. Writing on the Public Service Sub-Committee in Bombay, the *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 25th July, regrets that the proceedings of the Committee have been treated with indifference by the Native public of Bombay, and writes:—The Committee has examined witnesses on most of the chief uncovenanted departments, viz., Accounts, Customs, Education, Jail, Mint, Forest, Police, Marine, Post, Salt, Public Works, Registration, and so forth. All the witnesses, except one, are officials and the greater number of them Europeans. It may be easily conjectured what the character of the evidence of such witnesses must be. The Covenanted Civilian in uncovenanted employ says that the post he occupies must always be filled by a Covenanted Civilian. The uncovenanted Europeans, on the other hand, will have none but uncovenanted Europeans in their respective services. Mr. Ainsworth, Superintendent of the Preventive Service of the Customs Department, will have no Natives in that service. Mr. Couldrey of the Mint has a strong opinion against covenanted men, and will not trust Natives with the post of the Deputy Assay Master or the Assay Master. Mr. Hight of the Forest Department will not promote Natives beyond the rank of rangers. Yet notwithstanding this adverse evidence, which must in some measure be laid to the account of a natural and, to a certain extent, a justifiable bias in the mind of these witnesses, there is a considerable residue of testimony favourable to the claims of Natives, which, coming from such adverse sources, is especially valuable. Thus in the Accounts Department Mr. Barrow admits that Natives make good accountants and suggests that treasury officers should be promoted to superintendentships in the Accounts Department. He of course says that Natives should not be appointed where there is contact with Europeans. But he admits the competency of Natives for the work. It is rather surprising that no evidence worth the name has been forthcoming in regard to the working of the Educational and the Police Departments. Dr. Peterson gave some valuable evidence in regard to the first and Mr. Bocarro, a representative of the East Indian community, asserted the claims of his class to preferment in the second. But there is no other evidence, official or otherwise, bearing on the working of these departments. Perhaps the heads of these departments consider their working perfect and therefore requiring no elucidation. Dr. Peterson brought to light some legitimate complaints relating to the way in which the graded system is worked. We think Dr. Peterson has just reason to complain when after 15 years of service he is still in the 3rd grade and men junior to him in the grade have been promoted over his head. We have always considered the system of appointing Professors to the posts of Inspectors as highly injurious to the interests of our colleges. When men like Professor Giles or Professor Selby, who are brought from England for their special proficiency in such subjects as History and Political Economy or Logic

and Moral Philosophy, are taken away from the colleges to do work which any ordinary man can do, it is a distinct waste of resources and a grievous wrong to the institutions where they are posted. We agree with Dr. Peterson that it is wrong in principle to put the Professors in competition with the Inspectors. It either distracts their mind from their legitimate work, or causes them unmerited loss and indignity. The grades of the Professors ought not to be mixed up with those of the Inspectors, and the former should have no occasion to cast wistful or envious glances at the latter. In the Public Works Department, again, Mr. Khandubhái Desái puts forth a real grievance. It is certainly highly unsatisfactory that when the College of Science at Poona is turning out every year thoroughly qualified men, Covenanted Engineers should be imported from England from the Cooper's Hill College. That institution inflicts a double wrong on India. It has to be maintained with Indian revenues and the men it turns out have to be provided for in India at the expense of qualified men in India itself. There are two indigenous institutions of Civil Engineering—the one at Roorki and the other at Poona—and the pupils of these institutions have given satisfaction. There are besides the Royal Engineers. Between the three we ought to get enough men to supply our engineering wants. We agree with Mr. Khandubhái that the Cooper's Hill College should be abolished and the service supplied with our own men.

The Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission in Bombay and the faulty method of its enquiry.

11. The *Rást Goftár* (117), in its issue of the 24th July, complains of the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission not having summoned subordinate Native officers in the different departments to give evidence before it, and observes that the heads of departments examined as witnesses are really the defendants in this enquiry, for it is they who are complained against for trampling upon the rights of the Natives and employing, as far as possible, Europeans and Eurasians even in petty posts. A great mistake appears to have been committed, says the paper, in first calling the heads of departments as witnesses and relying chiefly upon their evidence. The enquiry is one-sided and therefore farcical. The *Rást* is afraid that the enquiry, as at present conducted, does much injustice to the Native public, as it leads to the wrong impression that Natives do not care to secure the numerous posts in the subordinate service and that it will do harm instead of good to the cause of the Natives. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79) of the 25th and the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 27th July say that the Sub-Committee appear more to have listened to the complaints of the heads of departments than enquired into the grievances of the Natives. The *Samáchár* remarks that it was shown in the course of the enquiry that several Europeans do not like Natives to enter the uncovenanted service, that they do not believe that the Natives possess the necessary ability and honesty for the discharge of the duties pertaining to petty uncovenanted appoinments, that in the covenanted service of this presidency the number of Natives drawing large salaries is very small, and that they receive for the same work less salary than that given to Europeans and Eurasians. If the Sub-Committee only attend to these matters and show a way to His Excellency the Viceroy to mend them, it will deserve thanks from the Native public. The Natives will have no cause to complain if it also suggests means to redress the grievances of European and Eurasian employés.]

Grievances of the Natives in the Accounts, Customs and Opium Departments and suggestions to the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission.

12. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 24th July, writes:—We have reasons to fear that the enquiry now being conducted will do more harm than good to the Natives. The *Bombay Gazette*, in its issue of Tuesday last, observed that from the manner in which the evidence is being taken the Public Service Sub-Committee evidently expects the witnesses to say, not what they know, but what they have to say about certain opinions which the Committee, or individual members on it, happen to hold in connection with the several departments now being inquired into. Here we quite agree with the *Gazette*. It will not, therefore, be out of place to observe that what both Government and the public wish the Committee to ascertain is not whether the Germans can come to India to teach the Natives the work of a good forester, or whether the superintendence of jails ought to be entrusted to Civil Surgeons;

but whether Natives can or cannot do as forest officers and jailors. If they can, what evidence is there to form that opinion? If they cannot, what difficulties, natural or other, stand in their way? The Finance Committee has already gone into the subject of finding out how economy can best be secured in the working of the departments. Government has already made up its mind to put in the cheaper Native agency to a larger extent in the staff, and it is only the difficulties that lie in the way of putting in more Natives that have to be ascertained. Should the Sub-Committee confine itself to this work, we hope that the fair case of the claims of Natives to higher posts that has already been made out will at once be decided. The Government in England has steadily fought the battle of the Natives and the Government of India has constantly shown its sympathies towards them; but the active opposition of the European heads of departments has, to a great extent, frustrated their noble object. It is, therefore, to get their hands strengthened that the Public Service Commission was appointed. The Committee cannot lose sight of this important feature of its duties without betraying the high trust reposed in it. These general remarks at this stage of the inquiry may be mistaken to be out of place; but the evidence published will, we hope, show that such a warning is necessary. The witnesses summoned to give evidence were, most of them, the very class of persons that have frustrated the objects of the Government of India, and it was necessary that the Committee should have summoned Native subordinates. They ought to have been asked to state what they had to state in support of or against what the heads of departments had said in evidence. This course alone would have been the right course to follow. If Mr. Sandell was called upon to say what he thought, it was necessary to hear what Mr. Parbhudás or Mr. Moroba had to say. Mr. Padamji has no grievance, nor has Mr. Wágle; they have been allowed to share the loaves and fishes of the Accounts Department. But Mr. Sandell has a grievance and Mr. Sandell was very properly called, and he has very properly represented it. Natives admitted as probationers into the superior grades of the accounts-service have grievances in common with the uncovenanted servants. Those of the latter were placed before the Committee, but those of the subordinate accounts-service were not. The first grievance of these subordinates is that this service has been separated from the upper or ministerial offices. There is no reason why this separation should be made. The injustice of this arrangement will become patent when we state the fact that Mr. Parbhudás Kisandás Modi got a substantive appointment in the highest class of the subordinate service in 1879 and has remained and will remain there until he leaves the service. He and Mr. Moroba, who stands next to him and who was confirmed in this grade in 1885, are empowered to perform, and do perform, the work of ministerial officers under Rule 16, Chapter 79 of the Accounts Code. Government of India, Financial Department, Resolution No. 3577, dated 4th November 1880, sanctioned such an arrangement in the Bombay offices because these superintendents, as the rule says, were substituted for gazetted officers. The salary in this grade begins at Rs. 400 and rises to Rs. 500 by yearly increments of Rs. 20 on approved service. Is it not injustice then that persons who perform the duties of gazetted officers, and perform them satisfactorily, should not be allowed to rise into the superior grades because that branch of the service is recruited from probationers getting in by patronage? There is another grievance in connection with this service. Out of the 21 appointments in this grade, 9 are filled by Europeans, 2 by Eurasians, 2 by Portuguese, 2 by Pársis, 2 by Bráhmans, 3 by Parbhus and 1 by a Bhátia. One may very reasonably ask if Europeans have a claim to so many. Apart from this question of claims there is another of capacity and a third of standing. Except in the case of Europeans they begin generally with the lowest salary allowed by Rule 11 of Section 28, Chapter 79. The Europeans, however, do not begin with any fixed salary. Properly speaking the European gentlemen now in the subordinate service ought to have come in through the clerks' grade under Rule 6, Section 28, Chapter 79. But one Brewin came on Rs. 300, Hildreth came on Rs. 100, Hurst did the same, so did Frost, Plunkett and Harrison; Blakeman, who is a Eurasian, commenced with Rs. 100, and Hannah, another Eurasian, commenced with Rs. 60, but has been fortunate enough to be speedily promoted to the grade of Rs. 300. Mr. Gay during his Accountant-Generalship of Bombay gave

patronage to several amongst whom may be mentioned Walsh, Warden, Victor and Smith; these have found higher openings elsewhere and perhaps they were deserving men. Those who came in contrary to the usual rule and are now in the office are generally deserving men, but the point at issue being that of their capacity in relation to Natives, we mention their names and say that in putting them in, the claims of several deserving Natives have presumably been overlooked. This supersession of the claims of Natives is evidently the result of Rule 7 of the rules regulating appointments and promotions. With this we leave the Accounts Department this week; should the Committee be pleased to take proper notice of this we may make further disclosures. In connection with the Accounts Department, we beg the Committee to ascertain (*a*) if the time has not arrived when the proportion of one Native in every three appointments of the superior grade fixed by the Government of India in their resolution in the Financial Department No. 141 of 14th April 1876 should not be enlarged; (*b*) whether members of the subordinate accounts-service have not established their claim to be allowed to rise to the ministerial branch; (*c*) whether the subordinate service should not be exclusively recruited from qualified Natives (Asiatics); (*d*) whether an opening should not be allowed to the Huzur Deputy Collector in the ministerial branch of the accounts-service. The second department we take up this week is that of Customs, Salt and Opium. In this department there are in all 130 appointments carrying a salary of 100 rupees and upwards. These are filled up by 63 Europeans, of whom 36 are domiciled; 26 are filled by Eurasians, and 41 by Asiatic Natives. In the report called for by Government Mr. Moore has expressed it as his opinion that the resolution of Government laying down the restriction that in future Natives alone should be appointed to places above Rs. 200 should not be made applicable to his department. In this opinion of the Commissioner the Government of Bombay have expressed their concurrence. Thinking in his own way Mr. Moore argues that Natives lack the capacity, ability, steadiness of character and independence which Europeans possess. It would be very important to ascertain from Mr. Moore if the same qualifications were not necessary in the Revenue and Magisterial Departments; if Natives had not come out as successful Mámlatdárs and Deputy Collectors; and if they had not proved their fitness for Police Inspectorships and Sub-Assistant Conservatorships. For the very reasons which Mr. Moore urges in his confidential report No. 104, dated 29th May 1885, we think it necessary that the department should be opened to Natives. With the emphatic opinion of the Commissioner and the milk-and-water approval of the Government of Bombay before us, we too cannot say that the restriction contained in Resolution No. 21-746-53, dated Simla 18th April 1879, should be made applicable to this department wholesale. We suggest that a proportion of half and half be fixed, and should this be found to work successfully, the terms of the resolution herein referred to may be made applicable to this department after five years.

Grievances of the Natives as regards employment in the Customs Department and the evidence given by Mr. Campbell, Customs Collector, before the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission in Bombay.

13. The *Rást Goftár* (117) of the 24th July, in writing upon the evidence given by Mr. Campbell, Collector of Customs, before the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission in Bombay, says that the Customs is one of those departments in which the rights of Natives are disregarded and Europeans and Eurasians are employed in high and subordinate posts as far as practicable. There are, the *Rást* observes, in the whole Customs Department 60 European and 33 Native Christian employés, while the Hindus are 89, Pársis 7 and Mahomedans 2 only. If Mr. Campbell is to be believed, more Europeans should be employed in the department and the Natives should bid farewell even to subordinate posts in it. Europeans are largely employed in the Customs Preventive Service, being 51 Europeans and 22 Native Christians against 12 Hindus. There is no Pársi in this department. It was stated in evidence that Natives do not ask for employment in the Customs Preventive Service, when the fact is that a Pársi employé of the Customs Department was informed some time ago that the department is only for Europeans and that Natives should not apply for service in it. Mr. Campbell has begun to employ Europeans in the gauging branch of the A'bkári Department, where

formerly all the posts were held by Pársis. He has recently appointed Europeans to three vacancies of ábkári inspectors in accordance with the order issued by Mr. Pritchard, A'bkári Commissioner, on the eve of his departure for Sind, for the employment of Europeans and Eurasians as far as practicable as ábkári inspectors. It is amusing to see how the Sub-Committee has been deceived by the roundabout talk of Mr. Campbell.

Nepotism in the Police Department and the necessity for a searching examination in that department by the Public Service Sub-Committee.

14. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 28th July, gives two lists of Europeans appointed probationers in the Police Department of the Bombay Presidency since 1882, and remarks :—The reader will be able to recognize in the lists the names of several Anglo-Indian families. Nothing can be more plain than that most of these appointments, if not all of them, are instances of a flagrant abuse of patronage. The only qualifications of these persons appear to be that they are nothing more or less than "sons of gentlemen." It is a system of jobbery, pure and simple, which we know gives rise, not unfrequently, to severe condemnation even in European circles in this country. The Public Service Committee ought to subject this department to the most searching examination possible, for in no department, so far as this presidency is concerned, is jobbery so openly practised as in the Police Department.

Mr. Kisch, Post-Master-General, Bengal, and the employment of Natives in the Postal Department.

15. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 25th July, publishes a translation of a private letter addressed by Mr. Kisch, Post-Master-General, Bengal, to Mr. Fanshawe, Post-Master-General, Bombay, and published in the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* newspaper, in which Mr. Kisch expresses disapproval of the free employment of Natives in the Postal Department and his intention to restrict it when he becomes Director-General of Post Offices in India. The paper says that it is necessary that attempts should be made to prevent Mr. Kisch from becoming Director-General in future.

Ill-treatment of Natives by Anglo-Indians and a suggestion to Government in the matter.

16. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 28th July, says :—Recently a European made an attempt to outrage the modesty of two Pársi women at the Mhow railway station, another assaulted the railway station-master at Nagar, and a third, the Second Assistant Collector of Kánara, kicked a Native accountant. Similar other acts have also been committed by Europeans in other places. We therefore request His Excellency Lord Reay to thoroughly inquire into all these cases and to bring the offenders to their proper senses by the award of very severe punishments. [The *Yajdán Parast* (135) of the 24th July also desires a severe punishment to be inflicted on the European, alleged to be the station-master, who tried to outrage the modesty of two Pársi female passengers at the Mhow station.]

Comments on the conduct of Mr. Lucas, Assistant Collector, Kánara, and a request to the Bombay Government.

17. The *Havyak Subodh* (136), in its issue of the 26th July, says :—It is a pity that the authorities in the Kánara District are less sensible than pigs. If educated men like Mr. Lucas, Assistant Collector, Kánara, behave so rashly towards people as to kick them, what of other officers in the Forest and other departments? We request the members of the Public Service Commission to take note of this case, and hope that, as the punishment of a fine awarded to Mr. Lucas is very slight, the Government of Bombay will make an example of the offender.

Indebtedness Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, and a request to Government to inquire into it.

18. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 28th July, says :—Have not the complaints regarding the indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, been brought to the notice of His Excellency Lord Reay as yet? Mr. Yates not being a covenanted servant, there may not be a breach of agreement in his case, but as he is a public servant his indebtedness is sure to interfere

with the proper performance of his duty. Vice gives rise to vice. A man who has incurred debt beyond his means receives bribes as a next step, though by this we do not mean that Mr. Yates does receive bribes. We, however, request Government to pay attention to this matter, to transfer him to some other district, and to pass on him such severe punishment as will have a good practical effect.

An application for the imprisonment of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, by one of his creditors.

19. The *Kalpataru* (36), in its issue of the 24th July, says:—One of the creditors of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, has applied to the First Class Subordinate Judge for a warrant to send Mr. Yates to jail in execution of a decree granted against him for about Rs. 1,300. The application was made five days ago, but no settlement has yet been arrived at in the matter.

Necessity for reducing the large criminal powers of Magistrates.

20. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 24th July, says:—The punishment meted out to Mr. Luson, the Magistrate in the Meherpur fishing case, by the local Government is perhaps inadequate; but be that as it may, unfortunately Sir Stuart Bayley does not seem to have touched the central question—the advisability or otherwise of investing fresh Civilians from England with large criminal powers. The question was raised when the Criminal Procedure Code Bill (now the law of the land) was before the Council, and strong representations were made that the then existing law being quite adequate to meet all requirements, it was thought injudicious to overstrengthen a powerful magistracy. But no heed was paid to these representations, and the result is an unmitigated recurrence of the alleged "errors of judgment" in criminal trials. If statistics were called for of these "errors of judgment," a strong case would be easily made out to show that an amendment in the criminal powers of Magistrates was urgently needed. We think the question may well be pressed upon the Government of India for consideration by the whole Indian public and an effectual demand made for a reduction of these powers. The time when a strong magistracy was a *sine quâ non* in the country is past and gone; even the criminal tribes are settling down to a life of labour and contentment, to say nothing of others who have been law-abiding from the beginning. Where is the necessity then for allowing our Magistrates to enjoy large criminal powers? The country urgently requires an amendment thereof, and we hope the Government of Lord Dufferin will seriously look into the matter.

Comments on the decision of Mr. Hamilton, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in the case of the branding of a wife.

21. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 24th July, says:—If the decisions which Mr. Hamilton has recently delivered are to be upheld, it becomes certain that a very large amount of cruelty can be practised on human beings and on animals with almost absolute impunity. It is not cruel to drive a goad into a bullock, nor to carry fowls with their heads downward for a considerable time, and it is not cruel, though it may be somewhat reprehensible, for a man to brand his child-wife on the soles of her feet with a hot iron. The savage in the last case got off with a fine of eight rupees. Now let us suppose a case of nose amputation, either by man's teeth or a knife, were brought before the same functionary, how would he deal with it? Probably a fine of twelve rupees would be thought sufficient for making the woman a repulsive object for the remainder of her days, and for inflicting upon her a great deal of agony. In such cases as these, neither imprisonment by itself nor imprisonment with fine is altogether sufficient. Those who cause such an amount of corporal agony should be made to feel at least a dozen sharp twinges themselves. There is a poetical justice in this mode of tit-for-tat punishment which is pleasing to contemplate, and infallibly commends itself to the popular mind.

Protest against Mr. Pinhey's appointment as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Karáchi.

22. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 23rd July, reproduces a correspondent's letter which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 14th July. It is to the following effect:—It is generally believed that a European cannot be appointed to any office in this country without the sanction of the Secretary of State if the salary is more than Rs. 200 a month, and that if a

barrister is appointed to a judicial office he should have lived seven years in India and should have a knowledge of the vernacular. I notice that Mr. Pinhey has been appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court at Karáchi, and I may ask whether he has lived seven years in India and has a knowledge of the vernacular, and, further, whether the Secretary of State has sanctioned his appointment? It is also believed that men over a certain age, 22 I think, cannot be employed for fear of increasing the charge for pensions. Is Mr. Pinhey under 22? What are the grounds for Mr. Pinhey's appointment?

A complaint against Mr. Hill, Assistant Collector in the Salt Department in Kánara, and another officer.

23. The *Satyá Sudha* (59), in its issue of the 19th July, says:—It having rained hard about the 12th July, much dry wood was floated from the forests by the flood and brought to the seashore by the tide. Many people had gone to gather this fuel, and though Government in their resolution of 1882 have given up all proprietary right in such wood, Mr. Hill, Assistant Collector, Salt Department, caught hold of one of the fuel gatherers, beat him soundly and sent him to the Magistrate, Mr. Ingle, on a criminal charge. The Magistrate having dismissed the case, it was sent, it is said, to the Second Assistant Collector, Mr. Lucas. We further learn that the fuel gatherer in question went in vain to several officers to lodge his complaint against Mr. Hill, until yesterday he was given a hearing by Mr. Ingle. This incident shortly following as it does the recent case in which Mr. Hill belaboured a candidate in his office and which was compounded through the mediation of the Deputy Collector, Mr. Ingle, shows that Mr. Hill feels no repentance for his past conduct, and it is to be hoped that His Excellency Lord Reay will take measures to free the people of Kánara from the persecution of this cruel young European officer. The same paper hears of another officer in Kánara having beaten his *pattáwála* for having forgotten to hand over a certain thing to the officer's beloved. [The *Kannadá Suvarte* (137) of the 29th July, writing on the conduct of Mr. Hill, observes:—At all events Mr. Hill ill suits the peace-loving inhabitants of Kánara, and we think the best the Magistrate can do would be to bring Mr. Hill's conduct to the notice of Government through the head of the department to which he has the honour to belong.]

Charges of bribery and unlawful action against the village officers of Parite in Sholápur.

42. An inhabitant of Parite in the district of Sholápur, writing in the *Din Bandhu* (5) of the 24th July, reports five cases of corruption and unlawful action on the part of the village officers of Parite. He says:—(1) On the 25th May 1886 a man named Bodhla having committed suicide by strangulation, the pátil and the kulkarni accepted a bribe of Rs. 10 from the father of the deceased, and without holding an inquest reported that the deceased had died of fever. In the statement of births and deaths, however, a remark was made about the real cause of the death of the deceased, but the pátil and the kulkarni unauthorisedly obliterated that remark. (2) On the 10th November 1886 Shridhar Manohar Kulkarni, Krishnáji Manohar Kulkarni and others, including the police and the mulki pátils, assisted a woman named Rádhábái Gurvin in committing abortion in the presence of Vitha Mhaski and Vithoba Lokhande, but the village officers without holding a jury let loose the woman in consideration of a bribe of Rs. 10. The said woman having been driven out of the village on the 28th December 1886 is now in Bombay. (3) On the 19th January 1887 one Vithoba Mahádu Jagdale having been complained against by a forest beat guard for having fed his sheep in Government land, survey No. 115, Shridhar Manohar Kulkarni and others, including the pátils, dismissed the case against the said Jagdale on one Manchand Malakchand Gujar having undertaken to pay Rs. 17 as a bribe on account of the said Jagdale. (4) A forest beat guard of the name of Hari Bábáji Phund, having once set fire to a forest, represented that the forest was burnt on account of a strong wind. As soon as the pátil and the kulkarni knew of this they exacted from the forest guard in question a bribe of Rs. 20. (5) On the 15th May 1887 the police pátil Mahádji Shivrám stole the bullocks of one Rámji Khanderáv, a resident of Kem in Karmála, on his way back from Pandharpur, and Rámji having traced them to the premises of the said police pátil, the latter said that he had detained them as Rámji had not given him turmeric. Government should cause inquiries to be made in these matters.

25. The *A'ryávart* (15), in its issue of the 23rd July, very much regrets the death of Mr. Gibson, District Forest Officer, Khándesh, and says:—Mr. Gibson was very kind and charitable and treated Natives on terms of equality and used to mix freely with them. He had secured their love and was highly esteemed by them. He was very kind to his subordinates. His loss is very much felt by the people of the Khándesh District. We pray God to give him eternal happiness and to favour this district with good officers like him.

Praise of the late Mr. Gibson of the Forest Department.

26. The *Yajdán Parast* (135), in its issue of the 24th July, refers to the dismissal of Inspector Fido from the Bombay police force by Sir Frank Souter in consequence of the report made to him by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, about his conduct in a case in which a false charge of assault was preferred against eight Mahomedans, and observes that the anxiety shown by Sir Frank Souter in the affair is worthy of praise. If Sir Frank continues to evince the same zeal and attends to the comments made by Mr. Crawley-Boevey in cases heard by him, the Police Department will be much improved and will gain public confidence and esteem. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 25th July says that the public will be satisfied with the action of Sir Frank Souter in the matter.]

Approval of the action of Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, in dismissing Inspector Fido from the police service.

27. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 25th July, says:—The theft recently committed at Mr. Vaidya's house has not yet been detected. Owing to the number of thefts and robberies recently committed in the city of Poona it is necessary for Government to inquire into the constitution and working of the local police. If the murder of a woman in the Shukrawár Peth and the robberies committed in the houses of Messrs. Parchuré, Mehendalé and Vaidya, in which several persons were assaulted by the robbers, remain undetected, the police can be said to have utterly failed to perform their duty. There is as much need of good supervision over the local police as there is necessity for increasing their strength.

Comments on the conduct of the Poona police.

28. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 24th July, refers to the same theft in Poona and writes:—If anybody desires to see practically where the line can be drawn between the minimum of strength and actual death, he has only to look at the Poona police. For want of proper supervision the whole force is demoralised and has become utterly useless for the purpose for which it is primarily maintained. The duties of the police may be divided into two branches, that of preventing crime and that of detecting it. In neither branch has the Poona police shown any conspicuous ability. If the people of Poona were consulted in the matter they would, we have no doubt, declare that they could do as well without any police. The other day there was a theft, accompanied with violence, at the house of Mr. Mehendalé. What has the police done there? It is a real shame to the present civilized Government that under its shelter such a worthless department should be maintained. Our remarks may appear sweeping. We know that there are a few officers here and there who have honourably distinguished themselves. But in general we do say that our remarks will be borne out. The whole system is rotten and must be overhauled. We remember to have once before this made an appeal to Lord Reay in this matter. But His Lordship's attention was probably not drawn to it. If we are rightly informed, Poona is undermanned in respect of its police. But even if it were fully supplied, it would be useless unless greater attention was paid to the capacity of the men to discharge their duties.

29. A correspondent from Waduth, writing to the *Bodh Sudhákar* (18) in its issue of the 27th July, says:—A few days ago ornaments worth about Rs. 500 were stolen from the house of the Kulkarni. When the police came to inquire about the particulars of the theft they were informed of the man who was suspected of it. But instead of searching his house at once they delayed the search for five days. It appears from

Thefts at Waduth in Sátára and comments on the local police.

their conduct in this case that they have some interest in the thefts that are committed in and about the town. About five or six thefts were committed in and about Waduth within the last few days, but not even one has been detected as yet. They must at least detect some of them and show that they perform their duty.

Increase in thefts at Ahmedabad.

30. In a news-letter from Ahmedabad, the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 28th July complains of an increase in thefts in that town, and remarks that the local police should speedily stop them.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Disapproval of the proposed Medical Registration Act for India.

31. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 25th July, writes :—Whatever claims a Medical Registration Act may have in the eyes of the medical profession, and even of the Anglo-Indian public—and they are said by one of our contemporaries to be overwhelming,—to our mind the measure is fraught with the greatest mischief. It will be a new instrument of oppression in the hands of the executive and of interested agitators, and will be an unnecessary interference with the liberty of society. Whatever the medical profession may think about it, the great mass of the Native lay public is sure to look upon the measure as a great hardship, and in its interest we are bound to make a timely protest against the proposed measure. We are aware that the proposal will have many powerful supporters in the public and the press, and considerable influence may be brought to bear upon Government to take action in the matter. But anyone who is at all acquainted with the condition of Native society will not fail to condemn it. The Bill, if one is framed to give effect to the proposal, will have, we feel sure, little chance of passing in the Legislative Council. But we raise our voice at this stage in the hope that the proposal may be nipped in the bud. We have it on esteemed authority that so eminent a man as the late Dr. Bháu Dáji was a believer in native medicine, and did not fear to practise it. We are not concerned here to justify native medicine in its entirety, nor are we qualified to do so. But we do believe on very good authority that there is a great deal in native medicine which is valuable and worth preserving. We admit that the system, in some of its aspects, is in a crude, undeveloped state, that it is perhaps not as scientific as the European system, and that perhaps it has many faults, but to cast it aside altogether for that reason and to characterize its practitioners as quacks and poisoners is, to our mind, the height of blindness and intolerance. We readily admit that among the professors of native medicine at present there are not many persons who have really studied it, and that there is more of tinsel than gold in them, but of how many of the practitioners of European medicine can the same thing not be said ? In any case, to condemn the whole system for the faults of some of its representatives, even of the majority of them, is, to say the least, very unscientific. Our objections to the proposed measure are that it will be injurious, unworkable and inoperative. Notwithstanding all that may be said about the increase of qualified practitioners of European medicine, it is an undeniable fact that they are usually too costly for the generality of the Native public. Those of the public who can afford to fee doctors have even now, without any proscribing Act, proscribed *vaidyas* and *hakims* from their houses. With or without good reason there is a growing tendency to have greater confidence in the doctors than in the *vaidyas* and *hakims*, and it is generally a question of means as to who should be called in time of need. It is usually the poorer classes who patronize *vaidyas* and *hakims*, and in their case to prohibit the latter from practising is to deny them all medical aid. There are, no doubt, charitable dispensaries and hospitals, but they can scarcely supply the place of persons who can visit sick-beds on any emergency. We say it will be unworkable because it will be difficult to distinguish the qualified from the unqualified practitioners. If all practitioners without a diploma from some European or Indian medical institution are to be classed as unqualified, a great wrong will be done to a worthy class of practitioners—we mean, such of the *vaidyas* and *hakims* as have really studied their respective systems. We say further that the measure will be inoperative, because if the

law is only to be declaratory of qualifications, to show who is who, as the *Times of India* puts it, the qualified practitioners for one thing are at present sufficiently ear-marked. Further, the people do not look to licenses: they care for skill, and if they get the skill they do not care whether the professor of it is licensed or unlicensed. If, on the other hand, the measure is made penal it will only lead to clandestine practice. It will not prevent the people from calling in their favourite and trusted medical advisers, no matter what their qualifications may be in the eye of the law. It will thus be an instrument of oppression in some cases and demoralization in others. So far as the Bill may be intended to prevent injury to human life by ignorant and unskilful practice, the evil is, we think, sufficiently provided for by the Indian Penal Code. To pass a special law making medical practice criminal in certain cases is to unduly multiply penal enactments—a thing by no means desirable in the interest of society. Thus, in any view of the case, we think the measure is highly injurious and uncalled for, and we trust Government will not allow themselves to be influenced by the interested clamour of a class as against the best interests of society in general, and against sound policy and morality.

32. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 24th July, says:—Many of those who have no knowledge of the Hindu medical science believe that it is an utter sham, full of quackeries. But, on the other hand, we have the evidence of competent men who have studied both the Western and Eastern sciences in support of the usefulness, importance and value of the latter. At the present moment we can point to four or five Native gentlemen in the city of Poona who are healing the afflicted and curing the diseased by hundreds, all according to the native methods. We therefore hold that in any law that may be framed, room must be made for such gentlemen. Government is not likely to encourage the study of this ancient science. It is declining and may die ultimately, unless our medical graduates make it the business of their lives to keep it up. The Native medical practitioners are very useful, because their charges are generally moderate. They very rarely charge for medicines. In ordinary cases they merely prescribe, and the patients can very easily prepare the medicines for themselves. The compounding is very cheap. On a comparison of the cost of treatment by a doctor and that by a *vaidya*, it will be found that the former generally is twice as heavy as the latter. For the poor people the Native *vaidya* is the only available resource in case of disease, and this must be so. We hope, therefore, that in taking measures to prevent quacks from practising, care will be taken to preserve this class. [Several other papers also disapprove of the proposed Medical Registration Act.]

The City of Bombay Municipal Bill, 1887, and the provision about hawkers of articles of food, &c.

33. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79), in its issue of the 28th July, supports the contention of the Honourable K. T. Telang against the provision in the new Bombay Municipal Bill requiring street-hawkers to sell their wares in public markets, disapproves of the hawkers being made to take out licenses for hawking about their goods as proposed by the Honourable J. R. Naylor in reply to the Honourable K. T. Telang at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, and observes that poor tradesmen cannot afford to do so. It adds that the provision in question is ridiculous and will cause inconvenience and annoyance to the entire public. It then comments on the ignorance and want of experience of the persons who drafted the Municipal Bill.

Part III.—*Education*.

Higher education and the Government of India.

34. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 24th July, says:—Though late in the day, it is yet something to know that "no transfers of Government colleges or schools to private agencies have been enforced by the withdrawal of any imperial grants which hitherto have been assigned to their maintenance by the Government of India," and to be able to infer that the Supreme Government still continues substantially in its old attitude towards higher education in the country. This gives a clue as to the quarter where higher education

probably finds its foundations a little shaky in the entanglement of technical education and the expansion of local self-government. It may be of use when there is occasion for memorialising in future.

35. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 25th July, writes:—It is very reassuring to be told by the Government of India, though so late in the day, that they at all events are not a party to the policy of retrenchment in education which convulsed Bombay some months ago. It shows exactly where to cast the blame of the threatened changes, and how happy the Bombay press was in raising a timely cry against the retrenchment policy. The reply of the Government of India to the memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association says expressly that the educational grant in the Bombay provincial contract has not only been not reduced, but positively increased 43 per cent. as compared to the grant in the contracts of 1882-83. The figures of expenditure for schools and colleges in the new contract are fixed at the same sums as are put by the local Government in their estimates for 1886-87, and no suggestion for the transfer of either the Deccan or the Gujarát College has proceeded from the Government of India. What becomes then of the plea that the changes lately contemplated, and in part accomplished, were prompted by pressure from above? There is a reduction of Rs. 1,22,000 in the new grant as compared to the proposed expenditure of 1886-87, but that reduction is directed to be made in the allowances to private agencies for buildings and the departmental expenditure on the improvement of school-buildings, on the ground that such expenditure may be postponed when a reduction in public expenditure is imperative. We cannot admit that any reduction in educational expenditure is at all justifiable, considering that it is already too low. Let us hope that the reduction will be temporary. The increase allowed in the contract grant is not considerable, having regard to the fact that the general revenues have also increased during the same period. Government must not ignore the fact that education is getting much less than it deserves, and that it is necessary that amends should be made for it whenever possible. Let us hope the expression of views by the Government of India will induce a more enlightened educational policy in the Bombay Secretariat than what has seemed to find favour for some time past.

The necessity for a special examination for women for the degree of M.D. in Bombay.

36. The same newspaper says that the standard of the examination for the degree of M.D. is very high in Bombay, and that if even men cannot get through it successfully without making two or three attempts, it must be necessarily beyond the reach of women, backward in education as they are in this country. The paper therefore suggests to the Bombay University that there should be a comparatively easier examination specially prescribed for women like the one in the United States of America in order that they may get the title of M.D. after a course of three or four years, as the late A'nandibái Joshi did in America.

Advocacy of free primary education.

37. The *Dnyánodayǎ* (7), in its issue of the 28th July, writes:—It is a question whether the time is not fast ripening for the cry of *free instruction* in all elementary schools as the means of diffusing the necessary knowledge amongst the masses. For compulsory education the time is not ripe, but for free elementary education there can be no doubt that the time has arrived. The United States would never have been what they are to-day if primary, middle and high school education had not been free. It is the freedom of its education which gives all a fair start in the race for knowledge, whether rich or poor. In India we have but to enter the schools to see that there are those who are destined to become the brain of the nation and not its muscle. The sons of the farmers, the carpenters and other artizans are not there. They are at their tools, growing up to be just such men as their fathers, knowing only what tradition has handed down to them. If primary education were free it would be availed of; it is its cost that in a great degree prevents the wide diffusion of elementary knowledge. We believe that those will be wise who will take up the cry of *free primary* education as at present the one great question that presses for solution. The other problem is that of technical education. India can never hold her

own in competition with Europe until she is able to exhibit the same industrial skill as exists in the Western world. Nor can her masses become well-to-do until a more enlightened understanding directs the skill of brain and hand. Without an enlightened labouring class technical schools will not accomplish any great wonder for India, but all such efforts are in the right direction, and cannot fail to administer to what we may call the muscles of the nation. There is no need of sounding a retreat from those forms of education which are furnishing men of intellect for intellectual work, which is of primary importance to the nation, but it is time for Government and the people to make as the great educational question of the day that of the education of the masses, to the degree that shall best fit them for their work in life, and to secure this end "*free primary education*" should be the watchword.

A request to the Bombay Government to cancel their resolution regarding the abolition of free-studentships in Government schools.

38. Referring to the reply of the Government of India to the memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association in the matter of transferring educational institutions to private agencies, the *Satyá Shodhak* (58), in its issue of the 24th July, says :—As the proposal has not originated with the Government of India, and as it has not done anything to compel the Bombay Government to curtail its educational expenditure, but has, on the contrary, sanctioned an increase in the imperial grant, we hope that the Government of Bombay will at once cancel its resolutions regarding the abolition of free-studentships in colleges and schools and similar others which are prejudicial to the interest of education in this presidency.

Disapproval of the practice of performing dramas by students in the Rájárám High School at Kolhápur.

39. The *Dnyán Ságar* (27), in its issue of the 25th July, writes a very long article against the practice of performing dramas, and particularly the one entitled "Sangativipáka," by the students of the Rájárám High School at Kolhápur, and says :—Since the practice was introduced many boys have been spoiled, and as a natural result of this they have formed separate dramatic companies and have performed plays in various parts of the town. Many people have consequently been obliged to send their sons either to Poona or to Bombay to prosecute their studies and have thus been put to unnecessary expense. We have heard many complaints about this practice. We therefore earnestly request Colonel Reeves, the Political Agent, and the Council of Regency to stop it. [Several other papers of the week refer to the poor results in the University examinations of the Rájárám College and the High School at Kolhápur, and observe that the performance of dramas should be stopped.]

Part IV.—*Railways.*

Complaint against the Southern Marátha Railway.

40. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (25), in its issue of the 21st July, bitterly complains that the complaints made by it about the Southern Marátha Railway from time to time have not been attended to, and says ;—But for the pity we feel for the poor passengers we should never have taken the trouble of writing about the irregularity of trains on the Southern Marátha Railway. The train from Belgaum which is due at Dhárwár at 6 P.M. arrives sometimes at 10 or 12 P.M. and sometimes at about 9 A.M. the next day. The long delay in the arrival of trains is not due to the heavy fall of rain during the monsoon, but to the use of wood as fuel for the engine instead of coal. The Traffic Manager should at once direct his attention to this complaint and prohibit the use of wood, at least during the monsoon. On account of the irregularity in the arrival of the train from Belgaum, passengers to Gadag have sometimes to expose themselves to the wind and rain during the whole night on the station platform. To remove this inconvenience we request the Traffic Manager to run a local train to Gadag as before.

Part V.—*Municipalities.*

A suggestion to the Bombay Municipality for opening branch roads from the Girgaon side towards the Queen's Road.

41. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (105), in its issue of the 24th July, dwells on the advantages of the Bombay Municipality opening roads and forming lanes in Girgaon like those at Khetwádi as some of the cross-roads in that part of the town are terminated by private houses and do not lead to the Queen's Road, and remarks that it is likely that owners of land in that locality will willingly part with some of it to the municipality for the purpose as they will be the first to profit thereby. A large plot of ground will by this means be utilized for building houses on. The paper points out several branch roads which can well be constructed as far as the Queen's Road from the Girgaon side, beginning from the Vithoba's temple on the Breach Candy Road up to the Ropa Galli to the north of the Wádiá's fire-temple at Charniwádi, and adds that the municipality will not have to buy big houses for the purpose, the only difficulty being about the acquisition of small plots of ground near the burial grounds in Sonápur.

Payment of gratuity to the secretary of the municipality at Hyderabad, Sind, and the misunderstanding about the part taken by Dr. Pollen in the matter.

42. With reference to the editorial note in the *Sind Times* of the 16th July on Dr. Pollen's position in Mr. Lee's affair, a correspondent, under the signature of "Public," observes in the *Sind Times* (4) of the 20th July:—In the last special meeting of the municipality Dr. Pollen denied that he had threatened the managing committee with dismissal, or that he had any such power. He simply quoted the law that they were bound to obey all orders, and the managing committee appeared to have misconstrued it into a threat of dismissal. Now Dr. Pollen's words cannot undo his deeds. He distinctly writes to the managing committee that if they don't obey orders the municipality may *discontinue or alter their constitution*, and then backs out of it and says, 'I did not intend to threaten you.' An intention is to be gathered from the act; if you defame me, I have every right to suppose that you *intended* to defame me. Dr. Pollen might be in an awkward position. It might be invidious for him to oppose his predecessor's proposition. But his conduct in the special meeting of the 22nd ultimo was scarcely consistent with such a position. He mocked the rate-payers, he used offensive language with respect to them, and he denied their right to control the municipality in its illegal action. He showed an utter ignorance of law and used all the influence of his plausible arguments to bring round the meeting to pay the sum of Rs. 12,900 to Mr. Lee. This, I submit, is scarcely the conduct of a man in an awkward position. Let Dr. Pollen do whatever he likes for Mr. Lee, but if he does it, let him not complain that he has been misunderstood or that he is in an awkward position. Or if he wishes the public to consider him in a delicate position, let him by all means vote in favour of Mr. Lee, for nobody denies his right to do that, but then in that case let him not resort to the ways of advocates. Finally, let me request Dr. Pollen not to misunderstand the rate-payers. If the 'good people of Hyderabad' have the misfortune to differ in this affair from their president, that does not make the least difference in their respect and esteem for Dr. Pollen as a man and as a Collector. As a man he is universally loved here because he is possessed of a very genial temper and is accessible and polite to everyone without distinction of age or wealth. As a Collector, by reversing the strict policy of his predecessor he has worthily endeared himself to the ryots because he allows them to take up lands without occupancy rent and makes remissions without stint in deserving cases. The term of his acting office has not yet expired and there is time yet to sum up the benefits of his administration for the edification of future Collectors, who perhaps do not know, as Dr. Pollen certainly knows, that the powers of a Collector are to be exercised for the good of the ryots. This difference of opinion will not, therefore, I hope, cause any misunderstanding on Dr. Pollen's part, as it has not certainly made any difference in its esteem and respect for him on the part of the public.

43. The *Karnátak Mitrá* (37), in its issue of the 21st July, says :—It appears that the present Government is making a farce of local self-government which was intended by Lord Ripon as a means of initiating the people into the art of managing their own affairs. This original intention appears to have disappeared along with Lord Ripon. Latterly Government and their officers have desired, it appears, to shirk their responsibility to the people and have tried to throw all expenditure on municipalities and the local funds. Formerly Government used to advance money for expenditure on schools till the local cess was collected. They have now discontinued such advances and hence the subject of increasing the school-fees has come forward for consideration and the district board consented to this arrangement. In all cases the school-fee is now raised to half as much again as before, except in the cases of the Mahomedan boys who are charged half-fee. The justice of this arrangement is not evident. It is said that when the local fund has a sufficient balance for current expenditure the fees will be again lowered to their former level. We do not know why our wiseacres have made a distinction between the Mahomedan and other boys. The number of Mahomedan cess-payers is smaller than that of other people. Why then should the former have lower fees to pay? Perhaps it may be said that this is done with a view to encourage education among the Mahomedans who are backward. But are there not more illiterate people among the other classes? We disapprove of the partiality shown to the Mahomedans. Local self-government is only nominal. Really it is Mogal Government. The reason of this is that Government officers are neither considerate nor just. Lately Government is said to have asked that the local civil hospital should be aided with grants of money from the municipal and local funds. Strange justice it is, indeed, that Government should appoint to these hospitals Europeans on any pay and ask these funds to find their pay! Does local self-government mean that money should be paid from these funds without handing over any control over the subjects of expenditure so defrayed? In the first place, Government should hand over to the people some of their departments and see how they are managed. Local self-government, unaccompanied with any diminution in the powers of Government and their officials, seems to be intended solely to deprive the people of their money. Various taxes have been imposed upon the people, who are consequently much distressed. They are becoming poorer day by day. They should consider the wisdom of Government in imposing burdens on the public under the name of local self-government in addition to those which have been necessitated by Government going to war with other nations and annexing their territories. Taking these designs of Government into consideration the members of the local municipality, some of whom are quite illiterate and vote on one side or the other without understanding the question before them, should hold their own and resolutely decline, like the district local board, to grant aid for the civil hospital.

Farcical local self-government and a suggestion to the municipality at Belgaum.

44. A correspondent, writing from Kalyán in the Thána District to the *Indu Prakásh* (9) in its issue of the 25th July, says that the Mámlatdár of Kalyán, Ráo Sáheb Kunte, who is a second-class Magistrate, is a good and disinterested officer, and that, therefore, there is no necessity for an Honorary Magistrate at that place as proposed by the president of the local municipality in his administration report.

An Honorary Magistrate not required at Kalyán in Thána.

45. The *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 28th July, suggests to the local municipality the advisability of reverting to the old system of prosecuting the *paterfamilias* instead of the female members, the children of his family or his servants for throwing water or committing any other nuisance on the public roads, as the prosecution of the latter causes much hardship. In case the *paterfamilias* denies all knowledge of the offence the real offenders should be brought to justice. The sanitary committee of the municipality is requested to attend to the matter.

A suggestion to the Ahmedabad Municipality.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

Affairs at Jámnagar.

46. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 24th July, says :—We have received a number of communications dealing with both sides of the question from Káthiáwár and from Bombay concerning affairs at Jámnagar. Only two of the unfavourable letters are authenticated, and even those deal with vague generalities. We have asked our correspondents to be explicit, and if they have any specific charge to make against any of the officials of the State we shall be glad to have it looked into by the local authorities. But we confess we are rather nervous about outside interference. We suggested such intervention some years ago in the case of another Native State, and the nomination of an English Political as Joint-Administrator, honestly believing that his fairness and energy alone could cope with the chronic disorder of the State. The Government of Bombay appointed the same officer as Joint-Administrator, who has virtually acted as sole ruler. Great has been his energy, in some directions too great for the slow-going Gujarátis. As a result the people are far from happy, feeling driven over by a railway-speed reformer, who will leave no traces behind of the old order of things, good, bad and indifferent. What is worse is that the people generally see little difference between the *insáf* of the British Báhádur and the Rája whom he has superseded. If the latter was corrupt, the former strikes them as self-willed and arbitrary. Your Military Political is not over-particular about law and justice. Thus, then, the change from a contemptible Rája to a cantankerous Political might serve only to illustrate the old fable with which we are familiar; and if the people were offered a choice, they would fain revert to the past. With such bitter experience staring us out of countenance, we are in no hurry to see the *mábáp sarkár* taking Jámnagar under its special care, although we know better than perhaps many of our contemporaries that, like its neighbours, Jámnagar itself cannot boast of a thoroughly good public service, and that in its private service there may be angels whose wings the Jám Sáheb will do well to clip in time.

Mismanagement in the Navánagar State and exercise of oppression over the shoe-makers at Lálpar by the patels of the same caste at Jámnagar.

47. A correspondent, writing from Jámnagar to the *Prajáhit Patrá* (114) in its issue of the 27th July, gives particulars of the oppression exercised over the shoe-makers of Lálpar subject to the Jámnagar State by the patels of their caste at Jámnagar, who got permission from the Darbár by presenting 500 *kauris* to it and through the help of the *khaváses* to levy a fee of 10 *kauris* for every marriage in the shoe-makers' caste at Lálpar, Jodhpar, Bhánvad, Kandorna and Kálávad. On the refusal of the shoe-makers at Lálpar to pay the new fee their patels at Jámnagar, with the help of the police, attached their houses and plundered them in the same way as outlaws would do. The Jám, hearing of the shoe-makers at Lálpar leaving the village in a body and emigrating to Dhrápha in British territory, cancelled the permission, but the patels had it renewed through the help of the *khaváses* Rághav and Karsan and by further presents to the Darbár. The aggrieved parties have sent a petition to the Political Agent in the matter, who is requested to speedily attend to it, as otherwise the poor men will suffer much. The correspondent complains of Mr. Maganlál, the Diván, not paying attention to the affair, says that the *khaváses* should be made to leave the State, and requests His Excellency Lord Reay to enquire into the mismanagement prevailing in it. The writer adds that the people of the village of Sindhach are in great misery owing to the plunder of ornaments and other articles of the aggregate value of about 50,000 *kauris* by the outlaws a short time ago. The editor, in a foot-note, regrets that the authorities do not attend to the public outcry against the prevalence of mismanagement in the Jámnagar State.

The condition of the Sávantvádi State and a request to the Political Superintendent and Government to remedy it.

48. A correspondent, writing to the *Jagan Mitrá* (35) in its issue of the 25th July, says :—Colonel Westropp, Political Superintendent, the Civil Medical Officer, the Judicial Assistant to the Political Superintendent, the Head Master of the English School, the *Nyáyádhish*, the City Kotvál and a few other officers in Sávantvádi look to the interests of the State, while all other State officials and

petty servants practise oppression on the poor subjects to accomplish their selfish motives. The *daftar* is not properly examined and the real state of affairs is not brought to the notice of the authorities concerned. Poor subjects are treated by these officers with negligence and indifference. Their grievances are not redressed. Most of the officers and petty servants being of the same caste, try not to bring their offences to light, and it is therefore necessary to appoint an experienced, educated and noble gentleman as Assistant Political Superintendent from amongst either the Chitpávans, the Karhádás or the Maráthás whose duty it must be to superintend the Revenue, the Police, the Public Works, and other departments of the State. The Police Department is simply troublesome to the poor ryots and requires a thorough revision by admitting educated people into it. The interests of the family of the Chief must also be well looked to. Again, most of the officers of the State being hereditary their transfers must be made on public grounds. There are so many officers and servants in the State that their number must be reduced by half in every department except the Military, the Educational and the Medical Departments. It is also necessary to stop the sale of liquor in all the villages except at the head-quarters of táluka sub-divisions. Tobacco duty should only be levied from those who deal in and use it. Registration fee must be exacted according to the provisions of the Stamp Act in force in British territory. Mr. Vithal Bhagvant Bávdekar, District Faujdár of Kudál Peta, serving in the Police Department, must be transferred to some other department as he cannot do good work in the department in which he is at present. As the number of the Marátha hereditary vatandárs is very large and there is none to protect their interests, it is necessary to appoint a committee to inquire into the indebtedness of the agriculturists and to propose measures for their relief in consultation with their representatives. The correspondent then adds that if his suggestions be not attended to, the Sávantvádi State will soon share the fate of Káshmir, and hopes that the attention of His Excellency the Governor and the Political Superintendent will be directed to the welfare of the State.

Abolition of octroi and transit duties by the Chief of Bhor in commemoration of the Jubilee.

49. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (6) of the 27th July learns that the Chief of Bhor has notified the abolition of octroi and transit duties in his State from August 1887 in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, and observes that the Chief deserves praise for this manifestation of his deep loyalty to Her Majesty.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
4th August 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 30th July 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Appointments: Protest against Mr. Pinhey's appointment as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Karáchi 11

Cambay inquiry: The Secretary of State for India and the —

The *Dnyán Prakásh* 5

The *Havyak Subodh* 5

Corruption among Government officers: Charges of bribery and unlawful action against the village officers of Parite in Sholápur ... 12

Ill-treatment of Natives by Europeans:

A complaint against Mr. Hill, Assistant Collector in the Salt Department in Kánara, and another officer 12

A suggestion to Government in the matter of the — 10

Comments on the conduct of Mr. Lucas, Assistant Collector, Kánara, and a request to the Bombay Government 10

Indebtedness of Government officers:

An application for the imprisonment of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, by one of his creditors 11

Government resolution in connection with Mr. J. Beames of the Bengal Civil Service and the Native Press:

The *Indian Spectator* 6

The *Sind Times* 6

Indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, and a request to Government to inquire into it 10

India Council:

Approval of the appointment of the Honourable J. B. Peile to the—. 5

Disapproval of the appointment of the Honourable J. B. Peile to the— in place of the late Sir Ashley Eden 5

John Bull and his character: Description of — 4

Judicial matters:

Comments on the decision of Mr. Hamilton, ActingThird Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in a case of the branding of a wife... 11

Necessity for reducing the large criminal powers of Magistrates ... 11

Late Mr. Gibson: Praises of the — of the Forest Department ... 13

Police:

Approval of the action of Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in dismissing Inspector Fido from the — service ... 13

Comments on the conduct of the Poona —

The *Dnyán Prakásh* 13

The *Mahráttá* 13

Increase in thefts at Ahmedabad 14

Thefts at Waduth in Sátára and comments on the local — ... 13

Public Service Commission:

Grievances of the Natives as regards employment in the Customs Department and the evidence given by Mr. Campbell, Customs Collector, before the Sub-Committee of the —, in Bombay ... 9

Grievances of the Natives in the Accounts, Customs and Opium Departments and suggestions to the Sub-Committee of the — ... 7

Mr. Kisch, Post-Master-General, Bengal, and the employment of Natives in the Postal Department 10

Nepotism in the Police Department and the necessity for a searching examination in that department by the Sub-Committee of the — 10

The proceedings of the Sub-Committee of the — in Bombay ... 6

The Sub-Committee of the — in Bombay and the faulty method of its enquiry 7

Queen's Jubilee: The people of India and their cowardice as compared with the Radicals in England 4

Viceroys of India: Comparison between Lord Ripon and His Excellency Lord Dufferin as — 4

PART II.—*Legislation*—

City of Bombay Municipal Bill, 1887: The — and the provision about hawkers of articles of food, &c. 15

Page.

PART II.—*Legislation*—continued.

Medical Registration Act for India : Disapproval of the proposed —
The *Indu Prakásh* 14
The *Mahrátta* 15

PART III.—*Education*—

Bombay University : The necessity for a special examination for women for the degree of M.D. in Bombay 16
Free-studentships in Government schools : A request to the Bombay Government to cancel their resolution regarding the abolition of — 17
Higher education : The Government of India and —
The *Indu Prakásh* 16
The *Subodh Patrika* 15
Primary education : Advocacy of the spread of free — 16
Rájárám High School, Kolhápur : Disapproval of the practice of performing dramas by the students in the — 17

PART IV.—*Railways*—

Southern Marátha Railway : Complaint against the — 17

PART V.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad : A suggestion to the — Municipality 19
Belgaum : Farcical local self-government and a suggestion to the municipality at — 19
Bombay : A suggestion to the — Municipality for opening branch roads from the Girgaon side towards the Queen's Road 18
Hyderabad : Payment of gratuity to the secretary of the municipality at — , Sind, and the misunderstanding about the part taken by Dr. Pollen in the matter 18
Kalyán : An Honorary Magistrate not required at — in Thána ... 19

PART VI.—*Native States*—

Bhor : Abolition of octroi and transit duties by the Chief of — in commemoration of the Jubilee 21
Navánagar :
Affairs at — 20
Mismanagement in the — State and exercise of oppression over the shoe-makers at Lálpar by the patels of the same caste at Jámnagar 20
Sávantvádi : The condition of the — State and a request to the Political Superintendent and Government to remedy it 20

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JULY 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Complaint and recommendation about the Court at Telhára.

1. A correspondent from Telhára, writing to the *Vaidarbh* (2) in its issue of the 23rd July, complains of the system of judicial administration in Berár, and says :—The people are put to much inconvenience since the abolition of the two Courts at Akola and Jalgaon and the opening of one at Telhára in their place. The jurisdiction of this Court extends over 40 miles. The roads to it are rough and stony and are crossed by streams in large numbers. The village of Telhára being very small, it is found very difficult to secure lodgings. The building of the Court itself is also very small and quite unsuitable. The Court has power to hear suits up to Rs. 1,000 only and therefore people are obliged to travel over a long distance to Khámgaon or Akola to file suits above Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 5,000. As the work of this Court is not in arrears, it is but just for the convenience of suitors to empower it to hear suits up to Rs. 5,000.

The necessity for appointing some of the examiners for the Pleaders' Examination in Berár from the bar.

2. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 25th July, writes :—The Berár Pleaders' Examination commences on the 7th September next. A committee of examiners will be appointed soon. We see that it has invariably been the rule here for the last four years to appoint all examiners from the official staff. We think that this arrangement causes great inconvenience to the officers appointed as examiners, as they are required to devote their time for some days at least to the examination business and do not find time to look to their own work. We hear that it is the practice in all law examinations held in all the three presidencies of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta to appoint men from the bar as some of the examiners. Here we have High Court Pleaders and English-knowing District Pleaders who are well-versed in law and who have a practical knowledge of their profession. If this system be adopted here and men from the bar be included in the list of examiners, they will, we think, prove a great assistance to the rest of the examiners. We hope that this year our suggestion will receive due consideration at the hands of the authorities concerned.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
4th August 1887.

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No. 32 of 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 6th August 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*14	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*20	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
21	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
*22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
42	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
43	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
45	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
48	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
55	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
*61	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
63	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
*64	„ Svadesh Bandhu...	Chikodi	Do.	100
65	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*66	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	300
67	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
*68	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
69	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
70	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*71	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*72	The Duyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	150
73	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
76	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
80	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
81	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
82	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
84	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
87	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
*88	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
89	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
90	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
91	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
92	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
93	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
94	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
95	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
96	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
97	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
98	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	400
*99	„ Hitopadeshak Ratnă	Ahmedabad	Quarterly	200
100	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
101	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
102	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
103	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,048
104	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*105	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
106	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
107	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
108	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
109	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
110	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
111	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
112	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
113	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
114	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
115	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
*116	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
117	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
118	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
119	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
120	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
121	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
122	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
123	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
124	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
125	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
*126	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
127	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
128	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
129	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
*130	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
131	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
132	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
133	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
*134	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
135	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
136	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
137	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
*138	„ Ketaki	Belgaum	Do.	150
*139	„ Nibandh Málike	Dhárwár	Monthly	200
140	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
141	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
142	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
143	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ARABIC.			
*144	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
145	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
146	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
147	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
*148	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
149	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*.

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Suggestions with regard to the army in India.

1. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 31st July, writes:—We venture to question the necessity for maintaining a large army in India while the people are peaceful and loyal. It must be remembered that India is no longer under Native rule, when it was desirable to have troops to keep the Rájás and Chiefs from encroaching on each other's domains. It is now a British Empire with a few Native independent States existing on sufferance. Peace and happiness prevail everywhere; and in the face of such undeniable facts, to burden us with the maintenance of an army, the largest in the world, is very strange. An army is kept to fight our enemies. Now where are they and who are they? Surely they are not in India, nor are the Indians to be considered any longer as enemies; and to keep an army in the midst of us is a slander on our loyalty, and their maintenance a wanton waste of the public revenues. But it may be urged that the army is necessary to protect India. But we ask, from whom? Not the Afgháns, the Persians or the Chinese, nor any of the frontier tribes. Why, these are so insignificant that they can be put down at any moment by the combined forces of the Indian volunteers and our Native regiments. Perhaps it is the Russians who, we are told, are rapidly advancing towards India to invade it. If such be the case, then have an army, but on the frontier and not in the heart of the country to eat the people's head up. We maintain that an army should be kept on the frontiers or wherever there is a likelihood of the country being attacked by its enemies, and if it is found necessary to keep troops in towns and cities, they should be utilised for some useful purposes, such as to guard the town, or to do municipal duties, instead of dancing attendance on commanding and other officers or doing guard-duty over Government buildings and once in three or four years marching from one end of the presidency to the other, thereby putting the country to unnecessary expense. By employing them for municipal work an incalculable saving would be effected in expenditure. Should there be fear of an attack from enemies within,—the existence of any such we are not aware of, unless the Rájás be considered as such,—enlist the whole of the armies of the Rájás themselves for general service and thus destroy all chance of combination and internal disturbance. The step would save the raising of an army corps or importing fresh troops. It would also relieve the Rájás of the cost of maintaining the troops who are next to useless to them except for a show. The Rájás themselves might be commissioned as Generals in the army, so that in the event of a war breaking out they might take the field and fight for their Empress and country. The troops now in their service, when drafted into the regular army, should be allowed to bear the name of the State as, for instance, the Nizám's Regiment, the Scindia's Regiment, the Holkar's Regiment, the Gáikwád's Regiment, the Bhopál Regiment, the Kolhápur Regiment, &c., &c. We should like to know if anything better could be devised than the above, not only to strengthen British power in India, but to resist any foreign aggression. We think not. The question of the distribution of the troops by sending them to the frontier, as well as by otherwise employing them, is a matter to which we especially request the attention of our rulers, for, from a strategical as well as a financial point of view, we consider it essential to the prosperity of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India's dominion.

The Amir of Afghanistan and the value of his alliance to the British Government.

2. The *Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi* (147) of the 17th July does not think it worth while for the British Government to continue their alliance with Abdul Rahiman, the Amir of Afghanistan, at an annual cost of 12 lákhs of rupees, as, in its opinion, the Amir is not an honest man and has no influence over his subject people. The money that is now paid to the Amir should, the paper proposes, be employed in promoting the welfare and the convenience of the people of India by redressing their grievances and remitting unjust taxes on income and land, as the good-will of the people is more useful than the fortification of the frontiers of their country.

3. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 31st July, proposes a Legislative Council of 50 members for the Bombay Presidency, 20 of these being Government nominees and 30 being returned by the District Local Boards, the University, the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, and the Chamber of Commerce. It proposes similar Councils for other presidencies in India, and recommends that the Provincial Budgets should be submitted to them and that they should have the power of interpellation within some limits.

Legislative Councils for India on the principle of local self-government.

4. The *Vártáhar* (66), in its issue of the 31st July, writes :—The Civil Service is a standing provocation to the Native sentiment. Practical steps are taken to shut out the Natives from it. The Indian soil is an objection to it. It then practically means that the Natives are unfit for it. This is a libel against them. The theory has been exploded now. The Europeans are in no way superior to the Natives. It is a bare-faced lie, given out only by interested and selfish people, that the Natives have no backbone, no firmness, &c. It is only the confidence of 70,000 bayonets that makes the difference, if any. Take away the bayonets, and the English will be found unequal and unfit. The pluck and the firmness are in the bayonets.

Comments on the exclusion of Natives from the Civil Service of India.

5. The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (46), in its issue of the 1st August, says :—The two gentlemen who presented the Jubilee addresses of the Bombay and the Madras municipalities to Her Majesty the Queen have been knighted, while the people who spent much money in showing their deep loyalty to Her Majesty and on whose behalf the addresses were presented have not themselves received anything in return. We were under the impression that at least the people of the two presidencies which are advanced in civilization would get some special privilege on the occasion as they had specially deputed two gentlemen to present their addresses, but we have been disappointed. The two gentlemen who have been knighted are Europeans. It would have been better if Natives had been deputed for the purpose, for, in that case, the honours would have been conferred on Natives and we should have felt a little satisfied. The reply of Her Majesty to the two addresses was a repetition of what was said thirty years ago, but which yet remains unfulfilled. It was simply adding an insult to injury. Some European officers have publicly said that the Proclamation of 1858 does not really contain the sentiments of Her Majesty, that importance should not be given to it, and that it was simply issued with a view to pacify the country. The importance given by Her Majesty to the Proclamation of 1858 refutes the observations of Anglo-Indian officers regarding it. We do not doubt the sincerity of Her Majesty. We know that Her Majesty heartily intends to do us good, but that she has no power to do it. In conclusion, we request Sir Henry Morland to spend the rest of his life for the welfare of the millions of Her Majesty's subjects whom he represented while presenting the Jubilee address of Bombay to Her Majesty the Queen.

The Jubilee addresses of the Bombay and the Madras municipalities and Her Majesty's replies thereto.

6. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79), in its issue of the 5th August, refers to the special telegram published by the *Bombay Gazette* announcing the acquittal of Mr. Wilson, late Political Agent, Cambay, by the Secretary of State for India, and says that the decision now arrived at will cause consternation among the people of India. The decision will, remarks the *Akhbár*, grieve the Indian public in two ways. Firstly because, a real offender escapes punishment by this one-sided decision of the Secretary of State, and, secondly because, the hope which the people of India have always cherished that England will do impartial justice to them will be falsified. The people will do their duty if they forward a protest in the matter from different parts of the country to the Secretary of State for India, as the affair is not now one between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Shámráo, the Diván of Cambay, but is a public one and as the preservation of the honour

Disapproval of the alleged decision of the Secretary of State for India in favour of Mr. Wilson in the Wilson Case.

of Native ladies from European officers is concerned therein. The leading citizens of Bombay will deserve the thanks of the Native community by taking a lead in the matter instead of trying in vain to petition the authorities against the appointment of a Civilian as Presidency Magistrate. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (100), in its issue of the 5th August, observes that the resignation of service offered by Mr. Wilson will make many persons in India openly exclaim that his acquittal by the Secretary of State is meant to hush up an unpleasant affair and that Mr. Wilson has been compelled to resign the service. The fact of Mr. Wilson resigning the service itself goes, remarks the *Jáme*, against the alleged decision of the Secretary of State and can be looked upon as proving the charges brought against Mr. Wilson. All the papers connected with the case should be published, and the people feel confident that for the sake of justice they will be published. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 5th August, expresses similar sentiments.]

Comments on the appointment of the Honourable J. B. Peile to the India Council.

7. The *Mahrátta* (2) and the *Din Bandhu* (5) of the 31st July congratulate the Honourable J. B. Peile on his appointment to the India Council and hope that he will use his valuable experience of India in furthering the interests of that country. [The *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 31st July congratulates the Honourable J. B. Peile on the appointment and remarks that justice and honour have thereby been done to Bombay. The *Samsher Báhádur* (117) of the 29th July observes that it is doubtful whether the appointment will prove beneficial to the Natives, as Mr. Peile is a conservative and his revenue policy is narrow, and that the Native public would have been glad if Sir William Wedderburn or Dr. Hunter had been given the post. Several other Gujaráti papers also disapprove of the appointment on the ground that he has done very little for the benefit of the Natives.]

8. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 30th July, writes:—It was natural that at Allahabad Sir Alfred Lyall's name should have been mentioned in connection with the vacancy in the India Council caused by Sir Ashley Eden's death. But the claims of Sir Alfred Lyall have been overlooked. A brilliant scholar and an indifferent Lieutenant-Governor would have perhaps done for the superannuated India Council as well as any other man, but a really able man has been found in the Honourable Mr. Peile. From the Bombay Council to the Supreme Legislative Council and thence to the India Council Mr. Peile has advanced very rapidly, but it seems to be rather unfair to deprive the country of the services of one of the very few officials of the class to which Mr. Peile belongs. It seems rather spiteful to say a word against the well-deserved promotion of an able official, but we believe that the loss of Mr. Peile to the country is sufficiently great even to justify an ungracious complaint.

Appointment of Mr. Crawford, C.M.G., to the Viceregal Council in place of the Honourable J. B. Peile recommended.

9. The *Satyá Shodhak* (58), in its issue of the 31st July, approves of the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Peile to the India Council and says:—The Honourable Mr. West from the Judicial Department and Mr. Crawford, C.M.G., from the Revenue Department are no doubt the most competent and rightful claimants for the post vacated by the Honourable Mr. Peile, as observed by the *Times of India*. We think it will be better to appoint Mr. Crawford to fill the vacancy as he is a clever and at the same time a most experienced officer and has rendered many valuable services to Government and to the public. A Civilian like Mr. Crawford is very rare. His appointment will give general satisfaction, and particularly please the people of the Ratnágiri District.

The Honourable Mr. Justice West recommended as a Member of Council in place of Sir M. Melvill.

10. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 1st August, writes:—The Honourable Sir Maxwell Melvill having taken six months' leave, it is to be hoped his place will be given to the gentleman who is regarded as another of the ablest members of the Bombay Civil Service and who has rendered excellent service to the cause of justice and education in this presidency. Mr. Justice West's talents and industry have

not been, it seems to us, adequately recognized either by the Government here or that in England. He is one of those who have done enough to leave their mark distinctly on the history of British rule in India, and while his retirement from the bench will be a decided loss to the litigating public, his promotion to a higher sphere will be regarded by all as a fair recognition of the good services zealously rendered by him in more than one direction. [The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 31st July, expresses similar sentiments.]

The national debt of India and a suggestion to the people of India in the matter.

11. The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (46), in its issue of the 1st August, refers to the notification of the Government of India published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* asking for tenders for a loan of two hundred lákhs of rupees from the people, and observes :—Everybody will be surprised to learn from the notification that the Government of India is on the way to insolvency. Instead of paying off the old debt it is making every possible effort to increase it. We say to the would-be creditors that it will be more profitable for them to invest their money, if they have any, in Indian industries as the rich people of England have more than enough to lend to our Government and as they will lend it even at 3 per cent.

Complaint against the publication of the names of private tenderers in Bombay for the loan of two krors of rupees recently issued by the Government of India.

12. "A Merchant" writes to the *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 6th August, to complain of Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, Acting Accountant-General, Bombay, having published the names of persons whose tenders for the new loan of two krors of rupees were accepted in Bombay. He says that the publication of the names of private tenderers is harmful to their interests as they are always anxious to keep their transactions secret, though perhaps it may be allowable to publish the names of banks which have succeeded in their tenders as they are public bodies. When the Accountant-General has published the names of the successful tenderers, why has he not published other items about the loan, such as the average rate at which it was issued, the amount of all the tenders, &c.? The suppression of this information will not tend to inspire confidence among capitalists.

The Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission and the apathy of the people with regard to it.

13. Referring to the evidence of Anglo-Indians before the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission and their class-prejudices, the *Shri Shiváji* (61), in its issue of the 29th July, says :—No one expects much good to result from this Commission. Our people consider it a new method invented by Government for throwing dust into the eyes of their Native subjects, and so they did not take special interest in bringing evidence before the Sub-Committee. It is quite natural that the people should have become indifferent in this matter after the frequent disappointments they have met with in similar other matters. Their indifference in such affairs is not beneficial to Government, and we request Government to try to please the Natives by giving them a larger share of the high posts in the administration of the country.

The evidence given by Mr. Campbell, Customs Collector, Bombay, before the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission, and the grievances of Natives as regards employment in the Customs Department.

14. The *Rást Goftár* (115), in its issue of the 31st July, writes :—In the Customs Department, Bombay, Europeans and Eurasians are employed as far as practicable instead of the Natives, and the latter are now being openly rejected for service in certain branches of the department on the plea of their unfitness. The work of gauging in the Ábkári Department has been hitherto done by Pársis, but Mr. Campbell, the Collector, has now employed Europeans in it. Europeans and Eurasians are now being largely employed as ábkári inspectors, and the employment of a Frenchman, M. Ferrier, a friend and tutor of the Commissioner, shows how unnecessarily they are brought in. He was appointed last year to a post in the Customs Department in the Prince's Dock on the plea that a Frenchman is required

there as steamers arrive from various continental ports, but this year he has been given an increase of Rs. 25 to his salary and sent to Ahmedabad as an ábkári inspector. Now what is the plea for having a Frenchman in the Prince's Dock? The *Rást* then gives a list of the European, Native Christian, and Native employés in the eight branches of the Customs Department in order to show the large proportion of the former over the latter. It appears from it that the European and Native Christian employés number 60 and 51 respectively, while the Pársi, Hindu and Mahomedan employés are 7, 66 and 2 respectively.

Mr. Kisch, Post-Master-General, Bengal, and a suggestion to stop his promotion.

15. In writing about the intention of Mr. Kisch, Post-Master-General, Bengal, to restrict the employment of Natives in the Postal Department after his elevation to the Director-Generalship as stated by him in a private letter to the Post-Masters-General of Bombay and Madras and published in the *Amrit Bazár Patrika*, the *Broach Mitrá* (84), in its issue of the 3rd August, calls the attention of the Supreme Government to the fact of some Europeans entertaining spite and envy against the Natives and wishing ill of them, and suggests that Mr. Kisch should not only be not given the post of Director-General of Post Offices, but be degraded from his present post, as he has cast a slur on British justice and policy. Such a course will give satisfaction to the Natives and act as a lesson to selfish officers.

Appointment of temporary doctors in districts affected by cholera suggested.

16. The *Jagadádarsh* (33), in its issue of the 31st July, says:—The poor agriculturists suffer the most whenever a district is attacked by cholera. Some villages in almost all tálukás are attacked by cholera during a month or two every year. No better use can be made of the local funds than by appointing temporary doctors in districts affected by cholera. The doctors should be supplied with medicines, clothes and food for the use of the poor sufferers. A táluka should be divided into groups, each consisting of four or five villages, a medical man being appointed to treat the cases of cholera in every such group. The Mámlatdár of each táluka should superintend their work. The local fund of the Khándesh District amounts to Rs. 80,000, and if Government spend Rs. 10,000 out of that fund on this object the ryots in the district will feel highly obliged to them. We request Government, the District Collector, and particularly Mr. Waddington, the most popular Collector of this district, to kindly consider this suggestion and to bring it into practice as soon as possible.

The income-tax at Surat.

17. The *Káside Mumbai* (104), in its issue of the 5th August, complains of one Mullán Huptulla Lálbhái, an inhabitant of Surat, being made to pay the income-tax when his annual income is a little over Rs. 300 only, and of Mr. Dárásháh, the income-tax collector, having neither paid attention to his petition nor heard his witnesses, and remarks that several Kshatriya inhabitants of that town make a similar complaint. The *Kásid* hopes that Mr. Dárásháh will act in such a way as to cause no loss to Government and at the same time to give satisfaction to the people.

Indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, and a suggestion to Government to dismiss him from the service.

18. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 1st August, publishes the standing orders of Government regarding the indebtedness of Government servants, and says:—It is the duty of Government to see that their orders are strictly obeyed by their servants. Though Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, has not become an insolvent, yet he has incurred debt to the extent of more than Rs. 18,000 from Natives residing within his jurisdiction and on the security of his subordinates, as is stated in the *Kalpataru* newspaper. If this is true, it is quite clear that Government should at once dismiss him from the service. The good conduct of subordinates greatly depends on the conduct of their superiors, and therefore when a superior is found to offend against the existing Government orders he should be severely punished. We request Government to pay attention to this case.

19. With reference to the fine of Rs. 25 with which Mr. Lucas, Assistant Collector, Kánara, was punished by Mr. Ingle for assaulting a rich merchant, the *Vártáhar* (66), in its issue of the 31st July, writes:—We believe the punishment is very inadequate. The ends of justice are not met. We hope therefore that Government will interfere in this matter, and teach its pets that it expects at least polite behaviour from them in return for the high salary that it pays them. It should be done in time, otherwise we read the signs of the times differently from our Government.

Comments on the punishment of Mr. Lucas for an assault on a rich merchant at Kárwár.

20. The *Havyak Subodh* (134), in its issue of the 2nd August, says:—We regret to see that the Bombay Government selects inhuman and beastly European officers for the Kánara District. They are generally licentious and rash men. We cannot adequately describe the extent of the shamelessness of the conduct of some of them on the Jubilee day. If one happens to look at the mistress of another he is certain to come in trouble. No married officers come to this district. They severely beat people for the slightest cause, hide each other's faults, and do as they please, depending on the word of their brother-officers. We earnestly request the Bombay Government to look to these matters.

Description of European officers in the Kánara District.

21. The *Shri Shiváji* (61), in its issue of the 29th July, says:—Recently many evil deeds of European officers have been brought to light. The case of Mr. Wilson, late Collector of Kaira, has not yet been finally decided. Several suits have been brought against the Police Superintendent of Sholápur for debt. Due notice has not been taken of this matter as yet. There are many complaints against an officer at Poona too. He is not in debt, but is in the habit of depriving others of their good things without paying their actual price. He asks his subordinates to work at his house to make articles for him and sells them in the market. Though we do not know the name and designation of this officer, yet we do not suppose that the proper authorities will be unable to find him out. Similar complaints are made about many other officers. Such things are not favourable to the permanency of British rule in India, and the sooner they are checked the better.

Complaints about an officer in Poona.

22. The writer of a communicated article published in the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 1st August says that it is only the educated few who agitate in India for reforms, whether social, religious or political, that the masses are quite inert and apathetic, and that if the reformers wish to succeed in their attempts they should first awaken the sympathy of the large mass of the uneducated people, as without their co-operation the reformers can achieve but very little in the interests of their country. The paper says that the fact that not a single edition of the notorious Wásudev Balwant Fadke's diary is sold is a sufficient proof of the fact that the people in general do not appreciate the man and are not prepared to wield the sword out of patriotism.

A piece of advice to the reformers in India.

23. The *Praja Mat* (113), in its issue of the 30th July, publishes a newsletter from Dholka, in which the writer states that one Patel Ranchhod Ganesh, residing in the Fánsya Pol, threw his wife into a well in his field and that the dead body was taken out from the well after her mother, who had come there from an adjoining field, had collected a number of persons by her cries. The corpse was cremated without due enquiries being made into the matter and without the doctor being informed of it. It is rumoured that as the deceased was a sister of the wife of the Mukhi (village headman) Jijibhái, the latter hurriedly held a jury and found the verdict that she committed suicide in a fit of insanity. The mother of the deceased is, according to the correspondent, anxious to push the matter further against her son-in-law, but the Mukhi is persuading her in vain to abandon it. The police ought to enquire into the matter, as otherwise such murders will be frequently committed.

An alleged murder of a wife by her husband passed off as a case of suicide at Dholka and a suggestion to the local police to enquire into the matter.

24. The *Shri Shivájí* (61), in its issue of the 29th July, refers to the recent robbery from the house of Mr. Vaidya in Karkolpura, Poona, comments at length on the inefficiency of the police, and says:—The inefficiency of the police will not be removed so long as the rules in the matter of giving promotions are not altered. It is an anomaly that a Native in the Police Department cannot rise higher than to an inspectorship. The promotions in the lower grades should not be made to depend on the favour and the will of the superior officer, but should depend on the personal merit of each officer. So long as hard work falls to the lot of Natives in the Police Department while promotion and undeserved credit are given to European officers, we do not expect good work from them. If Government want police officers, whether Native or European, to do their work conscientiously and zealously, the rules regarding their promotion should be so framed as to give every one his due and to make Natives eligible for the highest posts in the department.

Necessity for altering the rules regarding promotion in the Police Department.

25. Referring to the large number of thefts reported by several vernacular papers, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 31st July, writes:—The question naturally suggests itself, when will these malpractices cease? Will Government take no steps? The European officers of the Police Department are ignorant, as a rule, of the character of their subordinates as also of the habits of Native criminals. The whole system must be overhauled, if it is to be improved. The police are everywhere looked upon with fear by the law-abiding population.

The inefficiency of the police in the Bombay Presidency.

26. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79), in its issue of the 2nd August, complains of the Bombay police having abused their power in hastily ordering the removal of brothels from a secluded quarter in Kámáthipura without making previous arrangements for their location elsewhere and thus spreading them in various parts of the town, and of the nuisance caused to respectable Pársi families residing in Khetwádi by the neighbourhood of brothels newly opened there, and observes that in freeing the Boráhs who have their *jamátkhána* in Kámáthipura from this nuisance, they have inconvenienced other communities. The *Akhbár* also complains of the police having ordered the closing of all wholesale liquor-shops and bars in hotels situated outside the Fort at 12 midnight from the 1st instant on the pretext of preventing intoxication and mischief, and remarks that the police have thereby shown their weakness. This restriction is absurd in a thickly-populated town like Bombay and will cause inconvenience to the people and loss to the liquor licensees.

Complaint against two orders issued by the Bombay police in the matter of the removal of brothels from Kámáthipura and the closing of liquor-shops at 12 midnight.

27. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 1st August, says:—The Poona police are labouring under a false impression which requires to be at once removed from their mind. Whatever may be the nature of the offence which is being committed in the neighbourhood of a police station, the constable stationed there does not consider it his duty to visit the scene of the offence but watches the police station. We cannot account for this misunderstanding of their duty, but we have heard that many people have been told by police constables that they are stationed to guard the police stations and cannot consequently leave them. What help can the people expect from the police then? To make the people suffer for the foolishness of the police is nothing short of oppression. We hear complaints about the incompetency of the police from all quarters, and it is necessary for Government to direct their attention to the working of this department.

Comments on the Poona police.

28. The *Pratod* (52), in its issue of the 1st August, says:—In our issue of the 20th December last we strongly criticized the conduct of Mr. Chándkhán, late Faujdár of Válva, as a police officer. We were prosecuted by him for defamation but were acquitted. Though it is now two months since then, nothing is known as to what

Complaints about Mr. Chándkhán, late Faujdár at Válva and a suggestion to the police authorities.

punishment has been awarded to him by Government. Why are his superiors so fond of him? None will consider them to be so foolish as to desire to endanger the honour of Government by hiding his misdeeds and retaining him to perform the delicate duties of a police officer. We hope that the authorities concerned will take due notice of this matter.

Complaints about the Belgaum police.

29. The *Karnátak Mitrá* (37) of Belgaum, in its issue of the 28th July, says :—The local police cover themselves with blankets during the night and sit in the corners of the streets with rods in their hands. If a gentleman happens to pass by at about midnight they ask him to give his name, and if he declines to give it they rush at him and even assault him if he is alone. It is difficult to get evidence in such cases. They never ask bad characters to give their names if they pass by the streets late at light. We also learn that they watch thefts and similar other offences and do not allow anybody to go in the direction where a theft is being committed. The offences in which the police have an interest are never detected. If what we have heard be true, the police authorities should at once pay attention to this matter.

Unjust dismissal of Lálsing Náraindás, Chief Constable in Hyderabad, Sind, and a suggestion to Colonel Wise, the Inspector-General of Police.

30. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 30th July, gives in detail the adverse circumstances under which Chief Constable Lálsing Náraindás has been tried for several criminal charges brought against him by the District Superintendent of Police of Hyderabad, says that though Lálsing has been judicially absolved of all guilt he has been, after a service of 25 years, summarily dismissed by Colonel Wise, the Inspector-General of Police, on the recommendation of the District Superintendent of Police who had been prejudiced against Lálsing, supported by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Hála, and hopes that the Inspector-General will reconsider his decision after taking all the facts of the case into consideration.

A suggestion to the postal authorities to reduce the rate of commission on value-payable parcels.

31. The *Shri Shiváji* (61), in its issue of the 29th July, requests the postal authorities to charge half an anna up to one rupee and 1 anna up to five rupees as commission on value-payable parcels as people think it hard to have to spend 2 annas as postal commission for an article worth a rupee or so. It would be a great blessing to the poor people, says the paper, if the rates were reduced as suggested, and the number of persons availing themselves of this system would immensely increase. It assures the postal authorities that the department will not be a loser by the suggested reduction in the rates of commission, but that it will, on the contrary, gain much. The *Shiváji* hopes the suggestion will meet with favourable consideration at the hands of the postal authorities.

Want of a post office in the village of Báyad in the Idar State.

32. A correspondent, writing to the *Praja Mat* (113) in its issue of the 30th July, says that the people of Báyad in the Idar State are put to much inconvenience and trouble owing to there being no post office within a distance of twenty miles from it and no dispensary.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Condemnation of the Contagious Diseases Acts in India.

33. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 4th August, writes :—We believe it is now over three years since the British House of Commons, at the instance of Mr. J. Stansfield, M. P., passed a resolution severely condemning the policy of the Contagious Diseases Acts, and yet the Indian Government, which always professes to be anxious to bring Indian legislation into harmony with British legislation, has not only not taken any steps to prevent the Contagious Diseases Acts continuing to disfigure the Indian statute book, but has deliberately allowed the system to continue in full swing in several towns of British India. That a Christian Government should

be openly licensing impurity is an edifying spectacle which must for ever remain as a blot upon the otherwise fair reputation of the British Indian Government. The heathen communities of India have, be it said to their lasting credit, never approved of this legislation. It will also be impossible to find any precedent for such legislation in the history of India when it was under Native Governments. The system of licensing prostitutes and certifying them as healthy and fit for use is a purely European institution—an institution which Western civilization alone was and is capable of establishing and reducing to a system. It must, however, be said to the credit of some Englishmen, both in England and in India, that they have never ceased to condemn in unmeasured terms the policy and the morality of the system. There is also a financial aspect to the question which cannot be lost sight of. In the town of Bombay, for instance, Rs. 9,540 are annually spent on the salaries of three officers under the Contagious Diseases Acts, excluding of course their incidental charges. The amount spent for the same purpose throughout British India must be pretty large, and it is a matter for surprise that the attention of the Finance Committee was not attracted to this wasteful expenditure of public money for an immoral purpose. If the Bombay Government, for instance, abolished the Bombay establishment under the Contagious Diseases Act, it would obtain all the money it wants for technical education which it has been unwisely attempting to secure by effecting foolish economies in the present educational expenditure.

Comments on the City of Bombay Municipal Bill, 1887.

34. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 31st July, writes:—In many respects, the new Bombay Municipal Bill seems to us to follow closely the principles which regulate the respective functions of the English House of Commons and Her Majesty's Ministers. And if we could calculate upon filling our local parliament with representatives who would show equal firmness in maintaining their privileges, the present Bill would not operate to the prejudice of popular rights. But as we cannot command even yet a majority of such people in the Corporation, the Bill which strictly limits the powers of the Corporation and of the Town Council and leaves those of the Municipal Commissioner undefined and which gives him a seat in those bodies as well as power to control at times their deliberations, cannot but appear to damage the cause of local self-government in Bombay. Similarly, the extended powers of interference with private rights assigned to the Municipal Commissioner equally appear to us to take no account of the people among whom the powers are to be worked. These will virtually give large room to the exercise of petty tyranny over the people,—a result which can hardly be intended by Government. In this way the practical operation of the Bill, if passed in its present state, must necessarily be injurious to popular rights. We think the framers of the Bill have not sufficiently taken into account the character of the people whose rights and privileges the Bill is to regulate for the future. This will have to be considered and properly allowed for before the Bill is finally passed into law. And the discussion which it has already evoked, joined to the circumstance that Government themselves expect the provisions of the Bill to be recast in its later stages, gives room for the assurance that some of the most objectionable features of the Bill will be eventually removed or at least considerably modified.

The necessity for prohibiting rain-speculation in Bombay by legislation.

35. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 31st July, writes:—The Honourable Sir Maxwell Melvill has brought forward a Bill to strengthen the police authorities in prosecuting the gamblers who have made places like *Chembur* the nests of their nefarious practices. This is a step in the right direction; but it is to be regretted that a similar provision was not made to prevent the rain gamblers from holding their meetings at Mumbádevi. Sir Maxwell, perhaps, includes rain-speculation amongst honest occupations; but, if he had been correctly informed, he would have found that rain-speculation is not in any way better than gambling. It has devastated, perhaps, a larger number of families than the *Chembur* and Bassein gatherings of gamblers, and, to say the least, has increased the number of house-breakers and pick-pockets.

Part III.—*Education.*

Government of India's reply to the memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association and retrenchment of expenditure in the Educational Department.

36. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 31st July, writes:—While the requirements of the Bombay Presidency are growing, the educational grant is reduced by the Government of India from Rs. 19,81,000 to Rs. 18,29,000, with an additional disability imposed upon the spending powers of the Government of Bombay. We have no wish here to challenge the Government of India's anxiety for imperial interests. If it is convinced that those interests must override every other consideration, we can only enter a general protest and then give it credit for dealing with Bombay impartially from its own point of view. But at the same time we are loth to see the action of the local Government in the matter of the transfer of the Deccan College misunderstood or its motives called in question. The real point at issue is not as between Rs. 12,75,000 and Rs. 18,29,000, but as between Rs. 18,29,000 and Rs. 19,81,000. The Government of Bombay wanted the latter amount, and it was amply justified. It got only Rs. 18,29,000, and that after months of hard striving and struggling on the part of the head of the administration, who is an educationist above everything else, and who was fairly met, if we remember aright, by Sir Auckland Colvin towards the end of the last year. Judging in the light of these facts, we cannot but observe that if there is any discrepancy between the statement made by Lord Reay at Sátára and the reply of the Government of India to the memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association it appears to us to be to the credit of the former. For, while the head of the Bombay Government put down the reduction to be, roughly speaking, at one lákh, the letter of the Government of India kindly admits it to be a lákh and a half. Now, with less by a lákh and a half than its due the Government of Bombay has to meet its growing requirements. We should not be surprised if the expenditure on primary education in the mofussil,—what they call contribution to the local funds,—has increased by a lákh and over. Increased expenditure in the shape of grants-in-aid to municipalities may also be estimated at about half a lákh (we should like to have the exact figures). Then we have to think of high education, of technical education and important items like grants for the building and the repairing of school-houses, &c. For, though the Government of India rightly conclude that buildings might stand over till more favourable times arrive, still there may be pledges that the local authorities feel bound to carry out. Even as it is, the Bombay Government cannot, we believe, shirk its liability to the building fund to the extent of, say, a lákh of rupees annually, notwithstanding that the Government of India has eased its conscience in that regard. Under these circumstances, it is the duty of the Government of Bombay to meet those claims first which are most urgent. And we consider the claims of primary education in India to be most urgent at the present day, without in the least underrating the claims of high education. Poona has stood its ground pluckily. But the question is, is the Government of Bombay in a position to maintain three colleges at Poona, while it can but indifferently support the Gujarát College at Ahmedabad and the Sind College at Karáchi, drawing at the same time upon the slender resources of high education in other directions, and also perhaps of secondary and primary education? This, however, is an unpleasant topic, and our only excuse for reverting to it by the way is to simplify a very complicated matter. The letter of the Government of India scarcely mitigates this complication of the material points. But, as we said before, we absolve that Government and the able Secretary over whose signature the letter stands of all blame for this "misunderstanding" which strikes us as having been raised by a side wind.

37. The *Jagadádarsh* (33), in its issue of the 31st July, refers to the reply of the Government of India to the memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association in the matter of transferring Government schools to private bodies, and observes that if the facts mentioned therein are really true the Government of Bombay should at once withdraw their resolution regarding the abolition of free-studentships in Government colleges and schools and should give up their intention of transferring the Deccan College to the Deccan Education Society.

38. The *Satyá Shodhak* (58), in its issue of the 31st July, says:—

Comments on the educational policy of the Bombay Government.

High education in this presidency is being discouraged in different ways, and now it is quite clear that His Excellency Lord Reay, and not the Government of India, is to blame in the matter. We are grieved to write in such terms about the educational policy of a Governor of whom the people in this presidency have a very good opinion. It would not have been a matter for so much regret if the Government of Bombay had shown as much zeal for the spread of primary education as is shown in transferring Government colleges to private agencies. His Excellency Lord Reay is committing a blunder in curtailing expenditure on education in spite of the increased grant sanctioned by the Government of India and the opposition of the public. People have been assured of the just and liberal policy of His Excellency Lord Reay in ábkári and other matters, but His Excellency's educational policy is lowering him in the estimation of the public and is prejudicial to the interests of the people. Whatever may have been the policy of his predecessors in other matters, they never discouraged the spread of education in any way. His Excellency should give up the idea of withdrawing all support from the Fergusson College and should act according to the wishes of the Government of India, the Education Commission and the people.

39. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 4th August, writes:—

His Excellency the Governor's reply to the address from the Ahmednagar deputation and fresh admissions to the City School.

The reader will remember that His Excellency the Governor, in his reply to the address from the Ahmednagar deputation last month, told his interviewers that the order to the Head Master of the City School for stopping fresh admissions to his school had already been countermanded, and that the Head Master had been directed to continue fresh admissions for a period of six months or until further orders. We now learn from a private letter from Ahmednagar that the Head Master has received no such countermanding order as yet, and that he still refuses to admit fresh students. We know His Excellency spoke from memory when he referred to the alleged countermanding order, but we are surprised that agreeably to the promise made no such order should have been immediately issued. We trust, however, that the matter will soon be set right now that attention has been called to the unfortunate delay in fulfilling the promise made on the occasion referred to above.

40. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 31st July, writes:—We do not

The *Bombay Gazette* on grant-in-aid to the Fergusson College, Poona.

understand what the *Bombay Gazette* means by a short note in its issue of July 26 regarding the Deccan College. We must say that the paragraph appears to us to be an inspired one. The *Gazette* had a similar paragraph only a month back. Why this repetition then? The reply of the Deccan Education Society has been before the Government long enough for them to have settled some line of action. This line is probably unfavourable to the belief which exists in certain quarters that Government will not carry out its threat of withholding all assistance from the Deccan Education Society. The first hint of the intention of Government was given in the memorable manifesto of Lord Reay — we mean His Excellency's Sátára speech. The hint was not at all liked by the people, and the Native press at least was perfectly outspoken in its condemnation of such action. The paragraph in the *Bombay Gazette* is a second feeler. We know how great a respect the present Governor pays to genuine public opinion. So the paragraph in question has been "inspired" by some one in the confidence of His Excellency in order to feel the public pulse. We do not think it is necessary to devote any more space to this subject. But we mention that under the new grant-in-aid rules the Fergusson College has been very cleverly placed in a position of disqualification. The new rules say that grants are to be made to colleges teaching up to the full Arts' course. So far as colleges which are not started with a desire to rise up to the highest standard are concerned, such a rule, in the present financial embarrassment of Government, may be justifiable. But the Fergusson College does not mean to stop where it is, and moreover it has received grants for the first two years of its existence. It is manifestly unjust to declare it disqualified now. But the ways of Government, like those of Providence, are inscrutable.

41. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 1st August, writes:—In the Educational Exhibition which was held in Bombay two or three years ago there were various exhibits labelled "Kindergarten." There were models and frames and strips of paper of different colours which looked like unmeaning novelties, at least as playthings having no serious meaning in them. The word "kindergarten" was itself a strange word, little known, and there was no serious attempt to know its meaning. It was expected, however, that the exhibition which had been organized by Mr. Kirkham with so much industry and ability would lead to great improvement by the introduction of new methods and appliances of instruction into our educational system. As it is, there is no change perceptible, except the adoption of the new patterns of folding benches and revolving shelves. Beyond this addition to our school furniture the exhibition seems to have left no mark. It appears to have been regarded as a mere show, it had its fleeting attractions, and is now entirely forgotten. It is to be greatly regretted that so much expenditure of time and money should have been barren of results. Let us hope that Mr. Kirkham, to whose industry the exhibition owed its origin, will utilize the information he has obtained by his visits to English and Continental schools for effecting improvements in our educational system. There was a great deal in the exhibition which may be usefully copied or adopted, especially in that branch of it which illustrated the kindergarten system.

The Bombay Educational Exhibition and its poor results.

42. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 31st July, writes:—In his report on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1836, the Surgeon-General suggests that "hygiene ought to be taught in every school in the land"; for, he justly observes, "the general progress of civilization and education in hygiene alone will effectually combat these causes of disease." This is an eminently practical suggestion. Before calling upon Government to legislate in the matter of village conservancy in a way to force a reform upon the people, it would certainly be a better way of bringing about a reform by educating the people. "The school-master abroad" is a recognized motive power in modern times—an agent of civilization and education. Government ought to take advantage of his services to a greater extent than is done at present. Lord Reay once observed that it is the useful kind of education that India now wants most, but it is that which has all along been neglected. Such an education becomes a necessity in a village population which is poor and has to depend upon its industry. Will Government do something in this matter? But it must at the same time be pointed out that if the agency of the village school-masters is to be utilized for the purpose of spreading scientific truths broadcast over the land, the agency must be well manned and well paid. The village school-master of the present day is a miserable person, one who can never hope to impress the simple folk with a due sense of his dignity. His poverty is extreme and the miserable pittance which a miserly Government pays to him is barely sufficient to enable him to keep body and soul together. He should wield authority over the young ones placed under his care; but he has to cringe and to bow, for he must supplement his little salary by small favours from their parents in the shape of a *sher* of grain now, and an article of clothing then. Such a state of things is undesirable. This is the result of a cheese-paring policy. We know of educational authorities who are cursed by the village school-masters whom they delight in degrading day by day, so much so that the village school-master can never become a potent engine of intellectual and moral reform.

The advisability of teaching hygiene in Government schools and the necessity of raising the village school-masters' pay.

43. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 24th July, writes:—There seems to be something like over-zeal in the Hyderabad High School. Some of the boys, for instance, have to attend school in the morning from half past six up to eleven. In the evening they have to attend the drawing class from 4 to 5 and the agriculture class from 5 to 6. From 6 to 7 P.M. again they have to attend the High School. After this complaints that the boys are kept away from their sports are not unnatural. All work and no play is cer-

Complaints regarding the Hyderabad High School in Sind.

tainly to be discouraged. In the Matriculation class only two hours are given in the week to English prose and poetry and as many as 12 hours to grammar. This is by no means a correct method of teaching English.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

The treatment of Native Princes in England.

44. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 4th August, says:—It was expected that the English newspapers would write on the subject of the alleged disrespectful treatment of the Indian Princes in England, but they have not done so. This is natural enough, for, if the English people do not think that there is any stuff in the Native Princes, why will they attach any importance to this subject? Certainly, why should they care for them if the Native Princes of the present day are not men of the type of Chintámanráo Appa, who, as soon as the name of Báji Ráo was uttered in a disparaging manner, was going to totally ruin the island of Bombay, but whose anger was appeased only through the mediation of some people, or of the type of the late Khanderáo Gáikwád or the late Tukojiráo Holkar, of whom the former once severely beat a European for stopping his carriage and the latter despised the honorary title bestowed upon him by Her Majesty the Queen. Our present princes are like parrots in jewelled cages. The English confer on them high-sounding titles, which, any man with a particle of sense will see, are intended to disrespect and mock them. His Highness the Mahárája Scindia was decorated with the title of General of the whole of India, but when during the late troubles in Afghanistan he offered his services, he received the political reply that he need not trouble himself about that matter. This incident clearly shows the sincerity of the English in bestowing such titles. This state of things is sure to continue as long as the mutual relations between nation and nation are regulated by the principle of "might is right." We pity those who cannot see through this policy.

The importance of Native States to England.

45. The *Satyá Sudha* (59), in its issue of the 24th July, says:—Much money has been spent and many things have been done by the people of India in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee, but the shrewd people of England have, without spending a single pie, made an ever-lasting memorial of the Queen's Jubilee for the Native Princes of India. It is the insult given to the Native Princes who had gone to England to witness the celebration of the Jubilee. The Princes were taken to England, made to ride at the head of the Jubilee procession as ushers and treated like servants. What more do the Princes want the people of England to do for them! If the British Government expects any assistance from them in times of difficulty, such as the invasion of India by Russia, it must give them due respect, keep them satisfied and candidly apoligize for the insult given to them. The British Government will not be able to withstand the attacks of a foreign enemy without the sympathy and assistance of the Princes, and if it apologizes it will certainly not lower itself in their estimation.

The Government of India and the Native States.

46. The same newspaper says:—We learn from an English paper that the Home Government intends to inquire into the circumstances under which Sir Sálar Jung, late Diván of Hyderabad, was removed from his office by the Government of India and to curtail the power of the Government of India with regard to Native States. The power vested in the Government of India of interfering in the management of Native States is the cause of all confusion in them. Each Viceroy makes changes according to his whims. The Government of India has the power of raising a beggar to the status of a Prince and reducing a Prince to beggary, and a little abuse of this power will some day or other result in something disastrous. We heartily approve of the intention of the Home Government to curtail this authority of the Government of India.

Mismanagement in the State of Khairpur in Sind.

47. The *Sind Sudhár* (149), in its issue of the 23rd July, says:—We have received several complaints regarding the mismanagement of affairs in the Khairpur State. We sent a letter to Munshi Utamchand, Prime Minister, and asked him how far the matters alleged in the complaint were true, and added

that if what the correspondent had stated was a fact, it cannot be considered creditable to the Mir, his ministers and councillors. We further suggested that the administration should be put on a better footing. To this letter Munshi Utamchand gave no answer. In reply to another letter he said that the matters disclosed therein were all false, having been alleged against him by his enemies and rivals. We have instituted further inquiries and have found that the State of Khairpur is really misgoverned and that the subject population is in a degraded state. That the Mir is very fond of *shikár* day and night is well-known to every one. The management of affairs is, therefore, entrusted to his ministers. Now if these ministers had talents to govern the country and had regard for the welfare of the subject population, the State would not be in that bad condition in which it now is. We are afraid that if the Mir or his ministers do not take steps to remedy the existing evil state of things, Government will be obliged to institute inquiries. The ministers who purposely try to involve their master in an inextricable difficulty cannot be called true to their salt. In these days Government pays great attention to the administration of Native States, and if any instance of misrule is brought to its notice it investigates the matter immediately. Munshi Utamchand and his companions ought to be careful, otherwise they will bring disgrace on themselves and their master, and cause destruction of the rule.

Abolition of transit duties levied by the Lunávada State in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee approved.

48. The *Satyavakta* (119), in its issue of the 5th August, approves of the abolition from the 1st instant of the transit duties levied in the Lunávada State in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee, and says that the Mahárája and his Diván, Mr. Jeshankar Narsirám Pandit, deserve praise for it. [The *Gujarát Mitra* (73) of the 31st July expresses similar sentiments.]

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
11th August 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 6th August 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Afghanistan: The Amir of — and the value of his alliance to the British Government 4

Bombay Executive Council: The Honourable Mr. Justice West recommended as a member of the — in place of Sir M. Melvill ... 6

Cambay inquiry: Disapproval of the alleged decision of the Secretary of State for India in favour of Mr. Wilson in the — 5

Cholera: Suggestion for the appointment of temporary doctors in districts affected by — 8

Civil Service of India: Comments on the exclusion of Natives from the — 5

Ill-treatment of Natives by Europeans:

Comments on the punishment of Mr. Lucas for an assault on a rich merchant at Kárwár 9

Description of European officers in the Kánara District... ... 9

Income-tax: The — at Surat 8

Indebtedness of Government officers: Indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, and a suggestion to Government to dismiss him from the service 8

India Council: Comments on the appointment of the Honourable J. B. Peile to the —

The *Mahrátta* 6

The *Sind Times* 6

Indian reformers: A piece of advice to the — 9

Legislative Councils for India: Necessity of — on the principle of local self-government 5

Loans:

Complaint against the publication of the names of private tenderers in Bombay for the loan of two krors of rupees recently issued by the Government of India 7

The national debt of India and a suggestion to the people of India in the matter 7

Military matters: Suggestions with regard to the army in India ... 4

Police:

An alleged murder of a wife by her husband passed off as a case of suicide at Dholka and a suggestion to the local — to enquire into the matter 9

Comments on the Poona — 10

Complaint against two recent orders issued by the Bombay — in the matter of the removal of brothels from Kámáthipura and the closing of liquor-shops at 12 midnight 10

Complaints about Mr. Chándkhán, Faujdár at Válva, and a suggestion to the — authorities 10

Complaints about the Belgaum — 11

Necessity for altering the rules regarding promotion in the — Department 10

The inefficiency of the — in the Bombay Presidency 10

Unjust dismissal of Lálsing Náraindás, Chief Constable in Hyderabad, Sind, and a suggestion to Colonel Wise, the Inspector-General of — 11

Postal matters:

A suggestion to the postal authorities to reduce the rate of commission on value-payable parcels 11

Want of a post office in the village of Báyad in the Idar State ... 11

Public Service:

Complaints about an officer in Poona 9

Mr. Kisch, Post-Master-General, Bengal, and a suggestion to stop his promotion 8

Public Service Commission:

The evidence given by Mr. Campbell, Customs Collector, Bombay, before the Sub-Committee of the —, and the grievances of Natives as regards employment in the Customs Department ... 7

The Sub-Committee of the — and the apathy of the people with regard to it 7

Queen's Jubilee: The Jubilee addresses of the Bombay and the Madras municipalities and Her Majesty's replies thereto 5

Viceregal Council: Appointment of Mr. Crawford, C.M.G., to the — in place of the Honourable J. B. Peile recommended 6

Page.

PART II.—*Legislation*—

City of Bombay Municipal Bill, 1887 : Comments on the — ... 12
Contagious Diseases Acts : Condemnation of the — in India ... 11
Rain-speculation in Bombay : Necessity for prohibiting — by legislation... 12

PART III.—*Education*—

Bombay Educational Exhibition : The — and its poor results ... 15
City School, Ahmednagar : His Excellency the Governor's reply to the address from the Ahmednagar deputation and fresh admissions to the — 14
Educational expenditure :
Comments on the educational policy of the Bombay Government ... 14
Government of India's reply to the memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association and retrenchment in the —
The *Indian Spectator* 13
The *Jagadádarsh*... 13
Grant-in-aid to the Fergusson College : The *Bombay Gazette* on — ... 14
High School, Hyderabad : Complaints regarding the — in Sind ... 15
Schools : The advisability of teaching hygiene in Government — and the necessity of raising the village school-masters' pay 15

PART IV.—*Native States*—

Khairpur : Mismanagement in the State of — in Sind 16
Lunávada : Abolition of transit duties levied by the — State in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee approved 17
Native Princes : The treatment of — in England 16
Native States :
The Government of India and the — 16
The importance of — to England 16

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 13th August 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*14	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*20	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
21	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
*22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolháp ur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolháp ur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles n Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
42	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
43	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
45	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
48	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
55	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
*61	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
63	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
*64	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
65	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*66	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	300
67	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
*68	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
69	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
70	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*71	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*72	The Duyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	150
73	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
76	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	2
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
80	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
81	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
82	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
84	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
87	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
*88	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
89	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
90	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
91	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
92	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
93	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
94	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
95	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
96	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
97	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
98	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
99	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
100	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
101	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
102	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,048
103	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*104	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
105	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
106	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
107	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
108	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
109	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
110	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
111	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
112	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
113	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
114	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
*115	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
117	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
119	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
120	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
121	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
122	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
123	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
124	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
*125	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
126	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
127	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
128	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
*129	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
130	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
131	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
132	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
*133	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
134	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
135	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
136	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
*137	„ Ketaki	Belgaum	Do.	150
*138	„ Nibandh Málike	Dhárwár	Monthly	200
139	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Mufarrehul Kulub	Karáchi	Weekly	500
	ARABIC.			
*143	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
144	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
145	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
146	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
*147	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
148	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The British rule over India and its effects.

1. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 7th August, says :—Whatever injuries may have been caused to the people of India on account of the foreign British rule, it should be considered a great advantage that the people will make some progress in the civilization of the world by their contact with western civilization. It is partly true that India, like Japan, might have become a civilized country without a foreign rule, but there is a vast difference between the state of India and that of Japan. Undoubtedly India could not have made such quick progress in civilization as it has done if it had not been under foreign rule, and this fact is sufficient to show that the British rule over India is not an unmixed evil.

The decision of the Secretary of State for India in favour of Mr. Wilson in the Cambay case.

2. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 7th August, writes :—What makes poor Mr. Wilson of the Cambay case resign when he is alleged to have been acquitted by the Secretary of State? He was tried in the first instance by his peers, one of them at any rate a clear-headed and just man, and every opportunity was afforded him of establishing his innocence. We are not inclined to be sorry if Mr. Wilson has had the benefit of some technical doubt at this stage, with immediate resignation as a *sine quâ non* of the white-washing process. Mr. Shámráo Lád must thank his stars that the business first came on before a righteous Government. Otherwise he might now have been elsewhere than in Cambay and other than a Diván regnant.

3. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 7th August, writes :—The news that the Secretary of State has reversed the decision of the Government of Bombay in the notorious Cambay case would have taken the public completely by surprise, if it had not received some time ago an intimation to that effect. But even as it is, the news comes upon us with a startling effect. If ever an inquiry was conducted and a decision given in a quite irreproachable manner, it was the inquiry into the charges against Mr. Wilson. Everything was in his favour. He had behind him the whole prestige of the Civil Service to which he belonged. He belonged to the ruling class and there was every probability of evidence against him breaking down, and, more than anything else, the very enormity of the charge against him was his best safeguard. Further than this it appears that about that time there was a general feeling in favour of him in his own community, so much so that the brief for his opponent went a-begging, it is said, amongst European barristers. He had the benefit of the services of one of the best Bombay barristers, which fact by itself goes a great way in such cases. But with all these advantages on his side he was found by the Commissioners, who were not only his own countrymen but members of the service to which he belonged, guilty of the charge brought against him. Nor was this all. The decision of the Commissioners was fully endorsed by the Government of Lord Reay after a full consideration of the whole of the evidence in the case. It looks rather strange that an opinion arrived at after mature consideration should be, after all, found to be mistaken by the Secretary of State for India. This indicates that either the Secretary of State is too much of a judge, or that the Bombay Government and the public are bad judges. The Secretary of State evidently saw in the whole thing some muddle which escaped the lynx eyes of the Commissioners and of the Bombay Government. We do not think that the occurrence by itself is bad. We are glad that the Civil Service has escaped an awkward plight very narrowly. The charge was the gravest that could be made against one gentleman by another, and it will certainly not displease people to see that the gentleman charged has escaped conviction. As yet we have not learnt the grounds upon which the Secretary of State for India has thought fit to reverse the decision of the Bombay Government, and we are therefore at a loss to divine as to what are the positions in which the parties to the Cambay trial have been left by the Home authorities. We hope the tables are not completely turned, or who knows that in reversing the decision of the

Bombay Government the Secretary of State has not reversed the whole of it at all points. We have no doubt that when the dispatch arrives it will be found to be satisfactory to all parties. Innocence all round is frequently the best solution of inconvenient issues, and we have no doubt that the Secretary of State has taken that view in this particular case. However all is well that ends well, and we are glad for the sake of human nature that the appeal by Mr. Wilson has resulted so well for him. But there is one item which appears rather inexplicable to us, and that is the resignation of Mr. Wilson. In this connection several questions arise which it is difficult to answer satisfactorily at present. Was the resignation a condition of the acquittal, or was it recommended at least as a caution? Both these views seem to be rather hard to realise. Until the dispatch reaches us, people no doubt will continue to suppose that the resignation of Mr. Wilson has some connection with his acquittal.

4. The *Kannadá Suvarte* (134), in its issue of the 5th August, writes:—Any impartial reader of his case cannot but admit that Mr. Wilson was guilty, and it is but natural to suppose that if his European colleagues had found but one flaw or loophole to save Mr. Wilson they would have gladly taken advantage of it. They could not, however, morally and conscientiously pronounce Mr. Wilson guiltless, and Lord Reay's judgment was a just and impartial one and the public was fully satisfied with it. Under these circumstances we fail to see what redeeming circumstance or special virtue the Secretary of State for India has found in Mr. Wilson that he should come to so extraordinary a conclusion! Be this as it may. Do our British rulers now think that the Natives have not sense enough to distinguish right from wrong and just from unjust? Or do they count too much upon the patience of the Natives and defeat the ends of justice in order to protect a guilty Civilian? Will not this decision tend to shake the faith of the people of India in British justice?

5. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 7th August, writes:—So far as Mr. Wilson is concerned, his acquittal may be looked upon as extremely gratifying. The stigma which he was said to have brought on the fair name of the Civil Service has now been officially washed off and he stands before Government a perfectly pure man. But the public will have its doubts. His resignation appears very much like a compromise. Mr. Wilson, people will say, has saved his reputation by the sacrifice of his position. To him it was probably no sacrifice as he would have had to retire in the natural course in a few years. In Bombay the decision of the Secretary of State will not be accepted as a just one. Except in the very small circle of Mr. Wilson's personal friends, it will be held that the two Commissioners, the Hon'ble Mr. Naylor and Mr. Moore, who had the whole evidence before them on the spot, who could mark the demeanour of the witnesses, and who could better weigh the evidence, must be in the right.

6. The *Satyá Shodhak* (58), in its issue of the 7th August, says:—Nobody except the Anglo-Indian newspapers will approve of the decision of the Secretary of State for India in Mr. Wilson's case. No one would have cared if Mr. Wilson had been given more pension than what he was entitled to, but it is a matter for general regret that the careful and impartial decision of the Commission, approved of by a just and liberal-minded Governor like His Excellency Lord Reay, should have been reversed by the Secretary of State for India. The kindness shown to Mr. Wilson is sure to have a bad effect on high officers in Native States, who will not be now much afraid of the Bombay Government. Great injustice has been done by the Secretary of State for India in reversing the decision of the Bombay Government. Mr. Wilson may be white-washed by the Secretary of State, yet the public belief that the decision of the Bombay Government was perfectly just will not be shaken in the least. [The *Vártáhar* (66), in its issue of the 7th August, says:—What was the cause of so much delay in deciding the case of Mr. Wilson by the Secretary of State for India? If Mr. Wilson was found to be innocent, why has he sent in his resignation? He should be very proud of his innocence and should join his appointment. His resignation shows that there must have been something nasty at the bottom of this affair.]

7. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 8th August, writes :—We are surprised that the Secretary of State has thought fit to upset the decision of the Government of Bombay in the Cambay case. It is very rare in judicial practice for an appellate court to upset the concurrent decision on facts of two lower courts, and we take it that there must be some special reasons which have induced Lord Cross to depart from this wholesome rule, and to set aside a decision of such able men as the Honourable Mr. Naylor and Mr. Moore of the one Court, and the Government of Bombay of the other. We must wait for a full report of the Secretary of State's decision before expressing any opinion on it, and we agree with the *Bombay Gazette* in thinking that it is now due to the public that the Commissioners' report to Government, together with all the papers in the case, should be published. The resignation of Mr. Wilson is also curious, although the explanation given by the *Gazette* makes it consistent. [Almost all the Native papers of the week express disappointment at the reported decision of the Secretary of State for India and say that injustice has been done to the public by the acquittal of Mr. Wilson.]

Eulogy of the late Hon'ble Sir Maxwell Melvill.

8. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 7th August, writes :—Sir M. Melvill was one of the ablest men in the service, and certainly the most clear-headed. In his official capacity, as otherwise, he was the soul of uprightness. He hated the petty vices of officialism, looked upon India as his own country and Indians as his own people. He often stepped out of his way to the rescue of the friendless sufferer. He guaranteed to all the utmost freedom of speech and action. To the hapless Native States he was a shield of protection. The loss of such a man will be one of the saddest recollections of our lifetime, and to the Government of Lord Reay his loss may never be adequately supplied. The only successor we can think of is Mr. Raymond West.

9. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 7th August, writes :—The death of the Honourable Sir Maxwell Melvill, which sad event happened on the 5th instant, removes from amongst us an officer who was in every way an ornament to the service to which he belonged, and at the same time a blessing to the people. It is rarely that we have to regret a loss so deeply. Throughout his official career in this country he was characterized by great and noble aspirations, a delicate sensitiveness and sound common sense. To say that his death is a loss is not the correct way to express it. It is a calamity both to the rulers and the ruled. We can say positively that no officer has died amongst us whose loss has been more felt by the public as well as by Government. Although a Government officer, he was the greatest friend of the people, and the news of his sudden death is sure to spread gloom over the whole country. He succeeded in inspiring great confidence amongst the people in the justice of Government as very few officers have done. [Many newspapers of this week mourn the death of the late Sir Maxwell Melvill and consider it a national loss.]

Appointment of a successor to the late Sir Maxwell Melvill in the Bombay Executive Council and the alleged candidacy of Messrs. West, Birdwood and Pritchard for the vacant post.

10. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 13th August, supports the alleged candidacy of the Honourable Mr. Justice West and the Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood for a seat in the Bombay Executive Council, and observes that the Secretary of State for India would act in consonance with public opinion if he were to appoint the Honourable Mr. Justice West to the seat now vacant. The *Samáchár*, however, disapproves of the alleged candidacy of Mr. C. B. Pritchard, Commissioner in Sind, for the vacant seat, says that he has proved himself a strict officer careless of public opinion, that his ábkári policy has caused much grief to the people and that they do not wish to see him nominated to the Council. If he succeeds, observes the paper, in getting the post by the exercise of influence in England, the people will have to be prepared to meet with disappointment greater than that experienced by them from Mr. Lionel Ashburner, an ex-Member of the Bombay Council. [The *Yajdán Parast* (132), in its issue of the 7th August, suggests the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice West to the Council as being in all respects qualified to hold the post, and adds that the Bombay Council will thereby be much strengthened and that the Native public will also be pleased thereby.]

11. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 8th August hopes that in filling up the vacancy likely to be created in the Bombay Council by the permanent appointment of the Honourable J. B. Richey in place of the Honourable J. B. Peile the strong claims of such an experienced and judicious officer as the Honourable J. R. Naylor will not be overlooked in favour of those of a comparatively inexperienced and immature officer, whatever his other qualifications may be.

Appointment of the Honourable J. R. Naylor as a permanent Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government recommended.

12. The *Poona Vaibhav* (49) of the 7th August is at a loss to understand what the so-called Native reformers mean by devoting themselves to the improvement of womankind by discussing questions like those of early marriage, perpetual widowhood and divorce, when the agriculturists are being oppressed with a heavy land tax and reduced to utter poverty and starvation. The paper thinks that, being themselves in receipt of loads of pay, the reformers are blind to the miserable condition of other people, are persuading them to believe that the country was never so prosperous before as it is now, and are thereby mocking them. As an act of oppression, selfishness and injustice on the part of Government, the paper refers to the increase of Rs. 25,000 in the revenue assessment of the Mával Táluka in the Poona District after the recent survey and the notice thereof given to the agriculturists at such an inopportune time as this when streams and rivulets are flooded, the field operations are being actively pushed on and rain is incessantly and violently pouring down.

The so-called reformers and their efforts for the amelioration of womankind out of season.

13. The *Satyá Shodhak* (58), in its issue of the 7th August, highly praises the late Sir Barrow Ellis and says:—By leaving a munificent bequest for the poor people of the Ratnágiri District he has laid them under a deep obligation. As the disposal of the bequest is left to His Excellency Lord Reay there is no doubt that it will be spent in the best manner possible in conformity with the wishes of the donor, but thinking that any suggestions in the matter will be kindly considered by His Excellency we make the following suggestions. There is much need for a Town Hall in the town of Ratnágiri as it has no suitable public building to hold public meetings in. If His Excellency Lord Reay grant Rs. 6,000 out of the bequest for this object it will supply a permanent memorial of the deceased in the Ratnágiri District. Rs. 6,000 will not be sufficient to build a Town Hall, but to that sum may be added the Izon Memorial Fund, which is in itself insufficient for a separate memorial. In order, however, to secure the object of the Izon Fund a part of the building may be named after Mr. Izon. Another suggestion is that the whole amount should be distributed among the poor agriculturists of the district who have suffered a great loss of cattle on account of cattle-disease and who have been unable to cultivate their land this year for want of cattle and manure. They are much in need of support, and if they receive help they will consider it as a God-send to them and will pray to God to give eternal happiness to the soul of Sir Barrow Ellis and long life and prosperity to His Excellency Lord Reay for the judicious performance of the task entrusted to him.

Bequest of Sir Barrow Ellis for the poor of the Ratnágiri District and suggestions to His Excellency Lord Reay in the matter.

14. The *Shubh Suchak* (62), in its issue of the 5th August, requests His Excellency Lord Reay to apply the legacy left by Sir Barrow Ellis to the poor people in the Ratnágiri District towards the maintenance of the hospital for lepers at Ratnágiri, and praises Sir Barrow Ellis for following the good example set by Mr. King, late Collector of Sátára, and hopes that other Civilians will imitate it and keep their memory for ever in the land in which they serve. [The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 7th August, in its Maráthi columns, requests His Excellency Lord Reay to consult Mr. Crawford, C.M.G., the Commissioner, C. D., who takes much interest in the welfare of the people of the Ratnágiri District, before finally disposing of the munificent donation of Sir Barrow Ellis.]

15. The *Native Opinion* (8), in its issue of the 7th August, writes:—The people of this presidency, and especially the poor of Ratnágiri, cannot be too grateful to the late distinguished Sir Barrow Ellis for the large-hearted legacy of Rs. 25,000 he has left as a token of his affection for the people with whom he was for a very long time intimately associated. Such a remarkable instance of catholic sympathy among retired civilians is an extremely rare phenomenon, which, therefore, is the more creditable to the head and heart of the deceased who has thus so nobly borne a striking testimony to his own magnanimous character and to the loyalty and affection of the people he has benefited. Of all legacies announced in the "*Jewish Chronicle*" for different charitable purposes, that for the people of this presidency is by far the largest. The noble example set by Sir Barrow Ellis is worthy of imitation by many of our English rulers, at least in so far that the spirit of magnanimity which prompted this munificent bequest should leaven the whole administration of the country, thus drawing closer the rulers and the ruled and showing in a practical way that the interests of both are identical. [Similar sentiments are expressed by a large number of the papers of this week.]

Observations on the legacy of Rs. 25,000 left for the people of the Ratnágiri District by the late Sir Barrow Ellis.

16. With reference to the petition of the Hindus and Pársis of Bombay to the Government of India praying for the discontinuance of the slaughter of cows, the *Poona Vaibhav* (49), in its issue of the 7th August, says:—Even under the rule of the Mahomedans, who were rude, illiterate, barbarous and overbearing, cow-slaughter was stopped by some of the wise emperors like Akbar. Our devotion to the cow is so deep that the mere utterance of the word cow-slaughter causes our hairs to stand on their ends. We love cows more than our mothers. It will never, therefore, befit those who rule over us for our own good to kill them for their food and thus to ruin us and our country. We shall even be willing to have ourselves killed for the maintenance of our kind rulers to save our sacred cows. We have been accustomed for a long time past to the offering of sacrifices to powerful and arrogant demons and so we shall very willingly offer to our kind rulers the oblations of he-buffaloes, sheep, pigs and other animals, but they should save our cows. If Englishmen spare the life of cows for our sake, we shall indeed pray to God for the continuance of British rule over us for ever. But if Government do not prohibit the butchering of cows at this time of trial, we suggest to our people that they should bear in mind this token of the selfishness and cruelty of Government. In connection with this subject we thank the people of Bombay. We very much wished that the people of Poona should take credit in this matter; but no, why should our leaders think of this really useful work? The important occupation in which they are at present engaged is the seduction of married women! If that were not the case, they would never be after Rakhmábái. Those who seduce other people's wives are called pimps, but the committee concerned in the seduction of Rakhmábái from Dádáji, consisting as it does of learned men, we cannot use that word in respect of them. Will our learned men protect the cows instead of going after mothers and sisters? No, never. They will, on the contrary, join Englishmen at the table, ask for beef and (God forbid!) eat it greedily!! We, therefore, thank once more the meritorious people of Bombay for not having waited for the assistance of such mean fellows in saving cows from the butcher's knife. [A few Gujaráti papers also support the petition against the slaughtering of cows for human food.]

The slaughtering of cows, suggestions to Government and reflections on the Poona leaders.

17. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (25) of the 4th August, in commenting upon the evidence of Mr. Lee-Warner before the Public Service Sub-Committee at Poona, considers him to be wrong in thinking that a Native Police Superintendent would be exposed to bribery and would be nowhere in times of danger, and says that if Chief Constables and Inspectors of Police, though in receipt of small salaries and having many opportunities of concealing offences and suppressing evidence, are free from corruption, there is no fear of their taking bribes when in receipt of large salaries as Police

Comments on the evidence of Mr. Lee-Warner before the Public Service Sub-Committee.

Superintendents. As regards their usefulness in critical times, the paper says that almost all work is at present done by the subordinate Native officers, their European superiors only devoting their attention to such light work as that of examining police stations and looking to the neatness of dress and the regularity of drill.

18. The *Bakul* (16), in its issue of the 7th August, says :—The statements of Mr. Lee-Warner are unfounded. What Native officer has been appointed a Police Superintendent and found to be unfit for the post? Can Mr. Lee-Warner answer this question? Almost all Inspectors of Police in this presidency are Natives, and if there is no complaint about their work, no one but Mr. Lee-Warner can make such unwarrantable statements about their inability to perform the duties of a Police Superintendent.

19. The *Rást Goftár* (114), in its issue of the 7th August, writes :—

Evidence given by Mr. Porteous, Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, before the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission and the employment of Native Assistant Collectors in the higher grades of the Salt Department.

Mr. Porteous, Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, stated in his evidence before the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission that the Native Assistant Collectors under him performed their work satisfactorily and that he is opposed to promoting them to the higher classes of Assistant Collectors. It is amusing to find that he should give no reasons for this opinion. Are the Native Assistant Collectors unfit to work in the Goa and Khárághoda Ranges, simply because the salaries in these divisions are high? If Messrs. Jehángir Mánekji Kharsedji and Kávasji K. Jamsedji have satisfactorily discharged their duties as Assistant Collectors, why can they not be fit for promotion to the higher grades of the service? Has Mr. Porteous tried them and has he been dissatisfied with their work? His argument that these posts should be held by Europeans as a large number of middle-class Europeans reside in these divisions is untenable and full of class-prejudice. What, then, about the Native railway station-masters in these divisions? They ought also to be removed and their places filled by Europeans!

20. The *Hindu Punch* (31), in its issue of the 11th August, says :—Has the

The Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission and the questions put by it to Mr. Chiplunkar about the recent lectures at Poona.

President of the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission obtained permission from Government to ask questions on any subject and out of season to those who come to give evidence before it? What connection had the evidence of Mr. S. H. Chiplunkar, Secretary of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha and editor of the *Dnyán Prakásh*, with the recent summer lectures at Poona? Were the members of the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission privately instructed to act as spies on account of the false reports published in some English newspapers of some of those lectures? Why should they have accepted a task which had no connection with the enquiry? They unnecessarily transgressed the scope of the inquiry and it looked like a king doing the work of a servant. If the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission goes on removing dirt and cleaning the gutters, &c., in the towns, what should it be called then? [The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 8th August, says :—Many were surprised to see the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission testing the loyalty of the Natives instead of inquiring into their fitness for superior posts under Government, and some clever and experienced gentlemen observed that old Native Princes were not altogether wrong in their belief that the Christian missionaries were really the spies of British Government. The Committee should never have questioned Mr. Chiplunkar on the recent Poona lectures.]

21. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 7th August, writes :—We learn

Complaint regarding a Native officer being subjected to vexatious inquiries by his superior officer about his correspondence with the Sárvajanik Sabha of Poona.

that a Native officer, whose name was sent up by the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha as a witness who, they desired, should be examined by the Public Service Commission, is being subjected to a good deal of vexatious inquiries. He was, it is reported, called upon to produce the correspondence that had taken place between him and the Sabha. We hope that he will not tamely

submit to such dictatorial proceedings. The correspondence, if any such really was, could have nothing to do with the superior officer. These inquisitorial proceedings of the heads of departments are reprehensible and ought at once to be fully exposed. Our Government is a civilized Government, and it is expected that it will not allow such persecution to be indulged in under its wings. What right have superior officers to pry into the confidential correspondence of their subordinates? Such high-handed proceedings are discreditable to the persons who deal in them and to the Government which connives at them.

Complaint about exorbitant assessment of the income-tax in Sátára.

22. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issue of the 10th August, says that in many parts of the district of Sátára complaints are made about exorbitant assessment of the income-tax by the Mámlatdárs, and requests the District Collector not to depend upon the lists submitted by them but to carefully see that the amount of the income-tax is fairly and reasonably fixed in each individual case. The paper has been informed by a man that while he paid a tax of Rs. 20 last year, his property has this year been charged with a tax of Rs. 135.

Indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, and a request to Government in the matter.

23. The *Shri Shiváji* (61), in its issue of the 5th August, says:—It is much to be regretted that an enquiry into the complaints about the indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, has not yet been made by Government. Persons who have incurred much debt cannot be straightforward in the performance of their duty, and therefore Government should never keep them in their service. If the standing orders of Government in such matters are strictly enforced in the case of Natives, why should they not be similarly enforced in the case of Europeans also?

Caution to Mr. Shripad Bábáji Thákur, District and Sessions Judge of Ratnágiri.

24. A correspondent, writing from Ratnágiri to the *Poona Vaibhav* (49) in its issue of the 7th August, says that the people of Ratnágiri are much delighted to see a Native gentleman attain to a high position and that large numbers of them, both young and old, resort to the District Court to have a look at Mr. Shripad Bábáji Thákur, the District and Sessions Judge. The correspondent considers Mr. Thákur to be a kind, quiet and amiable gentleman, but warns him to dispense justice uprightly and expeditiously and to exercise an effective control over the Subordinate Judges and Magistrates without mixing much with the people, as some of them are intriguing and dangerous, and without letting flatterers and backbiters have any influence over him.

Punishment awarded to Mr. Lucas, Second Assistant Collector, Kánara, for assaulting a Native gentleman considered to be inadequate.

25. The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (46), in its issue of the 8th August, refers to the case in which Mr. Lucas, Second Assistant Collector, Kánara, was fined Rs. 25 for assaulting a Native gentleman, and observes:—When a European drawing a large salary and well versed in law intentionally commits an offence, the ends of justice will not be met even if he be fined Rs. 2,500 instead of Rs. 25. The slight punishments awarded in such cases are so many dark spots on the honour of the British administration. We think that the Bombay High Court should enquire into this case when it comes to it for revision. We wait to see whether this dark spot on British justice is removed or allowed to remain by the High Court.

A request to Government to enquire why Mr. Lucas dismissed a complaint against Mr. Hill made by one Ira.

26. The *Satyá Sudha* (59), in its issue of the 31st July, requests Government to enquire why Mr. Lucas, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Kánara, dismissed the complaint against Mr. Hill, Assistant Collector, Salt Revenue, brought by one Ira for assaulting him (*vide* paragraph 23 of the Report on Native Papers, No. 31 of 1887).

27. The *Pratod* (52), in its issue of the 8th August, refers to the unfavourable report of Ráo Sáheb Náráyan Bálkrishna Bramhe, Subordinate Judge, Ashta, about his subordinates to the District Judge, Sátára, and says:—It is most shameful to an educated Subordinate Judge to make a complaint to the District Judge about his subordinates. Our opinion is that Ráo Sáheb Bramhe does not know how to treat his subordinates. The názir, the clerks and the bailiffs in his court have not been newly admitted into Government service. They have worked under many Subordinate Judges and we have not heard of any one ever complaining about their conduct. It is strange that the Ráo Sáheb is not satisfied with even one of them. He seems to be one of those who consider themselves the only good men in the world. He does not know how to behave with other people and does not possess any practical knowledge. A similar case happened when he was a Subordinate Judge at Pátan, and then, being convinced that Mr. Bramhe did not know how to make his subordinates work, the High Court, we have heard, ordered that he should never be appointed an independent Subordinate Judge, but that he should be appointed a Joint Subordinate Judge. If such an order has really been issued by the High Court, and if it has been forgotten by his superiors, we cannot blame him for his conduct in this case. One who never mixes with other people and annoys his subordinates is never expected to pull on well with them. We request the District Judge of Sátára to pay attention to this case and to enforce the order of the High Court if it really exists.

Ráo Sáheb Náráyan B. Bramhe, Subordinate Judge, Ashta, in Sátára, and his subordinates.

28. A correspondent, writing from Yellápur to the *Havyak Subodh* (133), in its issue of the 9th August, says:—Some of the pátils in the Yellápur Táluka were forced by the Mámlatdár thereof to pay the whole of their income and some more than that as subscription towards establishing a library at Yellápur in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. They most humbly requested him to lessen the subscription, but to no purpose. Receipts of full payment were taken from the pátils without paying them the sums due to them from Government. Referring to this letter the paper draws the attention of the Collector of Kánara to this matter.

Complaint against the Mámlatdár of Yellápur in the Kánara District.

29. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 8th August, says:—The police in the City of Bombay deserve praise for their cleverness in tracing thefts committed in the city. The recent theft of a mirror with a golden frame set with diamonds worth about Rs. 25,000 belonging to a rich Pársi lady was traced, the property was recovered and the thieves were brought to book. They are sure to detect thieves and other bad characters, and this shows that they are under good supervision. If some selected men from the Bombay police were sent to each town in the mofussil, thefts would be easily detected.

Praise of the police in the City of Bombay.

30. The *Khambát Samáchár* (105), in its issue of the 12th August, disapproves of the employment of Mr. Fido, who was recently dismissed from the Bombay police force owing to the report made against him by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, as an Inspector of Police, Poona, and asks whether this report has been disregarded. It adds that if he has been re-employed because he is a European, Native police officers who have been previously dismissed from the service should also in the same way be re-employed!

Re-employment of dismissed police officers in the police force and the case of Mr. Fido, lately a police inspector, Bombay.

31. The *Shubh Suchak* (62), in its issue of the 5th August, observes that the condition of the police in the Bombay Presidency is most deplorable, that it is unjust on the part of Government to be indifferent to the complaints published in the vernacular papers about the police, that the people are disappointed to see Police Superintendents, Inspectors and Chief Constables receive large salaries every month in spite of their negligence in diminishing and detecting

Complaint about the police in the Bombay Presidency.

thefts, that it is discreditable to Government that the people should be uneasy with regard to the safety of their property, and that if Government want to keep their subjects satisfied they should pay attention to this matter.

Unjust dismissal of Lálsing Náraindás, Chief Constable in Hyderabad, Sind.

32. In giving further particulars of the prosecution against Chief Constable Lálsing, the *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 3rd August, writes:—In considering the facts of this case we have often wondered whether it is possible for a District Superintendent of Police to be in the position of a personal enemy of a Chief Constable. After entertaining very grave doubts we have been convinced, from the evidence of Mr. Duggan, the District Superintendent of Police, himself that it is a case of personal ill-feeling. The reason is extremely simple. Mr. Duggan prosecuted Lálsing in 1885. Lálsing was on that occasion acquitted, and the Inspector-General of Police gave a bit of his mind to Mr. Duggan for having sanctioned such a trumpery prosecution. Very naturally, it became a point of honour with the District Superintendent to bring Lálsing as soon as possible to justice which he thought he had on a previous occasion escaped. All the circumstances were in favour of the prosecution and against the accused. In the first place, the accused had to undergo a criminal trial, although this is not a very uncommon experience among subordinate police officers. In the next place, the accused had already incurred great expense in defending himself in 1885 before Mr. Lambert. His salary was Rs. 60 a month, and there were 6 cases against him. Where could he find the money to engage a pleader to defend him? And if he successfully got through one charge, how could he escape a string of 6 accusations? If no pleader had been found for Lálsing and he had received no help from his relations and others he would have been most probably in jail by this time. Within the last two years he has spent about Rs. 5,000 and is about to pay his debts by selling his house.

Police constables severely beaten by robbers at Pátan.

33. The *Satyá Shodhak* (58), in its issue of the 7th August, says:—We hear that the police constables deputed to inquire into and trace the theft committed at Wánsi in the Sangameshvar Táluka of Ratnágiri got some clue of the thieves and went to Pátan, where, it is said, they being unarmed, were severely beaten by robbers numbering about 10 or 20, who committed a robbery in the house in which the constables had halted for the night.

Want of proper arrangements for carrying the mails from Islámpur to the Tákári station.

34. The *Pratod* (52), in its issue of the 8th August, says that since the conveyance of the mails by railway commenced, its subscribers, instead of receiving the paper earlier, have complained that they receive it later than before, and that the delay is probably owing to the want of proper arrangements for carrying the mails from Islámpur to the Tákári station, and requests the postal authorities to remove this complaint.

Complaint against the postal arrangements in the State of Khairpur in Sind.

35. A correspondent, writing to the *Sind Sudhár* (148) in its issue of the 30th July, says:—The existing arrangements for the delivery of the post in the Khairpur State are anything but satisfactory. The post bag is, in the first instance, brought by the messenger to Munshi Utamchand, Prime Minister, who may keep back any letter he chooses. Sometimes registered covers, to say nothing of the ordinary letters, are not received by the addressees.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

The proposed Medical Registration Act and a request to His Excellency Lord Reay.

36. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 7th August, requests the Government of Lord Reay to study the history of the question of a Medical Registration Act as affecting native *vaidyas* and *hakims* and to consult leading Native opinion on it before taking any step in the matter. [The *Yajdán Parast* (132), in its issue of the 7th August, says that neither the general public nor even a large portion of it has asked for a Medical

Registration Act, and that Government should as usual invite the opinions of leading citizens before legislating on this important matter.]

37. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 7th August, writes:—At present we find that poor clerks and others go to a doctor for a certificate and pay him a certain fee, which varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 10, and get a certificate. But for actual treatment they place themselves under a Native medical man. To make it a rule that certificates of registered medical men only shall be allowed would be only to force poor Government servants to pay a tax to these men without any guarantee that there will be no fraud practised. We know of instances in which even European doctors have not scrupled to give false certificates for such a paltry sum as Rs. 10.

38. The *Sind Sudhár* (148), in its issue of the 30th July, says:—Several quacks are allowed to practise, to a considerable extent, in the different parts of this province. People are obliged to resort to these untrained physicians, because there are still several towns in Sind at which the services of qualified doctors are not available. Hundreds of people die from the treatment of these quack doctors. To remedy this evil it is absolutely necessary that a law should be framed prohibiting unqualified men from carrying on their pernicious avocation and that medical schools should be established to impart instruction in English and Native medicine.

Necessity for an Act prohibiting the starting and collecting of funds by the wives of high Government officers.

39. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 8th August, refers to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for supplying female medical aid to the women of India and to the one proposed to be started by the wife of the Commander-in-Chief of India for providing sanitariums for European female doctors, and observes:—If there is a necessity for an Act for one thing more than for another, it is for putting a stop to the practice of starting and collecting funds by the wives of high Government officers. However good and charitable the professed objects of these funds may be, and of whatever benefit they may be to the people of India, there is no doubt that oppression is indirectly exercised on the people on account of these funds. If the funds are really for charitable purposes and for the good of the people of this country as they are professed to be, why should there be any necessity for their being started by the wives of high Government officers? On hearing of the private farewell addresses presented to Sir W. Wedderburn, ex-Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, the Government of India saw the necessity for reminding Government officers of the orders on the subject and for ordering their strict enforcement, but it is very strange that they cannot see, and perhaps will never see, the necessity for prohibiting the practice of collecting funds on the strength of authority. The funds are started by the wives of high officers and the officers themselves purposely keep themselves aloof to avoid all blame in the matter, but thereby they get more opportunities of exercising their authority. We think that none should be forced to subscribe even to a charitable fund. Englishmen have much respect for individual liberty and it is one of the good things of their rule of which they have reason to be proud. We request our legislators to pass an Act which will prohibit high Government officers and their wives from starting and collecting funds. There is a greater necessity for such an Act than for one prohibiting infant marriages or for any other Act at present called for by the people.

The district municipalities and the want of a quorum at the meetings of the managing committees of those bodies.

40. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (73), in its issue of the 7th August, approves of the alleged intention of the Bombay Government to modify the District Municipalities' Act as far as it relates to the attendance of the municipal commissioners at the meetings of the municipality in order to remedy the evil of the want of a quorum at such meetings and eagerly awaits the carrying out of its intention in the matter by the Government.

Part III.—*Education.*

41. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 3rd August, writes:—The reply of the Government of India to the memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association discloses the somewhat startling fact that in the space of 4 or 5 years the educational grant to the Bombay Government has been increased by 4 lákhs and a half. The Bombay Government, on the ground of insufficient funds, has almost withdrawn from the field of high education. The Ahmedabad College has been already made over to a private committee, the Deccan College will receive no support from Government, in Sind Government refused to establish a college until the people themselves came forward, and now free-studentships have been abolished. It looks certainly like a retrogressive educational policy, however progressive the Government may be according to His Excellency the Governor. How is the increase in the educational grant to be reconciled with the economical educational policy of the Government of Bombay?

Reply of the Government of India to the memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association and the economical educational policy of the Bombay Government.

42. The *Bakul* (16), in its issue of the 7th August, says:—It is now clear that an increase in the educational grant for the Bombay Presidency has been sanctioned by the Government of India, and therefore we cannot think it right on the part of the Bombay Government to take a retrograde step in its educational policy. The present educational policy of the Bombay Government seems to be the outcome of the labours of an officer seeking for promotion by effecting a reduction in the educational expenditure. Be that as it may, the people need not now entertain any fear about the Government colleges and high schools being transferred to private agencies. The Bombay Government will have to shape its course in accordance with that of the Government of India laid down in its reply to the memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association.

The Bombay Government and its educational policy.

43. With reference to the resolution of the Bombay Government regarding the University School Final Examination, the *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 8th August, says:—There are two separate standards of the University School Final Examination qualifying for the public service, one for Natives and the other, an easy one, for Europeans and Eurasians. It is one of the solemn pledges given by Her Majesty that no distinction of caste, creed or colour will be observed in disposing of Government patronage. Why, then, should there be two different tests for qualifying for Government service? Is there any other reason for this than race prejudice, which is unbecoming to civilized rulers like the British? In order to preserve the honour of the British rule and the name of British justice it is necessary for the Bombay Government to do away with this distinction. There should be one standard of examination for the candidates of all classes. We request the local Graduates' Association to memorialize Government on this subject.

Disapproval of two separate standards of examination for Natives and Europeans qualifying them for employment in Government service.

44. The *Pratod* (52), in its issue of the 8th August, refers to the reply given by the Educational Inspector, Mr. T. B. Kirkham, to the petition of the people of Waduth about the injustice done to the local school-master in inflicting on him a fine of Rs. 3, and observes:—The reply of the Educational Inspector is most unjust and quite irrelevant. In the reply it is stated that the master committed a breach of the departmental rules made for the guidance of school-masters. The petition stated that it was the owner of the private house in which the school is located who prevented the Christian converts from visiting it under the belief that the house would be polluted by their visit and that the school-master had no hand in the matter. What has the Inspector to say to this? It seems that he did not inquire into the circumstances of the case, but relied on the partial report of a Christian missionary in the matter. Is it not unjust to disbelieve the statements in the petition signed by 80 inhabitants of the village and to inflict a fine on the innocent school-master? The Inspector and the converts being co-religionists, the former must have been influenced by his religious feelings or by the Anglo-Indians who have encouraged the Christian converts at Waduth in offending the religious feelings of the

The school-master at Waduth in Sátára and the Educational Inspector, C. D.

Hindus. We think that if the Inspector and the Anglo-Indian officers had the power they would present the village to the converts to Christianity and transport the Hindus of the place to the Andamans. Government should direct their attention to this case, for otherwise we do not know who will have to suffer in the end on this account.

Complaint against some Deputy Educational Inspectors in Gujarát.

45. In a communicated article, the *Prája Mat* (112) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 6th August, dwells on the duties the táluka school-master has to perform in addition to the work of teaching, and observes that some Deputy Educational Inspectors make a profit out of the purchase of books and other articles for prizes and school furniture, and that such conduct is disgraceful.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Complaint about bad roads in Poona and the indifference of the municipal members.

46. The *Poona Vaibhav* (49), in its issue of the 7th August, says that there is not one road in the town of Poona which is in good repair and which is not muddy like the fields in the country, and that this state of things is made worse by the work of opening and cleansing the drains being carried on at the same time, and asks whether the members of the local municipality do not see this or whether they are conniving at it with a view that the town may be deprived of its right of local self-government. The paper thinks that if these members wanted to be careless of the interests of the municipality and to sit with their legs folded, they ought not to have entreated the people for their election and thus foolishly betrayed them.

Part V.—*Native States.*

A complaint against the present administration of Kolhápur.

47. A correspondent, writing from Kolhápur to the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) in its issue of the 11th August, expresses dissatisfaction with the present administration of Kolhápur under the Pársi President of the Regency Council, complains of increase in the vice of drinking in that city and of the weakness of the local officers, and requests the Bombay Government to send a good European officer in place of Colonel Reeves who is ill, saying that the administration will not improve unless it is placed under a strong controlling officer.

Complaint against the Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

48. A correspondent of the same newspaper complains of the Political Superintendent of Sávantvádi attempting, against the wishes of Her Highness the Ráni, to take into his possession the ornaments received by her from her mother Ráni Jamnábái Gáikwád of Baroda. The paper remarks that Government should attend to this matter if there be any truth in the complaint of the correspondent.

Mismanagement of affairs in the State of Khairpur in Sind.

49. A correspondent, writing to the *Sind Sudhár* (148) in its issue of the 30th July, says:—The road from Rohri to Khairpur does not appear to have ever been repaired since Government discontinued sending their post by land owing to the construction of the railway line. Such great gaps exist in it that it cannot be wondered at if any one has his brains knocked out. Passengers having occasion to use this road are subjected to considerable inconvenience for a distance of more than 12 miles. Early efforts should therefore be made to repair this road. In the inundation season the road from the Khairpur Bund is, over a distance of 6 miles, covered with water. It is therefore very difficult for any camel with a *kajawa* (palanquin) to travel over it. Besides, the two bridges over the Mirwali, one at a distance of about 2 miles and the other near Deji Fort, are in such a dangerous state that a person passing over them need not expect to arrive safely at his destination.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
17th August 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 13th August 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Appointments: Appointment of the Honourable J. R. Naylor as a permanent Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government recommended ... 7

Bombay Executive Council: Appointment of a successor to the late Sir Maxwell Melvill in the — and the alleged candidacy of Messrs. West, Birdwood and Pritchard for the vacant post 6

British rule over India: The — and its effects 4

Cambay enquiry: The decision of the Secretary of State for India in favour of Mr. Wilson in the —

The *Indian Spectator* 4
The *Indu Prakásh* 6
The *Kannadá Suvarte* 5
The *Mahrátta* 5
The *Native Opinion* 4
The *Satyá Shodhak* 5

Income-tax: Complaint about exorbitant assessment of the — in Sátára. 10

Indebtedness of Government officers: Indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, and a request to Government in the matter 10

Indian reformers: The so-called — and their efforts for the amelioration of womankind out of season 7

Judicial matters:

A request to Government to enquire why Mr. Lucas dismissed a complaint against Mr. Hill made by one Ira 10

Caution to Mr. Shripad Bábáji Thákur, District and Sessions Judge, Ratnágiri 10

Punishment awarded to Mr. Lucas, Second Assistant Collector, Kánara, for assaulting a Native gentleman considered to be inadequate 10

Late Honourable Sir Maxwell Melvill: Eulogy of the —

The *Indian Spectator* 6
The *Native Opinion* 6

Police:

Complaint about the — in the Bombay Presidency 11

Police constables severely beaten by robbers at Pátan 12

Praise of the — in the City of Bombay 11

Re-employment of dismissed — officers in the police force and the case of Mr. Fido, lately a Police Inspector, Bombay ... 11

Unjust dismissal of Lálsing Náraindás, Chief Constable in Hyderabad, Sind 12

Postal matters:

Complaint against the postal arrangements in the State of Khairpur in Sind 12

Want of proper arrangements for carrying the mails from Islámpur to the Tákári station 12

Public service:

Complaint against the Mámlatdár of Yellápur in the Kánara District. 11

Ráo Sáheb Náráyan B. Bramhe, Subordinate Judge, Ashta, in Sátára, and his subordinates 11

Public Service Commission:

Comments on the evidence of Mr. Lee-Warner before the Sub-Committee of the —

The *Bakul* 9
The *Dhárwár Vritt* 8

Complaint regarding a Native officer being subjected to vexatious inquiries by his superior officer about his correspondence with the Sárvajanik Sabha of Poona 9

Evidence given by Mr. Porteous, Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, before the Sub-Committee of the — and the employment of Native Assistant Collectors in the higher grades of the Salt Department 9

The Sub-Committee of the — and the questions put by it to Mr. Chiplunkar about the recent lectures at Poona 9

Slaughtering of cows: The —, suggestions to Government and reflections on the Poona leaders 8

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Sympathy of retired Civilians with the people of India:
Bequest of Sir Barrow Ellis for the poor of the Ratnágiri District and suggestions to His Excellency Lord Reay in the matter:
The *Satyá Shodhak* 7
The *Shubh Suchak* 7
Observations on the legacy of Rs. 25,000 left for the people of the Ratnágiri District by the late Sir Barrow Ellis 8

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Act for prohibiting the starting and collecting of funds by the wives of high Government officers: Necessity for an — 13
Bombay District Municipalities' Act: The district municipalities and the want of quorum at the meetings of the managing committees of those bodies 13
Medical Registration Act: The proposed — and a request to His Excellency Lord Reay:
The *Mahrátta* 13
The *Native Opinion* 12
The *Sind Sudhár* 13

PART III.—*Education*—

Bombay University School Final Examination: Disapproval of two separate examinations for Natives and Europeans qualifying them for employment in Government service 14
Deputy Educational Inspectors in Gujarát: Complaint against some —... 15
Educational expenditure:
Reply of the Government of India to the memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association and the economical educational policy of the Bombay Government 14
The Bombay Government and its educational policy 14
Schools: The school-master at Waduth in Sátára and the Educational Inspector, C. D. 14

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Poona: Complaint about bad roads in — and the indifference of the municipal members 15

PART V.—*Native States*—

Khairpur: Mismanagement of affairs in the State of — in Sind ... 15
Kolhápur: A complaint against the present administration of — ... 15
Sávantvádi: Complaint against the Political Superintendent, — ... 15

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 13TH AUGUST 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Expression of an opinion regarding the punishment in cases for the restitution of conjugal rights.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (1) of the 8th August is of opinion that the decree in cases for the restitution of conjugal rights should be made enforceable either by imprisonment or by fine according to the discretion of the Court and that the system of divorce should not be introduced into communities in which it is not prevalent at present.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
17th August 1887.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 34 of 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 20th August 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*14	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*20	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
21	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
*22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
39	„ Knándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles n Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
42	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
43	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
45	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
48	„ Pandhari Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	100
49	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
51	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
52	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*53	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*54	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
55	„ Sachchidánanda	Bombay	Monthly	300
56	„ Saddharm Dip	Alibág...	Do.	600
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Do.	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
*61	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
63	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
*64	„ Svadesh Bandhu...	Chikodi	Do.	100
65	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*66	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	300
67	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
*68	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
69	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
70	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*71	„ Vritta Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*72	The Duyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	150
73	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
76	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
80	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	384
81	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
82	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
84	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
87	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
*88	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
89	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
90	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
91	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
92	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
93	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
94	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
95	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
96	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
97	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
98	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
99	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
100	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
101	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
102	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,048
103	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*104	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
105	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
106	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
107	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
108	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
109	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
110	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
111	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
112	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
113	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
114	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
*115	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
117	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
119	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
120	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
121	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
122	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
123	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
124	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
*125	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
126	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
127	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
128	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
*129	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
130	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
131	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
132	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
*133	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
134	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
135	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
136	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
*137	„ Ketaki	Belgaum	Do.	150
*138	„ Nibandh Málike	Dhárwár	Monthly	200
139	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	ARABIC.			
*142	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
143	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
144	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
145	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
*146	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
147	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

British rule in India and the loyalty of the Natives.

1. In reviewing an article in the *Saturday Review* on Mr. Cotton (Bengal C.S.), the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 14th August, denies that the natives of India hold revolutionary doctrines, observes that though they find fault with a thing here and a thing there they are loyal to British rule and consider it as a God-send, and says :—If the British ever lose India, it will be the direct result of the foolish diatribes of pertinacious persons. Wilful ignorance of the existing facts and surrounding circumstances causes degradation. Do not create circumstances which will be dangerous to you. But after creating them, your wish to ignore them will be of no avail in the presence of rigid facts. The Government of India is carried on by statesmen who hold broad views and have great experience, and they cheerfully accept advice given by the loyal and patriotic sons of England. If England wants to be permanently connected with India, then she must cheerfully accept the different circumstances that she herself has created and should be loyal to them. English Government and coercion are contradictory terms, and one of them must give way in the final struggle. We heartily wish the presence of Englishmen in this country for a long time to come. They are our guides in everything connected with politics and science. But we at the same time wish that England should understand, and should encourage persons who let her know, the necessity for making concessions to the just and reasonable demands of the people, supported by arguments which are simply irrefutable. English statesmen, we are sure, take writings like these at their proper worth; but here in India they are likely to cause a flutter in some hearts that are looking upon the honourable attempts of Mr. Cotton and others with disgust and horror. Everywhere England has changed with the circumstances and she must follow the same course here in India. This is a vast empire, and if England gets the glory of raising the people of India to the level of European nations, she will have done a work both honourable to her and honourable to humanity at large.

Petty oppression in regard to the collection of funds for the recent Jubilee celebration in India.

2. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 14th August, writes :—The celebration of the Jubilee in February last seems to have been anything but a joyful affair in the mofussil. Rumours were then current of petty *zoolum* in regard to the collection of funds, but wanting substantiation they did not appear in newspapers; however it is certain that the celebration must have brought many people to grief. In our own province a Mámlatdár in a certain zilla, owing to his official freaks in the matter, had to be snubbed and transferred. In Bengal a case of similar *zoolum* has come before the High Court for transfer to the files of a magistrate. These may be stray instances of petty oppression, but their paucity is to be attributed to the mild nature of the Hindu. But what do these instances teach? They teach that even on such an occasion as the Jubilee, when the officials ought to be polite and condescending, petty oppression is not spared as a means to an end. We do not believe that it is only the subordinate service that is entirely responsible for this oppression, as it may be traced to official connivance or listlessness to all complaints. Let the higher officials be more exacting and all oppression will disappear of itself. The Jubilee celebration is not the only instance of these practices. The cold weather tours of officials, the gubernatorial tours and the presence of a host of other dignitaries bring in their train an amount of petty oppression. But the people, owing to uncertainty of justice, bear it in sullen silence. But if the *khánsáma*, the *chaprási* and the petty *kárkun* be vigilantly looked after, many a complaint may yet be reduced to a minimum.

Comments on Mr. Connell's paper on the Civil Service of India and the eligibility of Natives for appointments in that service.

3. In reviewing Mr. Connell's paper on the Indian Civil Service, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 14th August, writes :—Mr. Connell, we fear, has wholly mistaken the situation. The service of the State is not for any tyro that may claim support. It is essentially for those who, by their education and enlightenment, energy and capacity, have proved their fitness to be gov-

ernors—have shown that they ought rather to rule than be ruled—have come to occupy position and possess power that entitles them to be the allies, and not opponents, of Government. It is this class of England's subjects in India that wishes to enter the Civil Service; it is this class that wants competition; and, above all, it is this class that has to be satisfied. The class of educated Natives is no less one of democratic tendencies than the Liberals in England; the class of educated Natives has by its English education been so far anglicized that it can be safely entrusted, not only with district government in India, but in any other civilized country as well. Natives would turn out good District Magistrates in India as they would do in England. They have already shown that the bracing climate of the West has as great a charm for them as it has for Englishmen; they have shown that the best traditions of English school and college life have as great a value with them as with the competition-wallah of the present day; and they have shown that among them strong energetic and enterprising natures are not a greater rarity than amongst Englishmen. How otherwise can we account for our Badrudins and Dádábháis going to England for the benefit of their health? How else can we explain Boses, Bhadbhades and Shápurjis keeping their terms at English Universities? In what other manner can we explain the zeal and enterprise of persons going to Australia and America? Nature has been exceptionally kind to us; energy and strength of character has not been absent from the Hindu character; and our history is so long and so glorious that none can with justice find fault with our national character. If you see less energy and less enterprise in us now, the fault is not ours; if you find us less strong in our national virtues, the fault is not ours; if you feel that the Panjábi treats the Bengáli and the Bengáli the Deccani as if he were a foreigner, the fault is not ours. These, and defects similar to these, are the direct outcome of the foreign rule we have been under for a long, long time. For the first time in the history of the world has a conquering nation shown justice and generosity to the conquered, and it is for this exceptional virtue in the English nation that the Indian nation opens the secrets of its heart and prays for justice. In the words of our respected countryman Dádábhái Navroji, "if you mean to fulfil those pledges, then let us have a fair trial." We know bigotry will never want an argument, and the arguments that are now being advanced are of a piece with those that have been advanced by those who never want to give us anything. Mr. Connell's objections are thus more sentimental than real.

European Civil Servants and their knowledge of the vernaculars of India.

4. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issue of the 17th August, says:—The knowledge which the Civil Servants of India possess of the vernacular languages of the districts in which they serve is very little and insufficient, and many a time serious mishaps and shameful occurrences take place in consequence. The inattention of Government to this matter is undesirable. We think that at least in the Revenue, Judicial, Police, Forest and Revenue Survey Departments the officers should possess a very good knowledge of the vernaculars and the dialects spoken by illiterate people. Government ought, therefore, to make a rule requiring their European servants to pass a severe examination in the vernacular within a year after the Lower and the Higher Standard Examinations have been gone through. The kind of examination in vernacular which the Civilians at present pass is of a questionable merit and is the subject of much scandal among the Native public. Thousands of European officers have hitherto passed examinations in the vernacular languages of India, but how many of them have written books or newspaper articles in those languages? They very often find fault with the English productions of Native authors, but have any of them written as good Maráthi, Gujaráti or any other native language as Natives can write and have written English? Not a single book of the kind can be found. Some Europeans can only understand the vernacular, but cannot speak it. Even their power of understanding is limited to the language used in books. Of colloquial vernacular they are quite innocent. Very few of them can read vernacular manuscripts, and fewer still are those who can write in the current vernacular style. That European officers who have to administer justice and to read applications of Native petitioners should be so ignorant of

the language of the district is certainly very bad, and this is a subject calling for early attention of Government. There should be an additional examination in the vernacular requiring the candidates to have a competent knowledge of the language with power to speak it and to read manuscripts therein, the examination being under the control of the University and the examiners being Native graduates or Pandits. No European officer should have full power to administer justice and none should be appointed 1st Assistant Collector or Assistant Judge unless and until he successfully passes a fair examination like this. At present officers holding responsible positions like that of a District Collector or a District Judge have to depend on their subordinates for a knowledge of the contents of documents in vernacular languages, and consequently much injustice is done and mistakes committed and poor people and those who have no influence suffer. We therefore request Government to attend to this matter without fail.

5. In an article headed "The advancement of scientific research in India," the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 14th August, refers to Dr. Kirtikar's address delivered before the Hindu Union Club of Bombay, praises the doctor for his energy, talents and medical attainments and Sir Richard Temple for his immediately carrying out his views, calls the Bombay University "an inert mass, dull and unwilling to enter upon any question of broad and deep reform," exonerates the present graduates from any blame in not devoting themselves to scientific research on the ground of poverty, and observes:—To us the only solution appears to be the establishment of purely scientific institutions, of laboratories and museums. It is only in these that the studies can be properly conducted. Connected with these must be instituted science-classes for the students. The professors ought to be chosen from Europe, so that we may have men who are acquainted with the latest advances made in science. A taste must be created in the people for such studies. For such purpose elementary scientific training, theoretical and practical, must be introduced into our primary and secondary schools. The scheme is an ambitious one, but none other suggests itself to us. Further, it is in the vernacular that knowledge of scientific truths should first be commenced to be given, so that a portion of our student-world will acquire a bias for scientific studies from early life. Unless and until we have such a class, we cannot expect any improvement. We hope therefore that Dr. Kirtikar will agitate on the subject and other friends will assist him in doing so. The subject is of vital importance. The problem before us requires an immediate solution and all must help in finding it. The population is increasing and there are no industries for the surplus population to seize hold of.

The advancement of scientific research in India and its means.

6. Referring to the reversal by the Secretary of State for India of the decision of the Bombay Government in Mr. Wilson's case the *Shri Shiváji* (61), in its issue of the 12th August, observes:—It appears to have become a general rule in cases between Europeans and Natives that the former should be unjustly declared "not guilty" and the rule has not been broken in this case. First it was thought that no inquiry would be made in this case, but owing to the love of justice and fair-play on the part of His Excellency Lord Reay the matter was taken up and referred to a Commission. Mr. Moore, a Civilian who is very proud of the Civil Service and who is supposed to attach infinitely more value to the word of even a common European than to that of a first class Native gentleman, having been appointed a member of the Commission, no one felt sure that the Commission would justly decide the case, but at the same time nobody could positively say that injustice would be done as Mr. Naylor, a justice-loving gentleman, was the other Commissioner. The Bombay Government recommended that Mr. Wilson should be made to retire on pension and from the resignation of Mr. Wilson it seems that this punishment has been confirmed by the Secretary of State though on different grounds. [The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 14th August, says:—There must be some connection between the resignation of Mr. Wilson and the decision of the Secretary of State for India. The Bombay Government will be sorry at the reversal

Comments on the decision of the Secretary of State for India in Mr. Wilson's case.

of their decision, but nobody can help it. Mr. Wilson may not be considered guilty in the eyes of Government on account of the resolution of the Secretary of State, yet he will remain guilty in the eyes of the public in spite of ten such resolutions. Even Mr. Wilson knows this full well, and hence he has sent in his resignation. The *Satyă Sudha* (59), in its issue of the 7th August, says:—What will be the result of the reversal of the decision of the Bombay Government in this case? It will assure all people that Government have given full permission to the European officers in India to misbehave themselves, and they will commence to forcibly take away the wives of the Natives in broad day-light. What little fear of law they have felt up to this time will be removed from their mind. The executive authorities, instead of performing their duty, will indulge in doing injustice and oppressing the ryot. Then the public peace will be disturbed. The people will consider the Moghal rule better than that of the British. The European district officers will slight the Governors of the presidencies. The people, when tired of the unjust rule of the British, will manifest their contempt for it. Many other evil results can be anticipated, but we desist from saying anything more for want of space. Properly speaking the punishment awarded to Mr. Wilson by the Bombay Government was nothing in comparison with the enormity of his offence.]

Approval of the decision of the Secretary of State for India in favour of Mr. Wilson in the Cambay case.

7. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (125), in its issue of the 10th August, approves of the alleged reversal by the Secretary of State for India of the decision of the Bombay Government in the Wilson case, and observes that it is but natural that Mr. Wilson should be found innocent. Several vernacular newspapers have, remarks the *Bandhu*, expressed surprise at this decision of the Secretary of State, as Messrs. Moore and Naylor had, according to their opinion, justly pronounced Mr. Wilson guilty. These two gentlemen do not know well the prevalence of intrigues in Native States and may have therefore pronounced Mr. Wilson guilty from the evidence given before them. The Native press has commented unfavourably in the matter, perhaps from the belief that Mr. Wilson must have been one of the class of over-bearing Anglo-Indians, but from its experience of him from the time of his appointment for the second time as Collector of Kaira the *Bandhu* is able to say that he is not a man of that type. The people of Cambay and other towns were surprised at the news that Mr. Wilson had asked for the daughter of the Diván for an immoral purpose and refused to believe in it. There is no reason to suspect that Mr. Wilson did not voluntarily resign the service, for the resignation was said to have been tendered along with the appeal. The people of the Kaira District, who know the reasons that gave rise to the case, will think that the Secretary of State for India has done justice to an old, experienced and able officer who had fallen a prey to the intrigues in Cambay by reversing the decision of the Bombay Government.

Comments on the permission granted to Natives to enter volunteer corps by Lord Connemara.

8. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 14th August, writes:—On a reconsideration of the prayer of the natives of the Madras Presidency to allow them to enrol themselves as volunteers, Lord Connemara is reported to have been pleased to grant it. Under this concession Natives are not to form separate but enter European volunteer corps; and those who wish to do so are required to have a knowledge of the English language and to adopt the uniforms of the corps they may enter. But such enrolment is made subject to the will and pleasure of the European corps into which the applicant may wish for admission and the corps may or may not allow it. The Madrasis may thank His Lordship for what at best may be called an impracticable concession; but what His Lordship seems to have granted has a destructive effect. For what else can this subjection of the privilege to the discretion of the European corps mean? Herein lies the whole destructive force of the grant, and anti-Native proclivities will be never so busy as now to shut out every prayerful nigger from a corps unless here and there a right-minded Englishman may happen to favour his admission. And supposing a Native does get entrance after all, there is the Defence Association of Calcutta to leave no stone unturned to suppress every large-hearted Englishman who

may have the audacity to plead in favour of a Native. For our own part we look upon it as a mere nullity manufactured by some clever Madras official to pacify the Native community and yet to keep up the prestige of the Government. Until the question is once again re-opened, Lord Dufferin's declarations in Madras must keep the gate to the volunteer corps as strongly barred as possible. However, we need feel no discouragement. Legitimate agitation and demonstration will do what the official hierarchy is strenuously striving to keep away from us. [Several other papers think that the concession will be useless, for the existing European volunteer corps will refuse to have Natives amongst them as they have hitherto done.]

Appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Richey to the Bombay Executive Council and the claims of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West to a seat on it.

9. The *Jáme Jamshed* (99) of the 17th August thinks that a mistake has been committed by Reuter in his telegram about the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Richey to the Bombay Council in place of the late Sir M. Melvill. The *Jáme* believes that the Hon'ble Mr. Richey has been given the seat vacated by the Hon'ble Mr. Peile, and expresses a hope that the Secretary of State for India will act in consonance with public opinion in the Bombay Presidency by nominating the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West to the other vacant seat in the Bombay Executive Council. The public thinks that the appointment of the Hon'ble Messrs. West and Richey to the two vacant seats in the Bombay Council will be a substantial acquisition. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 17th August, says that the Bombay public will be disappointed to find that its hope in the matter of the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West to the Bombay Council has not been realised, and that though the Hon'ble Mr. Richey is very clear in revenue matters, he does not possess that special knowledge of law and justice which the late Sir Maxwell Melvill had and which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West possesses. The public will therefore hesitate, according to the *Samáchár*, to believe that the fittest man has been selected for the vacant post. If, however, the Hon'ble Mr. Richey succeeds in satisfying the public to the same extent as the late Sir M. Melvill, it will be pleased to make a note of it and to find that amends have thereby been made to some extent at least for the regret caused by the non-appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West to the Council. Several other papers also recommend the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West to the Bombay Council.]

Tribute to the memory of Sir Maxwell Melvill.

10. A non-official Native friend, writing to the *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 14th August, thus describes Sir Maxwell Melvill:—What a sad death is that of poor Sir Maxwell Melvill! I have been a silent admirer of his many virtues ever since 1868. He attracted my youthful attention and curiosity when I used to attend the sittings of the Bank of Bombay Commission. I was a stripling then, but had gained enough of banking experience to understand all the mysteries which the searching cross-examination of Sir Charles Jackson was able to elicit from reluctant witnesses. Melvill then was the least of the three Commissioners. For next to Sir Charles Jackson was Major Innes, the august Accountant-General of the day to the Government of India. Melvill was then little known. He put the fewest questions to witnesses. Rather he was engaged in taking down notes. But the calm judicial demeanour which he displayed in his work irresistibly impressed me and produced on my youthful mind a most favourable impression which was heightened by his handsome exterior. Such was Melvill when I first observed him in the Darbár Room 19 years ago. And my respect and admiration grew for him the more as I read his able judgments as a Judge of the High Court later on. His *sympathy with suffering women*, unfortunate women seeking redress for cruel wrongs done by tyrannical, I may say barbarous, husbands, was first made apparent by the judgment in the celebrated case of *Awabai* vs. *Ardesar Banaji* in the Pársi Matrimonial Court. That judgment ought to be read by you. You will there find Melvill the champion of the weak against the strong—of liberty against social tyranny. The same spirit of sympathy with distressed women—but in their physical condition—I again marked in greater force at the only public speech (the "maiden one" as Lord Reay called it) he made in the Town

Hall in April 1886, when Lady Dufferin's Medical Fund was first raised. Verily he was a gentle, chivalrous spirit full of human sympathy for his fellow-beings—a sympathy heightened by his culture and wide knowledge. If Sir William Wedderburn was the embodiment of active sympathy with us, Melvill, poor man, was the very personification of unobtrusive *silent* sympathy—though for that matter not the less active. His career was like that of a pure, transparent stream, going on in its even way. There was none of the roar and the violence of a mighty river in its course to the fathomless ocean—tearing and uprooting everthing. No. It was the quiet purling stream beneficently irrigating everything on its onward course—fertilising plains and making the people happy and contented. Such was Melvill. I wish we had many more like him.

11. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 14th August, writes as follows about the system of disposing of judicial and political business by the Government of Bombay in force before the late Honourable Sir M. Melvill introduced a reform in it:—It was a vile system which was more to blame than the men who worked it; but officers were not wanting who, sometimes at the instance of the underlings of the department, turned a judicial case into a political or a politico-judicial one, and thus baffled the aggrieved in their efforts to obtain justice. The officers could send up any explanation they liked to Government, which the other side had no opportunity of knowing. Under the same crooked method appellants were often refused copies of resolutions. It was a system of working in the dark, and we had to write strongly against it about the time. The system has practically gone, but it has left its traces behind. It is reserved for some Melvill of the future—let us hope of the immediate future—to wipe off the accursed system of "secret reporting." Many an innocent man has been ruined under a weak Secretary or Governor by the secret or confidential report of some worker in the dark.

System of disposing of judicial and political business by the Government of Bombay before the introduction of Sir M. Melvill's reform in it.

12. The *Sind Sudhár* (147), in its issue of the 6th August, says:—If the Government officials conduct the ábkári business in accordance with the resolutions passed in 1836 and 1844, they cannot be blamed. The Collectors are distinctly instructed in those resolutions that the object of Government is to check and lessen intoxication, and that they are resolved to incur any loss of revenue that might be brought on by gaining this object, but the spread of intoxication should by no means be encouraged. In the days of Hindu and Mahomedan rulers of Sind, whose respective sacred books commanded total abstinence, the public use of intoxicating spirits was strictly prohibited. The British Government, though not prevented by their religion from using spirits, consider the use of them ruinous to the welfare of the people and have made it a principle of theirs to discourage it as far as possible. This view of Government was spoken of by Lord Reay some time ago. Mr. Pritchard, the Commissioner in Sind, too, will not speak otherwise if questioned in the matter. But the public opinion in Sind is that the introduction of the Bombay ábkári system into Sind will cause a wide spread of intoxication in the province. The fee fixed for a license for retail sale of country liquor is Re. 1 per annum. Will not this insignificant fee lead to the multiplication of liquor-shops and consequently to more extensive use of liquor? Hitherto the wives and mothers of drunkards have been cursing the contractors of liquor for maddening their husbands and sons, but now Government will be the direct object of their scorn. The public in Sind does not yet understand well the new system of ábkári. Mr. Pritchard should have published all particulars of it for the information of the people. They might, with reason, draw wrong inferences now. It is plain that Mr. Pritchard expects a larger amount of revenue from the introduction of the new system, or else it would hardly have been sanctioned by Government. But Government will come to know in a year or two whether it pays more or not after deducting the expenses of the establishment employed under the system. Perhaps the contractors used to

Injurious effects of the introduction of the Bombay ábkári system into Sind.

make great profit by joining together and not bidding against one another at the sale of licenses by auction, but Government will probably not be equally profited by manufacturing their own liquor, since they have to undergo the heavy expenses of employing Inspectors and others of whom the contractors had very few or none. The increase in sale, however, caused by the lightness of the license fee will certainly be productive of great profit. We hear that the fee for a license for retail sale of European liquors is to be about Rs. 450 and that for wholesale of the same Rs. 250. Can it be right then to fix Re. 1 only as the annual fee for a license to carry on retail sale of country liquor, which will thereby be the constant curse of many people, when in the case of European liquors the fee for retail sale far exceeds the fee for wholesale? The poor contractors of the last year have been treated unjustly. They have been deprived of their licenses and directed to produce all the remaining liquor in their possession before the Government official appointed for the purpose, and after paying a fee of Rs. 3 for each gallon, to sell the same to some licensed vendor of it. These directions are quite new. The poor contractors never knew them at first when they took the contracts. Mr. Pritchard will do well to reconsider the matter and establish the new system after the end of the current year, there being no hurry about it.

Disapproval of the concession granted to Messrs. Mickin Company, beer-brewers of Dápuri, in the matter of the transport of beer brewed by them.

13. The *Jáme Jamshed* (99), in its issue of the 17th August, refers to the permission granted by Government at the suggestion of the A'bkári Commissioner to Messrs. Mickin Company, beer-brewers of Dápuri, for the removal without a permit of 4,000 gallons of beer at a time from one place to another in the Bombay Presidency and to the convenience provided for selling beer brewed by them, and says that this is a fresh instance showing how Government encourage the consumption of European liquor and kill directly or indirectly that of country spirit. When restrictions are placed on the removal and storage of large quantities of country liquor, this concession has now been granted at the suggestion of the A'bkári Commissioner himself. If this large quantity of beer be not intended for the use of Government, what is the necessity of this special encouragement to beer brewed in India? Is country liquor more intoxicating than beer? An explanation ought to be given as regards this difference in the treatment of country liquor and beer manufactured in Bombay. It cannot be denied that Government wish to lessen drunkenness, but no distinction ought to be observed between country and European liquor in securing this object. If the use of liquor is to be discouraged, it should, in the first place, be that of European liquor, which acts as slow poison owing to adulteration and the worthless articles from which it is manufactured.

Mr. A. T. Crawford at Sátára.

14. In writing about a recent visit of Mr. A. T. Crawford, Commissioner, C. D., to Sátára, the *Maháráshtrá Mitrá* (42) of the 18th and the *Bodh Sudhákar* (18) of the 17th August express satisfaction at the interest that the Commissioner takes in educational and sanitary matters.

Recommendation to appoint Mr. Hamilton to succeed Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who will shortly retire from the service.

15. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 14th August, says:—There is a great necessity for a Magistrate like Mr. Hamilton in the city of Bombay. His mode of deciding cases is very good. Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, will shortly retire, and if Mr. Hamilton be appointed to succeed him the appointment will give general satisfaction.

Complaint against some Magistrates in the mofussil first delivering judgments and then writing them out and a request to the Bombay Government in connection therewith.

16. The *Nyáyadarshak* (109), in its issue of the 15th August, complains of some of the Magistrates in the mofussil first delivering judgments and then writing them out a few days after at their leisure and of their antedating them, and remarks that this practice is illegal and gives rise to suspicions in the public mind. The paper requests the attention of the Government and the head district officers to the matter, and adds that it is

prepared to substantiate its statement with specific instances that have occurred in Ahmedabad and other places if it be called upon to do so. [The *Ahmedabad Times* (78), in its issue of the 16th August, remarks that this practice is injurious to the interests of the convicted parties, for they cannot soon get a copy of the Magistrate's judgment with a view to lodge an appeal against it, and that Government should issue an order requiring judicial officers in the mofussil to write out their judgments before delivering them.]

Request to the Bombay Government to interfere in a case of extortion of confession by two police jamádárs at Ahmedabad decided by Khán Báhádur P. H. Dastur, the City Magistrate.

17. The *Chandrá Prakásh* (89) of the 15th August thinks that the fines of Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 imposed by Khán Báhádur Phiroze Hoshung Dastur, City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, on police jamádárs Majit Lálbhái and Mugatlál Jamiyatrám respectively for extorting a confession from a criminal are inadequate punishments, and remarks that in such cases rigorous imprisonment ought to be awarded. The paper requests Government to enquire into the case and to award due punishments in order that other officers may take a warning therefrom.

Indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur.

18. The *Kalpataru* (36), in its issue of the 14th August, says:—Scarcely a week has elapsed since Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, compromised the claims of one of his creditors who had applied for his imprisonment in execution of a decree when another of his creditors has made a similar application in execution of a decree for Rs. 1,303. We do not know how long the just and impartial Government intend to connive at the indebtedness of this officer. It is not to preserve the honour of Mr. Yates but their own that we request Government to pay attention to this matter. Considering the circumstances of Mr. Yates we can plainly say that not only his superiors but even Government will be unable to shield him any longer. We think this is a sufficient hint to Government.

Disapproval of the Government resolution charging a fee of annas 3 from rich persons before receiving medicine from the Sukkur hospital.

19. The *Sind Sudhár* (147), in its issue of the 6th August, says:—Government have now passed a resolution that income-tax paying and other well-to-do persons should pay a fee of 3 annas or some other fixed fee before receiving any medicine from the hospital (Sukkur). Poor people alone now attend the hospital and others have ceased to resort to it. The residents of the town complain that municipal taxation, by which the hospital is supported, is already paid by them, and that it is unjust that they should be asked to pay for the medicines over again. The surgeon of the hospital is enjoying rest on account of want of work. Many persons have begun to take medicines from quacks. Government will do well to put a stop to this cruel practice, otherwise people will have different notions about them.

The income-tax assessment in Mahudha and in Godhávi.

20. The *Svadesh Bandhu* (125) of the 3rd August complains of some inhabitants of Mahudha not liable to pay the income-tax being made to pay it, while others amenable to it have escaped. [In a news-letter from Godhávi the *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (77) of the 17th August states that the assessment of the income-tax on the inhabitants has this year been raised two or three times what it was last year, and requests the attention of the District Collector to the matter.]

The extent and variety of gambling operations in Bombay.

21. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 14th August, writes:—We are glad that the authorities have awakened to a sense of alarm at the extent and variety of gambling operations in Bombay. There are some varieties missing in the report, nor has the full extent of the evil been made known. Besides the respectable, gentlemanly gambling at the clubs and on the turf, there is the "religious" gambling in temples and elsewhere on holidays. And besides Máhim, Sion and other haunts outside the town there are haunts close to railway stations in town, said to be frequented by men great in office and great in business, whose names emit a peculiar odour of sanctity. If they are not known as gamblers, it is simply because they take care not to be caught. Such

is the account we have had for years of fashionable gambling in Bombay. The rain-speculation and other forms of bazar gambling are patent evils. It is a noteworthy feature of the administration of our two mofussil Magistrates that cases of this kind, among others, have been vigilantly taken up—people say the Governor is keenly interested in some of the proceedings—and though we may not always approve of the magisterial decisions, we shall always be prepared to respect a sturdy independence that characterises these.

Comments on the system of making appointments in the Police Department.

22. The *Shri Shiváji* (61), in its issue of the 12th August, says:—It is very shameful to the Poona police that the robbery committed in the house of Mr. Vaidya should have yet remained undetected. If they are not ashamed of this state of things it is not their fault. The fault lies in the system of making appointments in this department, and as the system becomes more and more faulty it will go on shortening the duration of British rule in India. While making appointments attention is not paid to birth, education, morality and the other qualifications necessary in a police officer. Those who are strong but have no self-respect, those who are anxious to get promotion by winning the favour of their superiors even by foul means, those who are given up to drinking and frequently commit misdeeds while under the influence of liquor, those who make money by entering into partnership with offenders and other bad characters have been employed in this department. The Poona police is not an exception to this. The majority of them are men of the type above described and therefore not only thefts but even murders will and do remain undetected. If, therefore, Government really wish that the number of offenders should diminish and that they should be detected, they must modify the system of appointments in the Police Department.

Rotten state of the Postal Department in Bengal and Mr. Kisch.

23. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 14th August, writes:—We last time mentioned an instance of petty persecution resorted to by a European superior officer in this presidency in order to extort from his Native subordinate information about the correspondence that, he supposed, had taken place between the subordinate and the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha. Mr. Kisch is doing the same thing in Bengal. He has "promoted to penal settlements" two subordinates whom he suspected to be the persons from whom the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* received a copy of his circular letter. The *Indian Daily News*, in mentioning this, informs Mr. Kisch that these two are not the offenders and that they have been most unjustly punished. Mr. Kisch insists upon the Postmaster-General being a Civilian on the ground that a knowledge of the working of the courts and of the law of evidence is necessary for the incumbent. If, therefore, he has wrongly inflicted punishment on two innocent men he is convicted out of his own mouth. Is he worthy of holding such a responsible post? There is something rotten in the Postal Department of Bengal and the whole thing will have to be well cleansed of all impurities.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

A difference between Native *vaidyas* and doctors.

24. Referring to the present agitation in favour of a Medical Registration Act, the *Poona Vaibhav* (49), in its issue of the 14th August, says that the *vaidyas* or the practitioners of the native systems of medicine are, by their education, better fitted to practise in the Native community than doctors practising under the English medical system, and who, the paper thinks, are less sin-fearing and more immoral and therefore unworthy of the confidence of the public in their treatment of children and women.

Part III.—*Education.*

The Bombay Educational Department and the way in which appointments and promotion are given.

25. The *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 18th August, complains of the manner in which appointments and promotion are given in the Educational Department of this presidency, and remarks:—Good men enter this department only when they cannot get into any other. It appears that complaints about appoint-

ments and promotion have increased since the appointment of Mr. Chatfield to the post of Director of Public Instruction. If Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector, N. D., has helped in increasing this complaint in his division, it is to be regretted. From the few instances we give below the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission will see the extent to which this complaint about appointments and promotion in the subordinate and graded branches of the service prevails. (1) Undergraduates, nay matriculates, are promoted over the heads of graduates, as for instance, in the headmastership of high schools. (2) New graduates and F. E. A.'s are promoted over the heads of old graduates and F. E. A.'s. (3) In the graded list in some cases no heed has been paid either to the length of service or to the University degree in fixing the salary. (4) No standard, whether of the length of service or University degrees, has been observed in the appointment of graduates, undergraduates and matriculates. The paper gives a number of instances in support of the above statements.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Dirty condition of some of the native quarters of Bombay and the local municipality.

26. The *Gujaráti* (96), in its issue of the 14th August, strongly complains of the inattention of the Bombay Municipality to the condition of the Bhuleshvar Road and of the three Bhoiváda Lanes situated in that locality, and remarks that during the monsoon the state of the Bhuleshvar Road is a disgrace to the town and that the sanitary condition of this quarter is very bad. If there had been European or Pársi residents in this thickly-populated locality, the municipality would have been compelled to attend to its improvement, but nothing is done in the matter as the residents are meek Hindus. [A correspondent writes to the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 16th August to complain of the dirty condition of the Mahomed Sayed Mukhri Street near the Masjid Bandar and the stench issuing from dustbins, and requests the municipality to attend speedily to the complaint as cholera has appeared in the town. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 15th August, refers to the increase in the number of deaths from cholera in Bombay, and advises the Health Department of the municipality to flush the drains and to thoroughly cleanse the quarters in which cases of cholera occur instead of merely burning *dammer* and throwing disinfecting powder in those places.]

Defalcations in the accounts of the Wái Municipality.

27. The *Vrittasár* (70), in its issue of the 15th August, complains about the manner in which votes are taken in the meetings of the Wái Municipality and about defalcations in municipal accounts, and requests the president to attend the meeting of the commissioners when the defalcations in the accounts are to be brought before them for consideration and to severely punish the guilty parties.

Part V.—*Native States.*

Alleged exercise of oppression by the Rána of Váv over his Ránis and a request to Colonel LeGeyt, Political Superintendent, Pálanpur.

28. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (73), in its issue of the 14th August, gives the substance of the three petitions made by the Ránis of Váv in June and July last to Colonel LeGeyt, Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, complaining of the oppression exercised over them by the Rána and praying for the attachment (*japti*) of the Váv State by Government with a view to guard their interests and those of their son, and observes that the mother of the Rána has also left the State along with the petitioners. The *Mitrá* thinks that Colonel LeGeyt, though kind and noble, is a little timid, for otherwise he would have taken prompt measures for the protection of the Ránis. It however hopes that Colonel LeGeyt will speedily move in the matter.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
25th August 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 20th August 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Abkári:
Disapproval of the concession granted to Messrs. Mickin Company, beer-brewers of Dápuri, in the matter of the transport of beer brewed by them 10
Injurious effects of the introduction of the Bombay — system into Sind 9
Appointments: Recommendation to appoint Mr. Hamilton to succeed Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who will shortly retire from the service 10
Bombay Executive Council:
Appointment of the Honourable Mr. Richey to the — and the claims of the Honourable Mr. Justice West to a seat on it... ... 8
System of disposing of judicial and political business by the Government of Bombay before the introduction of Sir M. Melvill's reform in it 9
British rule in India: Comments on the — and the loyalty of the Natives 4
Cambay case:
Approval of the decision of the Secretary of State for India in favour of Mr. Wilson in the — 7
Comments on the decision of the Secretary of State for India in the — 6
Civil Service of India:
Comments on Mr. Connell's paper on the — and the eligibility of Natives for appointments in that service 4
European Civil Servants and their knowledge of the vernaculars of India 5
Gambling operations in Bombay: The extent and variety of — ... 11
Hospitals: Disapproval of the Government resolution charging a fee of annas 3 from rich persons before receiving medicine from the Sukkur Hospital in Sind 11
Income-tax: The — assessments in Mahudha and in Godhávi ... 11
Indebtedness of Government officers: Indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur 11
Judicial matters:
Complaint against some Magistrates in the mofussil first delivering judgments and then writing them out and a request to the Bombay Government in connection therewith 10
Request to the Bombay Government to interfere in a case of extortion of confession by two police jamádárs at Ahmedabad decided by Khán Báhádur P. H. Dastur, the City Magistrate 11
Late Sir Maxwell Melvill: Tribute to the memory of the — ... 8
Police: Comments on the system of making appointments in the — Department 12
Postal matters: Rotten state of the Postal Department in Bengal and Mr. Kisch 12
Public service: Mr. A. T. Crawford at Sátára 10
Queen's Jubilee: Petty oppression in regard to the collection of funds for the recent Jubilee celebration in India 4
Scientific research in India: The advancement of — and its means ... 6
Volunteer corps: Comments on the permission granted by Lord Connemara to Natives to enter — 7

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Medical Registration Act: A difference between Native *vaidyas* and English doctors 12

Page.

PART III.—*Education*—

Bombay Educational Department: The — and the way in which appointments and promotion are given... 12

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay: Dirty condition of some of the native quarters of — and the local municipality 13
Wái: Defalcations in the accounts of the — Municipality 13

PART V.—*Native States*—

Váv: Alleged exercise of oppression by the Rána of — over his Ránis and a request to Colonel Le-Geyt, Political Superintendent, Pálanpur 13

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REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20TH AUGUST 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Messrs. Saunders and Cordery thanked.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 13th August, writes:—The Commissioner, Mr. Saunders, deserves the thanks of the public for the very patient and courteous hearing he gave to the objections raised to the draft rules under Section 33 of the Berár Rural Boards Law published in the *Residency Orders* of April 1st, 1887. No less are our acknowledgments due to the Resident, Mr. Cordery, for the consideration he has shown to the Berár Sárvajanik Sabha and the criticism of the press.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
25th August 1887.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 35 OF 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 27th August 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
*14	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Do.	85
*20	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
21	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
*22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolháp ur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolháp ur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles n Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
42	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
43	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
45	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
46	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
47	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
48	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
49	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
50	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
*51	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak.	Poona	Monthly	200
*52	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
53	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
54	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
55	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
*56	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
57	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
*58	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
59	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
60	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
*61	„ Svadesh Bandhu...	Chikodi	Do.	100
62	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
*63	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	300
64	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
*65	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
66	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Monthly	500
67	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
*68	„ Vrittă Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
*69	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	150
70	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
71	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
72	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
73	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
74	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
75	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
76	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
77	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
78	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
79	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
80	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
81	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
82	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
83	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
84	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
*85	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
86	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
87	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
88	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
89	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
90	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
91	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
92	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
93	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
94	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
95	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
96	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
97	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
98	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
99	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,048
100	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
*101	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
102	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
103	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
104	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
105	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
106	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
107	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
108	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
109	„ Praja Mat	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
110	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
111	„ Rást Goftár	Bombay	Do.	1,786
*112	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
113	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
114	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
115	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
116	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
117	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
118	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
119	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
120	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
121	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
*122	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
123	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
124	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
125	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
*126	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
127	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
128	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
129	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
*130	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
131	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
132	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
133	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
*134	„ Ketaki	Belgaum	Do.	150
*135	„ Nibandh Málike	Dhárwár	Monthly	200
136	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
137	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
138	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	ARABIC.			
*139	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
140	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
141	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
142	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
*143	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
144	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The proprietors of the Newspapers marked * have not given information as to the number of copies issued. In these cases an estimate has been made by the Reporter.

D. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ā) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Charge of unfairness and greediness against the British Government in India and a note of warning.

1. The *Vritt Sudha* (68), in its issue of the 23rd August, charges Government with greediness and unfairness in their dealings with the people of India, and in support of this charge refers to the absence of concessions to the natives of India in commemoration of the Jubilee, the release of a larger number of criminal than civil prisoners, the consequent saving caused in expenditure on jails, the visit of the Native Princes to England and the presents given by them to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, the foundation of the Imperial Institute and the consequent subscriptions from the people of India, the reversal by the Secretary of State for India of the decision of the Government of Bombay in the Cambay case in which Mr. Shámráo Lád had to spend much money and to incur disrepute, and warns Government to remove all cause for complaint on the part of the people if they want their Indian subjects to be useful and loyal to them in days of danger, which are not far distant and which are lurking on the North-Western Frontier, and says that there must be a limit to everything, the oppression of the rulers over the ruled being included.

Odes addressed to the Hindu god Ganpati and descriptive of the grievances of the people of India.

2. The *Poona Vaibhav* (47), in its issue of the 21st August, publishes four odes addressed to the Hindu god Ganpati and intended specially for the last Ganesh Chaturthi holiday. The first of these complains of the state of dependence and powerlessness to which Native Princes have been reduced, the replacement of their old Native ministers by European advisers considered to be untrustworthy and likely to ruin the States to which they are appointed, the removal of hoarded treasures by people dressed in white and of funds like the Lady Dufferin Fund intended as a sham for the purpose of collecting money, and prays to Ganpati to extricate the Native Princes from these miseries. The second ode mourns the slaughter of cows by the *Yavanas* (non-A'ryans) and the helplessness of the people in the matter, and invokes Ganpati, the darling of Uma to protect the cows and the Bráhmans by creating warriors or by releasing the Natives from their bondage. The third describes the inefficiency of the police and the occurrence of dacoities in Poona and the consequent insecurity of the people, and prays to Ganpati to create a desire in the mind of the authorities to supply the people with arms for their own defence and the destruction of the enemies of their rulers. The fourth ode refers to the material poverty of India brought on by the discouragement of ancient literature and the exportation of valuable articles to England in return for petty baubles like glass-ware and by the enhancement of the price of salt, attributes this state of things to the fact of the people being subjected to a foreign yoke, and invokes the god Ganpati to emancipate them.

The appointment of Mr. Danvers to select records in the India Office and a suggestion to Government to appoint an educated Native as his assistant.

3. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 22nd August, refers to the appointment of Mr. Danvers to search old records in the India Office and to select from them such as are important, and says:—It would be better if an educated Native like Dr. Bhándárkar or Professor Jinsivále were appointed to assist Mr. Danvers in his work, as without such assistance there is no chance of records likely to supply important matter for an authentic history of India being published. Mr. Danvers may perform his duty impartially, yet, after all, being a foreigner, he is not expected to appreciate the proper worth of the old records as regards this country. If Government are afraid that the appointment of a Native to assist Mr. Danvers will give rise to fresh claims for ináms and jághirs on the strength of the *sanads* which are likely to be found among the records in the India Office, we assure them that they need not entertain any such fear. What we want is the publication of historical records. Government may, if necessary, declare beforehand that claims on the strength of the *sanads* found in the India Office records will not be considered. Moreover, none is so foolish as to bring forward a fresh claim for a jághir or an inám against the Government which openly deprived many of their jághirs and ináms at the time of the Inám Commission.

4. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (99), in its issue of the 21st August, expresses approval of Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras, speaking out his mind in reply to the addresses presented to His Lordship during his present tour in the Madras Presidency instead of giving evasive replies and holding out false hopes, and remarks that it is desirable that provincial Governors and the Viceroy should follow the same course, as it leaves no cause for unpleasantness and dissatisfaction in future.

The outspokenness of Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras, and a suggestion to other Governors and the Viceroy.

5. The *Rást Goftár* (111) of the 21st August sees no reason for expressing disappointment with the nomination of the Honourable Mr. Richey as a member of the Bombay Executive Council as some of its contemporaries have done, but is, on the contrary, glad at it, as the Honourable Mr. Richey has much experience of Gujarát. It does not believe the statement made by a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* about the alleged scheme to keep out Mr. Justice West from the Bombay Executive Council, and remarks that this allegation against His Excellency Lord Reay and the Honourable Mr. Richey is as scandalous as it is incredible. The *Rást* thinks that the abilities and the impartiality of the Honourable Mr. Justice West are the very qualities for which His Excellency the Governor and the Honourable Mr. Richey would like to have him in instead of out of the Council, and that it is very culpable to charge the head of the Government with such intrigue. The paper will not think the non-appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice West the result of this alleged scheme in case he unfortunately fail to get into the Council.

Approval of the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Richey to the Bombay Executive Council and the false allegation against His Excellency Lord Reay and the Honourable Mr. Richey in the matter of keeping out the Honourable Mr. Justice West from it.

6. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 20th August, writes :—The appointment of Mr. Richey, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to succeed Sir Maxwell Melvill as a member of the Executive Council will cause a little surprise in some quarters. Considerable disappointment will be experienced by those who very confidently looked forward to Mr. Justice West being promoted to the post. It was even asserted by some that if Mr. Justice West were not appointed to the seat in the Council he would soon retire. Is there any truth in this assertion? Mr. Justice West would have been undoubtedly the best man for the place. But his abilities are so unquestionable and merit so great that probably he will not have to wait long to receive his deserved promotion. We earnestly hope that he will continue doing good to the sons of India by remaining in service. In the meanwhile we congratulate Mr. Richey on his appointment. [Many other papers of this week wish for the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice West to a seat on the Bombay Executive Council.]

Appointment of the Honourable Mr. Richey to the Bombay Executive Council and the claims of the Honourable Mr. Justice West to a seat on it.

7. The *Kannadá Suvarte* (131), in its issue of the 26th August, writes :—May we ask who will take the seat which has been vacated by the untimely death of the Honourable Dayárám Jethmal, who represented Sind in the Council? The Kánarese people have as much right to be represented in the Council as any other community of the presidency. If Government look at the names of the gentlemen who have been consulted by the Government of India on the marriage-reform question, they will find there some distinguished persons who are in no way unfit to represent the Kánarese portion of the presidency. But we do not know a single instance of a Kánarese gentleman having been ever selected to represent the four Kánarese districts of this presidency. Have the Kánarese people been doomed to have no voice in the Council? Or have Government not been able to find among them a competent gentleman who can discharge the duties of a Councillor with credit to himself and honour to his constituents? We humbly suggest that this chance may be given to the

A proposal for the appointment of a Kánarese gentleman to a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council in place of the late Honourable Dayárám Jethmal.

Kánarese people and hope that our suggestion will be attended to. [A few papers of this week express regret at the death of the Honourable Dayárám Jethmal.]

Government requested to offer Mr. Hormasji Dádábhái a seat on the bench of the Bombay Police Court or the Small Cause Court.

8. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 21st August, writes:—For some time past we have seen the claims of Mr. Hormasji Dádábhái prominently brought to the notice of Government by one or other of our contemporaries. These claims need no special pleading. Mr. Hormasji has never cared for patronage, and even now he asks for no more than justice to escape the worries of an extensive practice. His abilities and independence are well known, and should Government offer him a seat on the bench of the local Police Court or the Small Cause Court, the gainers thereby will be the Government and the public of Bombay much more than Mr. Hormasji.

Comments on the evidence of Mr. C. B. Pritchard before the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission.

9. The *Kannadá Suvarte* (131), in its issue of the 19th August, refers to the evidence of Mr. C. B. Pritchard, Commissioner in Sind and late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, before the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission, and says:—The average educated Hindu in Mr. Pritchard's opinion has no taste for out-door work. But Mr. Pritchard is here largely mistaken. If the Police and Revenue Departments furnish instances of hard-working and willing Native officers, we do not think it impossible to find equally hard-working Natives for the Customs Department. The duties of a Mámlatdár are by no means lighter than those of a Customs Assistant Collector, nor are those of a Police Inspector or a Chief Constable less tedious and onerous than those of a subordinate officer of the Coast-guard or Preventive Service. Mr. Pritchard's evidence would show that if there were any officer in the Customs Department able to discharge his duty satisfactorily he was either a European or an Eurasian, but how wide this is of the fact it is needless to say. It is undeniable that in the whole Customs and the Salt Department it is the Native Sarkárkun who is the most hard-worked, and we cannot see in what respect he falls short of a European or Eurasian in efficiency or willingness to endure hardship in the discharge of his duty. Mr. Pritchard only in theory appreciates the ability of Natives, but in practice he does not give them their due. We are sorry he has lost sight of the valuable services rendered by his Native subordinates in the Customs Department and has given such staggering evidence when their services stand forth so boldly to prove their merit.

Necessity for separating ábkári business from land revenue and magisterial functions.

10. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 21st August, writes:—Throughout the ábkári agitation that has gone on in Bombay so long, and with the spirit of which we have been generally in sympathy, we have found one important consideration strangely lost sight of. We refer to the necessity for separating, so far as practicable, ábkári business from land revenue and magisterial work. This would doubtless lead to a big question, that of separating the judicial from the executive functions of officials. It is nearly five years since our friend Manmohan Ghose brought the evils of this dual system to the notice of Lord Ripon's Government. The question, so far as we have had the means of knowing, has been honestly considered by successive authorities since, in one connection or other. But it has been found impossible, for financial reasons mainly, to give effect to Mr. Ghose's proposals. In the present case, too, the complete separation of ábkári from land revenue and magisterial functions is, for financial reasons alone, a thing the discussion whereof may be safely deferred to the end of the century, though a Revenue Officer of note advocated that a beginning should be made in this direction some time ago, in the shape of withdrawing magisterial powers from Mámlatdárs and giving these powers to a separate, or a nearly separate, Native judicial service. But we think the time has come when excise business may, as easily as salt or forest, be taken away at any rate from Assistant Collectors and Mámlatdárs. In fact, we perceive a tendency already in this direction, and it is now for our Native politicians to avail themselves of the advantage by

asking for a remedy for the real and the chief evil, instead of abusing the Collectors and their men. The effect of the separation of the Land Revenue from the Forest Department has been, we believe, to constitute the Collectors a check upon the Forest Officers, and we cannot see why the same may not be the effect of handing over excise to the Salt Department, or rather amalgamating the present excise and salt establishments.

Necessity for curtailing the powers of postal authorities.

11. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 20th August, draws attention to the extraordinarily high powers of appointment, dismissal, &c., given to postal authorities, and says :—This leads to highhandedness, injustice and wrong in every shape. It is this arbitrary and unsafe authority with which postal magnates are armed that makes appointments in the department so insecure, punishments so frequent, and promotions so irregular. It is also on this account that this department does not attract such efficient men as it would have otherwise done if it had been regulated on the same lines as other branches of the public service are. A District Collector on a salary of Rs. 2,200 per mensem has no authority to summarily dismiss any clerk getting more than Rs. 30 a month, and a Civilian has to remain in the service for at least 16 or 17 years before he can be appointed Collector. But a young Civilian of 10 or 11 years' standing, an Assistant Collector or a Joint Magistrate, may be appointed a Postmaster-General and may suddenly find himself in a position to appoint and dismiss officers drawing up to Rs. 200 a month. In such a case it is not possible that he will generally make a very careful use of the authority he suddenly finds placed in his hands. If he reverts from the Postmaster-Generalship to his position in the Civil Service he finds that he has no authority to dismiss a clerk on Rs. 30 a month. Unless the powers of the postal authorities are curtailed it will be impossible to check the extremely high-handed proceedings of these magnates having responsibilities which should not be entrusted to them. All appointments, dismissals, &c., of men getting Rs. 100 a month and upwards should be made by the Director-General direct, upon the nomination of the Postmasters-General and others.

Unmarried European officers in Kánara and observations regarding their conduct.

12. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (25), in its issue of the 25th August, says :—Kánara abounds in prostitutes and the unmarried young European officers, who draw large salaries, fall in love with them. This does not directly affect the public. But the observation of a vernacular contemporary that the misconduct of unmarried Europeans in Kánara is owing to their mistresses deserves consideration. Government should minutely inquire into the matter and ascertain the truth of the observation, and if it be found to be based on facts, care should be taken not to send unmarried officers to that part of the country. Not only assaults, but even more serious offences owe their origin to women, and therefore we request Government to pay attention to this matter as early as possible.

Appointment of Mr. Ommanney as Acting Collector of Kánara and alleged injustice done to his seniors and particularly to Mr. Wiltshire.

13. The *Satyá Sudha* (56), in its issue of the 21st August, refers to the appointment of Mr. Ommanney to act for Mr. Blathwayt, Collector of Kánara, and says :—Great injustice has been done to all First Assistant Collectors, and particularly to Mr. Wiltshire, who in seniority is at the head of them all, in appointing Mr. Ommanney, who was only an Acting First Assistant Collector, to act for the Collector of Kánara. There is nothing peculiar in Mr. Ommanney to justify his appointment. Whatever may be the views of Mr. Wiltshire regarding the Kánara *Vana-dukkha-nivárani Sabha* he is liked by the people of this district in every other respect for his impartiality and quiet disposition. There is no officer who is acquainted with this district so well as Mr. Wiltshire, and injustice should not have been done to such an experienced and judicious officer like him under the just administration of His Excellency Lord Reay.

Mr. Allen as Collector of Sholápur.

14. The *Kalpataru* (36), in its issue of the 21st August, says :—Though Mr. Allen, the Collector of Sholápur, remains here only for a short time he will leave his memory behind for a long time to come. From what we have heard of

him during the short period of four months that he has been here there is much reason to entertain a doubt about the happiness of the rayat during his administration. From his speech at the recent general meeting of the Local Board it seems that he is not in favour of local self-government. A few days ago he razed to the ground a parapet wall belonging to the Bania Temple which is situated near the bungalow in which he resides, simply because, it is said, on the occasion of a fair drums were beaten there. Now he is thinking of demolishing the gate, the surrounding wall, and the building erected for the accommodation of travellers, which are the property of the temple of Siddeshvar. The Collector says that this is Government property though it can be proved that it does not belong to Government. The people will thus be put to unnecessary trouble and expense, as the burden of proving it to be public property has been thrown on their shoulders. We need not request the local Hindu inhabitants to remove this obstacle in the work of the god Siddeshvar. [The *Sholápur Samáchár* (57), in its issue of the 23rd August, while writing on the same subject, hopes that the Collector will not show disregard to a long-standing practice and that he will not interfere in this religious matter.]

A complaint against Mr. Isvardás, a police officer in Hyderabad, Sind, for his inaction in a case of outrage against a woman.

15. A correspondent, writing from Hyderabad to the *Sind Times* (4) in its issue of the 20th August, says :—I am shaking all over with indignation as I write this. To-day (17th August) at about 11 A.M. I went to take a bath at tank No. 2 and found two young men swimming there and a large crowd assembled on the bank to arrest these daring offenders. On enquiry I learnt that the two fellows had swum across to the bathing place reserved for females and there made insulting gestures and had had actually the audacity to drag one woman by the foot in the water. Her screams attracted the attention of two Municipal Inspectors, who tried their utmost to capture the *badmashes*. The offenders kept the Inspectors at bay for some time, but at last they were captured by the exertions of the Municipal Inspectors, assisted by the crowd that had gathered. Just then Mr. Isvardás, a police officer at the *thána* near the fort, happened to pass by. Mr. Wadhumal, one of the Municipal Inspectors, supplied this police officer with the information and asked him to arrest the offenders. This worthy, however, paid no heed to him. He was applied to again for the arrest of the offenders, but in vain. I then ran up to the police officer, Mr. Isvardás, and told him distinctly that he was bound to arrest them, as they were guilty of offences under not only one but two sections of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Isvardás asked me if I had read the Penal Code, and on my answering him in the affirmative he inquired if the woman would be the complainant. Mr. Wadhumal, Municipal Inspector, told him that the woman would most assuredly complain. The police officer, however, walked off, saying that they might do with the *badmashes* what they liked, but that he would not interfere. He was then asked if there was any police officer at the police station. Mr. Isvardás answered in the negative and turned his back. We all felt indignant at the conduct of this police officer, and the crowd, seeing him pay no heed to the complaint, thrashed the miscreants soundly in the presence of the insulted women. Mr. Isvardás, the police officer in question, is, I believe, a father and a husband, and as such ought to have felt for the outraged women, but his being a police officer aggravates his conduct and he is guilty of a grave default of duty. I hope the Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police will make an example of this defaulting officer.

A suggestion to Mr. MacIver, District Superintendent of Police, Karáchi, regarding the transfer of his present shirastedár.

16. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 17th August, invites the attention of Mr. MacIver, District Superintendent of Police, Karáchi, to the paragraph regarding the transfer of shirastedárs in the Commissioner in Sind's report of the 18th March 1880, and says :—Here is a Police Munshi or Shirastedár living within a hundred yards from a police *thána*, and possessing a gun for which he possibly holds a free license. In broad day-light on the Queen's Jubilee-day he shoots some domestic pigeons and endangers human lives. For

this offence he is duly tried and punished. We do not know whether he has been yet deprived of his license, or what further steps the District Superintendent of Police intends to take departmentally. Perhaps Ali Baksh has not committed an offence grave enough to merit dismissal, but express provision has been made for the transfer of officers similarly situated. Perhaps Mr. MacIver knows something about his Munshi, and he can make further inquiries. He can inquire, for instance, whether Ali Baksh is the same man who, some time ago, drew travelling allowances although he had never stirred out of Karáchi and was taken to task for it. Mr. MacIver may easily find out for himself how his Munshi has solved the interesting problem, how to live upon Rs. 35 a month. Inquiries can be made regarding his expenses, his amusements, and his way of living. After all these inquiries the desirability of his transfer, in accordance with the express order of Government, may be very properly considered. All that is wanted is to transfer Ali Baksh on his present salary to the Collector's establishment. This will be at once done if the matter is brought to the notice of the Collector of Karáchi. And Mr. MacIver will find a wonderful improvement in the police throughout the district as soon as he effects this change.

Praise of Dr. Nariman, Acting Civil Surgeon, Surat.

17. The *Suryá Prakásh* (73), in its issue of the 27th August, praises Dr. Nariman for the manner in which he has discharged his duties as Civil Surgeon, Surat, and expresses a wish that he may not be transferred elsewhere, but that the permanent incumbent, Dr. Banks, should, when he arrives in India, be posted at some station more important than Surat, as he has suffered enough for his past conduct.

Grievances of Assistant Surgeons.

18. Writing on the grievances of the L. M. & S. class in Government service, known under the official designation of Assistant Surgeons, a correspondent of the *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 21st August, says:—The rules of promotion and pension for this class of public servants bear very hard against them, and they are ill-treated also in the matter of examinations for the higher grades. This is a matter which needs prompt looking into, and I am glad that representations are about to be made to Government by those concerned. To add to their misfortunes, the Assistant Surgeons have no chance of rising to be Surgeons in charge of Civil Hospitals, though not a few of them have, from time to time, been declared competent for the post by heads of the department and others. It would be a clear saving to Government, without imparing efficiency, if Assistant Surgeons of experience were promoted to the higher rank. Coming to minor grievances, I am told that under an order from the Government of India an Assistant Surgeon gets only Rs. 4 as his fee for examination in *post mortem* and other medico-legal cases. This doubtless lowers him to the rank of medical subordinates, and I should not be surprised if the Government of India mistook the former class for the latter while fixing this extremely low honorarium. The local Government and the head of the department ought to obtain justice in this matter for a class of public servants so unjustly treated. It is hard to see, again, why the Native medical department alone should be excluded from the privilege of official titles when every Revenue and Police Officer is styled a Ráo Sáheb, a Khán Sáheb, a Ráo Báhádur or a Khán Báhádur. Verily, the luckless Assistant Surgeons seem to be the least cared for of our administrative orphans, and there is none like Mr. King to fight their battles. All the more urgently do they need redress from Lord Reay's Government.

More hospitals and dispensaries wanted in Sind.

19. The *Sind Sudhár* (144), in its issue of the 13th August, says:—The number of Government hospitals or municipal dispensaries in the province of Sind is not sufficient. The want of many more is felt. There are still several tálukas in which dispensaries have not been established, though the services of hospital assistants can now be secured easily. The opening of a Medical School at Hyderabad has afforded the people facilities to acquaint themselves with the use of English medicines. Had it not been for some awk-

ward rules, the number of pupils would have considerably increased. The reason why very few boys evince a desire to receive instruction in the Medical School is that they are required to execute a bond binding themselves to serve anywhere they are sent after passing the final examination. The people of Sind consider it a hardship to serve out of their native country, and for this and several other reasons the 5 or 6 students attending the school have all left it. The scanty salary allowed to hospital assistants in Sind, coupled with strict rules, is the cause of the small attendance at the school. The Sind Medical School Fund was formed mainly of the donations given by the people of Sind and the object of opening such a school was to benefit the people of the province. But Government has credited the money to the provincial revenues and granted allowances from it to military medical students, who being unacquainted with the language and manners of the people are unable to understand the complaints of the patients. Besides, medical practitioners imported from Bombay demand large salaries. The people of Sind, therefore, raised funds to start a school for the purpose of training their own men in medicine, but they are disappointed. It seems advisable to open dispensaries at every large town. From the report for 1886 it would seem that there are no Government hospitals at Garhi Yásin, Rato-dero, Kambár, Kandiáro, Dádu, Moro, Sehwan, Lárkhána, Mánjhand, Sháhdádpur, Badin, Moghul Bim and Mirpur Sakro. The people in these places are obliged to go to quacks, and if Government mean framing a law to prevent unlicensed practitioners from carrying on their practice, it must, before doing so, establish dispensaries at all large towns.

Indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Police Superintendent, Sholápur, and the connivance of Government in connection with it.

20. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 21st August, writes:—How is it that Government have not yet taken notice of the indebtedness of the Police Superintendent of Sholápur? The *Kalpataru*, a vernacular paper published at Sholápur, has been writing on the subject for a very long time. From its latest issue to hand we learn that this officer has lately settled with one of his creditors by paying 12 annas in the rupee. The creditor had obtained a decree against his person, but it was not executed on account of the compromise above referred to. We now learn that another creditor has applied for an attachment against the person of the same Superintendent. The sum due is Rs. 1,303. This is a scandalous state of things, and Government will do well to take notice of the matter.

Indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, and comments thereon.

21. The *Kalpataru* (36), in its issue of the 21st August, says:—Why are not the existing orders of Government regarding the indebtedness of Government officers strictly enforced in the case of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur? Is it safe to appoint such persons to important posts under Government? For the information of our readers we shall soon give instances of his failure and abuse of power in the performance of his duties. The salary of Mr. Yates has been attached for many years past and attachment against his person has also been recently granted. If Government are really ignorant of these things, why were they not informed about them by Mr. Yates' superiors? They have not only not informed Government of his indebtedness, but have, on the contrary, lent him their support, an instance of which has recently come to light. In May last Mr. Yates obtained his last pay certificate from the local Government treasury and drew his pay for the month of April in Bombay. If he did not take long leave or was not transferred to any other place, how could he get the last pay certificate? It was a nice trick invented to evade the attachment of his pay and he was successful in practising it.

Complaint about the imposition of heavy fines on owners of stray cattle at Surat and a request to His Excellency Lord Reay to attend to it.

22. In an article headed "Subordinate Officials in the Mofussil," the *Gujaráti* (93) of the 21st August complains about the imposition of heavy fines by Mr. Jamnádás, the City Magistrate of Surat, on owners of stray cattle, styles it oppression, and observes that it is an instance of how subordinate officials in the mofussil strike awe into the people with a view to please their superiors. It is talked about in Surat, says the paper, that a

stray cow entered the compound of the bungalow occupied by Mr. Mulock, the Collector, and did some damage. The municipality, on hearing of it, vigorously began to prosecute the owners of stray cattle and the Magistrate imposed heavy fines. Is it just to inflict a fine equal to double the price of the stray cow? This is not the way to please Mr. Mulock for the damage done, and the authorities are mistaken in thinking that he will be pleased thereby. The municipality is also said to profit by these fines. An enquiry ought to be made into the matter and the fines refunded in cases in which they have been unnecessarily heavy. Many persons are thinking of sending away their cows to villages and the owners of cattle are terrified at this state of things. [The *Broach Mitrá* (81) of the 24th August, in making the same complaint against Mr. Robertson, 1st Class Magistrate at Surat, remarks that the owners of cattle taken to the cattle-pound do not come forward to claim them as the fines imposed are equal to the price of new cattle and as by remaining in the background they can save trouble and disgrace, and that the cultivation of grounds formerly reserved for grazing cattle causes much inconvenience to the people. The paper requests His Excellency Lord Reay to stop this oppression in the mofussil, and adds that light fines should be imposed and that goats should never be taken to the pound, as they do no damage to the agriculturists. The *Bombay Samáchár* (80) of the 25th August disapproves of the activity shown of late by the police in Gujarát in prosecuting owners of stray cattle, and says that pasture lands should be provided for them.]

Complaint against the Wái and Koregaon Courts.

23. A correspondent, writing to the *Vrittasár* (67) in its issue of the 22nd August, complains that the Subordinate Judges at Wái and Koregaon do not attend their Courts punctually, that they have not appointed a certain time for hearing applications, that they show no indulgence to the pleaders, that they abuse witnesses and do not patiently hear what they have to say, and that the clerks, bailiffs, registrars and sub-registrars in their Courts all receive more or less money from litigants, as if they were entitled to do so for their work and as if they got their pay as a birth-right.

Complaint about delay in the payment of interest on Government promissory notes by the Bombay Bank.

24. "A holder of Government paper" writes to the *Rást Goftár* (111) of the 21st August to complain of the delay made by the Bombay Bank in paying the interest on Government paper which falls due every six months to the holders of such paper, and of the inconvenience and sometimes loss caused to them thereby, and observes that at the earliest the interest is paid after an attendance of eight days at the Bank or generally a month after application is made for it. If the holder of Government paper file a suit for recovering interest for the period of delay over the amount of interest due to him he can easily, thinks the correspondent, win it, for it is distinctly stated on the face of these loans that the interest will be paid from a certain date to a certain date. As the matter affects the credit of Government it is necessary that an enquiry should be made into the causes of this complaint, and if it be found that it is due to insufficient establishment in the department 3 or 4 clerks on from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per mensem should be employed to expedite the work.

Complaint regarding the over-assessment of the income-tax in Thána.

25. The *Suryodayá* (60), in its issue of the 22nd August, says:—A cry has been raised about over-assessment of the income-tax in Calcutta. In Thána also the incomes of the people are over-assessed. Our own income has been assessed heavily and a fruit-seller has been made to pay Rs. 10 as income-tax. There are many such cases. But who cares to listen to the complaints of the people in this matter?

The income-tax assessment in Wái in Sátára.

26. The *Vrittasár* (67), in its issue of the 22nd August, says:—Many inhabitants of Wái not liable to pay the income-tax have been assessed, while others amenable to it have escaped. Many poor families will be ruined if Government fail to attend to their petitions complaining of injustice done to them in the

matter of the income-tax assessment, and the people will form a very bad opinion about British justice and will prefer being plundered by Government to being thus oppressed. We hope Government will attend to this complaint.

The frequent thefts and dacoities and the rising of rebels in Thána and Poona and the duty of Government.

27. The *Poona Vaibhav* (47), in its issue of the 21st August, refers to the frequent occurrence of thefts and dacoities in the country, the rising of rebels in Thána and Poona and the inability of the police to cope with these disturbances of the public peace and says that the cause of all this must be either the deterioration of the police, the increased dexterity of thieves, scarcity of food or the oppression of Government, that without some such cause a country is never subjected to such disquieting occurrences, and that Government must speedily attend to the matter and free the disarmed people from the jaws of the *badmashes*.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

The City of Bombay Municipal Bill, 1887, and a warning to His Excellency Lord Reay in connection therewith.

28. The *Pársi Punch* (107) of the 21st August contains a cartoon, in which Mr. Punch is represented as warning and holding back by the skirt His Excellency Lord Reay, who carries the draft of the new Bombay Municipal Bill under his left arm, from stepping into the *gutter* (drain) of unpopularity before him which he is about to enter. The letter-press runs as follows:—A timely warning. *Mr. Punch.*—(To Lord R—y) Beware, my Lord! Don't step into the *gutter*. The paper also publishes verses exhorting His Excellency Lord Reay not to take this wrong step in municipal matters for fear of incurring public odium and losing the respect he has won.

The City of Bombay Municipal Bill, 1887, and the provision about hawkers of articles of food.

29. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 21st August, referring to the clause in the City of Bombay Municipal Bill, 1887, regarding street-hawkers, points out the necessity for vegetable and other hawkers of articles of food in the City of Bombay, and observes that if they are prevented from hawking about their goods it will cause much inconvenience and annoyance to the poor people who do not find time to go to the markets, and will deprive many males and females of their livelihood and will thus be a sort of oppression practised on them.

Part III.—*Education.*

New grants-in-aid rules and the Fergusson College of the Deccan Education Society.

30. The *Shri Shiváji* (58), in its issue of the 19th August, says:—It appears from the recent acts of the Bombay Government that they are much enraged at the conduct of the Deccan Education Society in refusing to take over the management of the Deccan College. In order to effect retrenchment in expenditure Government have framed new rules in the matter of grants-in-aid to private educational institutions. According to these rules, Colleges which do not teach up to the full Arts' course will not receive any grant-in-aid from Government. We need not point out the drift of this rule. In the Fergusson College of the Deccan Education Society instruction is imparted only up to the P. E. standard and so it is to be deprived of its grant. If, in view of this rule, the Society ask permission to teach up to the full Arts' course, the appointment of a European Professor for English has been made compulsory in the new rules, for otherwise the students are not to be admitted to the Bombay University examinations. This is simply an attempt to hamper the growth of the Fergusson College. The life-members of the Society have therefore been embarrassed. If Government want to curtail their expenditure on education they may not give liberal grants to private schools and may even stop the grants of schools opened by Christian societies, which have more than enough of funds at their disposal and apply for grants-in-aid not because they are in need of them but simply to add to their already more than sufficient funds. To disqualify for grants-in-aid private Colleges which do not teach up to the full

Arts' course is most unjust and no one ever thought that such an unjust and short-sighted act would be done during the administration of His Excellency Lord Reay. There is yet time to correct the mistake probably committed in a fit of anger, and we request His Excellency to correct it and to give every encouragement to private educational institutions.

31. The *Mahárashtrá Mitrá* (42), in its issue of the 25th August, says:—The rule regarding the disqualification of Colleges which do not teach up to the full Arts' course for receiving grants-in-aid seems to have been so framed as to deprive the Fergusson College of its grant-in-aid. We are really ashamed to say that the outward show of sympathy of Government with the efforts of private educational bodies is deceitful. Though the life-members of the Deccan Education Society have not started the College solely in view of Government support, yet they have been much discouraged by Government in their attempt. We hope they will not be disappointed.

The Bombay Educational Department and the manner in which appointments and promotion are given.

32. In continuation of its article complaining of the manner in which appointments and promotion are given in the Bombay Educational Department, the *Hitechchhu* (71) of Ahmedabad of the 25th August observes:—(5) Non-matriculates have been promoted over matriculates and those who have attended the College for some time. Juniors have also been promoted over seniors. (6) Several persons with no more education than low-paid employés have at once been appointed officers or given large increases in their salaries. (7) Several persons with good knowledge and pay have received increases in their salaries two or three times in a year, while such is not the case with others though their superiors have testified to their good service for a number of years. (8) Neither education nor long or meritorious service is taken into consideration in making appointments of Deputy Inspectors. (9) Some sub-deputies have been appointed from the class of Mehtájis and Inspectors' clerks, who have no special knowledge of any kind. The *Hitechchhu* gives a number of instances in support of its statements.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Complaints against the present municipal administration of Poona.

33. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) of the 22nd August hears of vague but serious complaints against the present municipal administration of Poona and writes:—A small but noisy section of the members, which would seem to be somewhat inclined to be offensively self-assertive and unreasonably self-conceited, has been allowed to practically take the whole administration into its own hands. It is a marvel to us how the president of the municipality and the chairman of the executive committee, both of whom are old and experienced hands, have permitted this noisy and self-conceited section to practically dominate the administration in the way they are alleged to be doing. Surely there ought to be enough of common sense both in the general body and in the executive committee to check and counteract the foolish vagaries, both in the direction of words and deeds, of this noisy section, or are we to suppose that even the more responsible members fail to recognize to the fullest extent the gravity of the situation? Under the existing state of things it is no wonder that the executive staff of paid officers, who ought mainly to be responsible for the executive administration, has been practically reduced to a nonentity.

Kás water and the Sátára Municipality.

34. The *Mahárashtrá Mitrá* (42), in its issue of the 25th August, says:—In the last general meeting of the Sátára Municipality the Collector and President said that it was the opinion of the Commissioner, C. D., that Government should buy the proprietary right of the Kás and Yavateshvar waters from the Sátára Municipality and sell water to the inhabitants of Sátára according to their requirements. We are surprised to hear of this proposal. Why should Government keep an eye on the Kás water for which the municipality has incurred much debt, and why should they persist in their attempt to buy it

against the wishes of the people? Mr. Grant, the Collector and President, had to stop the discussion on the water question on account of the strong protest of some of the commissioners. Yavateshvar water and the water-pipes are the private property of the Mahárája of Sátára, and there is no reason why Government should try to take possession of them. We wait to see what comes out of the petition made to Government in the matter by the people of Sátára.

Part V.—*Native States.*

The alleged insult to Mahárája Holkar while in England for the Jubilee and recommendation to Government to keep an eye on his movements.

35. The *Rást Goftár* (111), in its issue of the 21st August, refers to the interview the representative of the *Times of India* newspaper had with Mahárája Holkar after his landing in Bombay and to the account given by the London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* of the alleged insult to the Mahárája, and remarks that from these accounts it appears that the insult given to the Mahárája was so trifling that his conduct in abruptly leaving England cannot thereby be justified. The *Rást* thinks that by this conduct the Mahárája has shown disaffection and needlessly increased it in others, and that those who are acquainted with the *khatpat* (intrigues) in Marátha States will join it in suggesting to Government that after this open disaffection on the part of the Mahárája they should keep an eye on his movements. Lord Cross, the Secretary of State for India, has assured Parliament that Native Princes have taken no insult at the welcome accorded to them and that no disaffection has been caused. The *Rást* fears that this assurance is not true so far as it relates to Mahárája Holkar. His disaffection towards Government appears to be real, and it is necessary that his movements should be minutely watched in order that it may not increase in future.

The alleged insult to Mahárája Holkar and a suggestion to His Highness to ask pardon of Her Majesty the Queen.

36. The *Jáme Jamshed* (96) of the 27th August thinks that Mahárája Holkar had some reason to complain about his reception in England, and observes that he ought to have immediately and officially complained about it to the India Office through Sir Lepel Griffin. Her Majesty the Queen would have had, says the *Jáme*, justice done to him without much delay. However, the conduct of those officers who insulted him should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. But the Mahárája has shown unpardonable haughtiness in leaving England without visiting or asking leave of Her Majesty the Queen. If he does not wish to taste hereafter some bitter fruit of this conduct, he should humbly and openly ask pardon of Her Majesty in a *kharita*, acknowledge his mistake and request her to take notice of the conduct of those who needlessly insulted him. If he does not do so, how does he expect to go on? A Native Prince was dethroned for disregarding the wishes of a Viceroy, while in this case the Mahárája has incurred the displeasure of Her Majesty the Queen and her favourite heir-apparent.

Observations on the alleged insult to the Native Princes in England.

37. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 22nd August, says:—Considering the way in which Anglo-Indians treat Native Princes in India, it is not a matter for surprise that the latter should have been slighted in England by the former. Besides almost all the Native Princes who went to England to witness the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee were Hindus, who are naturally of a mild disposition. If there had been a fierce Prince like His Highness the Nizám among them they could not have been slighted. But what Marátha will not rejoice at the conduct of His Highness the Mahárája Holkar, who suddenly came back to India without spending lákhs of rupees in giving feasts and balls to Europeans and thus showed that he had some regard for self-respect? Sir Lepel Griffin says that His Highness Mahárája Holkar was highly pleased with the reception he was given in England, while Mahárája Holkar says that the treatment he received was not altogether satisfactory. Which of the two is right? It was shameful on the part of those who asked the Mahárája to contribute one lákh of rupees towards the Imperial

Institute Fund not to pay His Highness the respect he deserved. We had suggested to the Mahárája not to spend too much money on his visit to England and we are glad to hear that he curtailed his estimated expenditure by three lákhs. This act of the Mahárája was in accordance with the well-known policy of his deceased father.

Native Princes in England and their defrauding political companions.

38. The *Kesari* (38), in its issue of the 23rd August, translates a portion of a correspondent's letter written to the *London Echo* regarding the grievances of the Native Princes in London and stating that a certain Rája, after he had obtained leave to pay a visit to England, was informed that a political officer would accompany him with the object of protecting him from the rapacious English traders, and that this political officer subsequently arranged with the firms in London the little questions connected with commission and thereby earned much money, and remarks:—If the allegations of the correspondent of the *London Echo* be true, it is disgraceful to our rulers that their people should do such mean acts. Such action being contrary to the idea of our people about the paramount power is hated by them. It is highly censurable that the supreme power should rob the tributary Princes at any time and in any manner it likes and persecute them in various ways. Such conduct creates discontent and inimical feelings in the mind of the tributary Princes and their assistance cannot be counted upon in times of emergency. If the statements of the correspondent are to be believed, the British rulers of India must be said to be oppressive and they must be requested not to exercise such oppression hereafter. The Native Princes must also be given to understand that they must bear in mind the conduct of their forefathers and shape their course in conformity therewith, for a digger of soil regulates the force of his stroke according to the nature of the soil. They must remember that Princes are for the comfort of the people and not the people for the comfort of Princes.

The allegations brought by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* against Sir Lepel Griffin as regards his doings in the Bhopal State and a request to His Excellency the Viceroy to enquire into them.

39. In an article headed "Serious allegations against Sir Lepel Griffin," the *Yajdán Parast* (129), in its issue of the 21st August, refers to the allegations brought against Sir Lepel Griffin by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* newspaper regarding his alleged desire to have the Begam of Bhopal dethroned and to have her daughter installed in her place and his keeping the Viceroy in the dark as regards his doings in that State, and remarks that though these allegations are such as cannot be believed, the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* states that it has convincing proofs in its possession. The matter is so serious that the paper cannot pronounce any opinion on it. But it requests His Excellency Lord Dufferin to enquire into it and to take due measures regarding it. The affair, the paper thinks, calls into question His Lordship's abilities as a ruler, for it is not creditable that he should be ignorant of Sir Lepel Griffin's doings in Bhopal. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (80) of the 22nd and the *Satyavakta* (115) of the 26th August hope that His Excellency the Viceroy will enquire into the matter minutely and impartially, publish its real explanation for the information of the public, and will do justice to Her Highness the Begam. The *Bombay Samáchár* of the 26th August requests His Excellency Lord Dufferin to encourage the reconciliation which is now being brought about between the Begam of Bhopal and her daughter and thereby to take part in doing a meritorious act.]

A request to Government to abolish the Joint Administration at Sángli and to invest the Chief with full powers.

40. The *Dnyán Ságar* (27), in its issue of the 22nd August, says:—The arrangement of a Joint Administration at Sángli was temporarily made about six years ago for putting down dacoits which then infested the State. As the cause does not exist now, the Joint Administration should be done away with and the State should be relieved of the unnecessary burden of Rs. 1,500 per mensem. Shrimant Tátya Sáheb should be invested with full powers. He will now carry on the administration of the State with the assistance of a kárbhári. He has been satisfactorily performing the duties entrusted to him and so there is no doubt as to his ability to carry on the administration. We request Government

not to make unnecessary haste in the matter of his adopting a son as there is yet chance of a son being born to him. We request His Excellency Lord Reay to consult the Political Agent in all these matters or to ask the Chief to pay a visit to His Excellency at Bombay.

A new intrigue in Káthiáwár.

41. The *Gujaráti* (93), in its issue of the 21st August, refers to the prevalence of intrigues, favouritism and influence in Káthiáwár and says:—Two parties, one of the Baniás and the other of the Nágars, have for a long time past existed in the Political Agency and the Native States in Káthiáwár. The Nágar party is now said to be powerful. We have heard of favouritism in the transfer of some shirastedárs, but if the following story be true, Government should speedily enquire into it. There is a táluka court of appeal at Jetpur presided over by two tálukdárs with a *daftardár* under them. As the presiding judges are not acquainted with the law they have to depend upon the *daftardár* for help. The present *daftardár* is a Bania, whom some of the local goldsmiths are trying to have removed and to have a Nágar appointed instead. As they failed in their object, a report was sent to Government, supported by the Political Agency, suggesting the abolition of the said táluka court. The tálukdárs were afraid and it is said that they have employed a Nágar as a *daftardár* on a salary of about Rs. 200 per mensem on his promising to have the said report withdrawn somehow or other. It is said that the Nágar has successfully carried out his promise. The Bania *daftardár* is about to be dismissed the service. This intrigue is said to be the work of the Nágar kárbháris of the other tálukdárs of Jetpur. Some Nágars are also trying to have Mr. Hemchand Devchand, the Bania kárbhári of Kálávála, removed from his post. Whether this be true or false, favouritism largely prevails in Káthiáwár in making appointments, high or low. Such intrigues appear to find their way even to the office of the Assistant Political Agent and the Political Agency itself, and the people have for a long time past been complaining about it. It is therefore necessary that the principle of favouritism and party spirit should receive an effective blow.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
1st September 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 27th August 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Abkári: Necessity for separating — business from land revenue and magisterial functions 6

Appointments:

Appointment of Mr. Ommanney as Acting Collector of Kánara and alleged injustice done to his seniors and particularly to Mr. Wiltshire 7

Government requested to offer Mr. Hormasji Dádábhái a seat on the bench of the Bombay Police Court or the Small Cause Court ... 6

Assistant Surgeons: Grievances of the — 9

Bombay Executive Council:

Appointment of the Honourable Mr. Richey to the — and the claims of the Honourable Mr. Justice West to a seat on it ... 5

Approval of the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Richey to the — and the false allegation against His Excellency Lord Reay and the Honourable Mr. Richey in the matter of keeping out the Honourable Mr. Justice West from it 5

Bombay Legislative Council: A proposal for the appointment of a Kánarese gentleman to a seat in the — in place of the late Honourable Dayárám Jethmal 5

British rule in India: Charge of unfairness and greediness against the — and a note of warning 4

Government promissory notes: Complaint about delay in the payment of interest on — by the Bombay Bank 11

Grievances of the people of India: Odes addressed to the Hindu god Ganpati and descriptive of the — 4

Hospitals: More — and dispensaries wanted in Sind 9

Income-tax:

Complaint regarding the over-assessment of the — in Thána ... 11

The — assessment in Wái in Sátára 11

Indebtedness of Government officers:

Indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Police Superintendent, Sholápur, and the connivance of Government in connection with it ... 10

Indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, and comments thereon 10

Judicial matters:

Complaint about the imposition of heavy fines on owners of stray cattle at Surat and a request to His Excellency Lord Reay to attend to it 10

Complaint against Wái and Koregaon Courts 11

Police: The frequent thefts and dacoities and the rising of rebels in Thána and Poona and the duty of Government 12

Public addresses: The outspokenness of Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras, and a suggestion to other Governors and the Viceroy ... 5

Public Service:

A complaint against Mr. Isvardás, a police officer in Hyderabad, Sind, for his inaction in a case of outrage against a woman ... 8

A suggestion to Mr. MacIver, District Superintendent of Police, Karáchi, regarding the transfer of his present shirastedár ... 8

Mr. Allen as Collector of Sholápur 7

Necessity for curtailing the powers of the postal authorities ... 7

Praise of Dr. Nariman, Acting Civil Surgeon, Surat 9

Unmarried European officers in Kánara and observations regarding their conduct 7

Public Service Commission: Comments on the evidence of Mr. C. B. Pritchard before the Sub-Committee of the — 6

Records in the India Office: The appointment of Mr. Danvers to select — and a suggestion to Government to appoint an educated Native as his assistant 4

Page.

PART II.—*Legislation*—

City of Bombay Municipal Bill, 1887:
The — and a warning to His Excellency Lord Reay in connection therewith 12
The — and the provision about hawkers of articles of food ... 12

PART III.—*Education*—

Bombay Educational Department: The — and the manner in which appointments and promotion are given 13
Grants-in-aid rules: New — and the Fergusson College of the Deccan Education Society:
The *Mahárashtrá Mitrá* 13
The *Shri Shiváji*... 12

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Poona: Complaints against the present municipal administration of — ... 13
Sátára: Kás water and the — Municipality 13

PART V.—*Native States*—

Alleged insult to the Native Princes in England:
Observations on the — 14
The alleged insult to Mahárája Holkar and a suggestion to His Highness to ask pardon of Her Majesty the Queen ... 14
The alleged insult to Mahárája Holkar while in England for the Jubilee and recommendation to Government to keep an eye on his movements 14
Bhopal: The allegations brought by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* against Sir Lepel Griffin as regards his doings in the — State and a request to His Excellency the Viceroy to enquire into them 15
Káthiáwár: A new intrigue in — 16
Native Princes in England: The — and their defrauding political officers. 15
Sángli: A request to Government to abolish the Joint Administration at — and to invest the Chief with full powers 15

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27TH AUGUST 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 20th August, writes :—It is with sincere regret that we announce the melancholy death of Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Thomson, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Amráoti, which took place early on the morning of the 17th instant. His loss will be regretted by all, Natives and Europeans, official as well as non-official, who ever came in contact with him. He had not a very ready despatch for business, but his solicitude for work was always acknowledged. He was a gentleman in every sense of the word, quiet but independent, of unassuming manners and always mindful of the feelings of others. To his subordinates he was, we are told, invariably kind and forgiving. He had a literary turn of mind. He had studied Persian and Russian and had a familiar acquaintance with Arabic. Some years ago he travelled in a Háji's dress from Persia to Turkey and the experience of his travels was made known to the world in the well-known letters signed Háji.

Regret at the death of Colonel R. S. Thomson, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Amráoti.

2. A correspondent, writing to the same newspaper, says :—Colonel Thomson was still in the 2nd grade at the time of his death, which occurred the day after he had made over the charge of the Deputy Commissioner's office to Colonel Bullock. Though an accomplished scholar and popular with the Natives, he was somewhat unlucky in point of promotion. He was much distressed at a recent arrangement that deprived him of an acting Deputy Commissionership. It was hard on an experienced officer to be treated thus by Government in whose service he had grown grey, and whom he had served so long and so much to the benefit of the people. Unjust acts of the kind referred to are quite incomprehensible to the Native mind, which argues much in this way. "If there is any truth in British justice, how can we Natives *always rely* on getting it, seeing that Government itself, to favour one party, disfavours its own European servant by humiliating him by supersession and bringing his grey hairs with sorrow to the grave? Like everything else we fear that 'British justice' is a thing of the past." I do not know who is responsible, but of late

Block of promotion even in the case of experienced and popular European officers in Berár.

European officers have been treated very unjustly by having junior men from other provinces put over their heads. In one instance the new officer is quite new to civil work, so that superior intelligence or qualification cannot be the reason for wholesale supersession of deserving and popular officers. On any other grounds the action of Government is wholly unjustifiable, unjust and cruel to a degree. In fact, they need not any longer run down Native administration in a Native State, where, I am sure, much greater regard is paid to the welfare of its officers and rayats than the hard and cold "justice" that often distinguishes the British rule. I hear that Native officers in the superior and inferior grades are also to have a mite of the new "justice" that is characterizing the present *régime* in Berár; nobody knows what to expect. This unrest and dissatisfaction, both in and out of the Berár service, are factors that ought to attract the attention of the Secretary of State for India, as it would be worse than useless to appeal to the Supreme Government against its own acts, or to officers lower down, who may be responsible for the present unsatisfactory condition of things.

G. M. SA'THE',
Acting Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
1st September 1887.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 36 of 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 3rd September 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Indian Workman	Do.	Do.	...
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
14	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
15	„ A'ryaputră	Tásgaon	Do.	100
16	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
17	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
18	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
19	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
20	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
21	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
22	„ Chhatrapati	Sátára	Do.	100
23	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
24	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
25	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
26	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
27	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
28	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
29	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
30	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
31	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
32	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
33	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
34	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
35	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
36	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
37	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
38	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
39	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
40	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
41	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
42	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
43	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
44	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
45	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
46	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
47	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
48	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
49	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
50	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
51	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
52	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
53	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
54	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
55	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
56	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
57	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
58	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnagiri	Do.	275
59	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
60	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
61	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
62	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
63	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
64	„ Svadesh Bandhu...	Chikodi	Do.	100
65	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
66	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	300
67	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
68	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
69	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	...
70	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
72	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	150
74	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
75	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
76	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
77	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
79	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
80	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
81	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
82	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
83	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
84	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
85	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
86	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
87	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
88	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
89	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
90	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
91	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
92	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
93	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
94	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
95	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
96	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
97	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
98	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
99	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	400
100	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
101	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
102	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
103	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,048
104	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
105	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
106	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
107	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
108	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
109	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
110	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
111	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
112	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
113	„ Praja Mata	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
114	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
115	„ Ráiyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly ...	...
116	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,786
117	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
119	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
121	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
122	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
126	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
127	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
128	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
129	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
130	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
131	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
132	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
133	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
134	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
135	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
136	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
137	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
138	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
139	„ Ketaki	Belgaum	Do.	150
140	„ Nibandh Málike	Dhárwár	Monthly	200
141	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
142	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
143	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	ARABIC.			
144	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
145	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
146	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
147	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
148	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
149	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (अ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the interest she takes in India.

1. The *Yajdán Parast* (134), in its issue of the 28th August, dwells with joy on the report that Her Majesty the Queen is studying the Hindustáni language and that she has a desire to visit India, which cannot be gratified owing to the weight of years, as expressed by Her Majesty to Sir Pratábsing, a member of the Jubilee deputation to England from the Jodhpur State, and observes that these facts show how great is the love Her Majesty entertains for India and will draw the Indian public closer to her. Her visit to India would, adds the paper, be a source of pride and benefit to the people. If she were to see the condition of the country and the loyalty of the Natives with her own eyes, she would strive with much more zeal for their welfare. [The *Rást Goftár* (116) of the 28th August is also glad at the manifestation of the interest Her Majesty the Queen takes in India. The *Dátardun* (91), in its issue of the 1st September, publishes a letter alleged to be written by a Pársi lady in broken Hindustáni entreating Her Majesty the Queen to visit India.]

Employés in the Telegraph Department and the reported orders of the Secretary of State for India regarding promotion to them.

2. Referring to the reported orders of the Secretary of State for India in the matter of promotion to employés in the Telegraph Department, the *Shubh Suchak* (62), in its issue of the 26th August, says:—We do not know in what country it is considered just to give pensions to the superior officers in a department in order that their subordinates may get promotion. It breaks our heart to see the Indian treasury plundered in various ways under the pretence of justice. Was there any reason for the Secretary of State to be afraid to tell the employés in the Telegraph Department that no special rules could be made for them in the matter of promotion? But why should he make himself unpopular among his countrymen when he can oblige them at the cost of the Indian exchequer?

Ill-treatment of Natives by Anglo-Indians and the necessity for stopping it by a strict legislative enactment.

3. The *Rájyabhaktă* (115), in its issue of the 28th August, quotes from the *Indian Mirror* newspaper the particulars of an insult offered on the 14th August, at the Mogalhát railway station, by Major Gordon, Superintendent of the Kuch Behár State, to a Bengali gentleman holding the post of Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department, Calcutta, on the ground of the latter having failed to respect him, complains of the frequent occurrence of cases of ill-treatment of Natives by Anglo-Indians, and remarks that if Anglo-Indians continue such conduct a time will come which will be worse than that of the Indian Mutiny of 1857. The paper requests His Excellency the Viceroy to take remedial measures without delay. In the opinion of the writer a strict legislative enactment should be passed in the matter. Until the present policy of favouring European accused persons in such cases is, adds the paper, given up, no improvement need be expected. The present time is more critical than that of 1857, and it is necessary that the members of the ruling class should behave in a friendly manner towards the Natives instead of ill-treating them on frivolous excuses, such as that of not saluting or respecting them.

A suggestion to create honorary titles for *vaidyas* and *hakims*.

4. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 28th August, writes:—Talking about Native medicine, we would suggest to the Government of Lord Dufferin consideration of the feasibility of instituting medical honorary degrees or titles for Native *vaidyas* or *hakims* who may be really clever in the science they represent. We have no desire to make honorary degrees cheap; on the contrary, we would have their acquisition made difficult. Such an institution will never be barren of results; it will create enthusiasm amongst the *vaidyas* to cultivate medicine with better results. We have degrees for highly learned Shástris in all parts of India; why can we not have similar degrees for equally learned *vaidyas* and *hakims*? Why cannot Government attach a chair of Native medicine to our medical colleges for the benefit of the *alumni* there? The money so spent will not be considered as thrown

away, because the students, with all their Western culture, may have yet to learn something new from native medicine. We hope the Government of Lord Dufferin will pay attention to this subject.

The Public Works Department in India and its heavy cost to Government.

5. The *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 30th August, writes :— The Public Works Department in India is a source of frequent complaints. The two principal complaints against it are that the engineers have little work to do and enjoy large salaries and that the number of Europeans in it is greater than that of Natives. These are old and well-founded complaints, being the result of the mistake committed in establishing the Cooper's Hill College in England. Some engineers are said to receive Rs. 3,000 per mensem as pay, inclusive of travelling allowance. The engineers, moreover, receive half pay when they go on leave to England and a good sum as pension on retiring from the service. This is large and unnecessary waste of public money and Government should work the department economically. It is a matter for regret that no heed has hitherto been paid to the complaint.

Reduction in the Public Works Department in the Bombay Presidency.

6. The *Surya Prakásh* (77), in its issue of the 3rd September, writes :— The resolution to effect a saving of Rs. 78,000 per annum in the Public Works Department in the Bombay Presidency mainly affects the Native officers employed in it. One sub-engineer, two supervisors, ten overseers, cashiers from all the divisions of the presidency, and temporary establishments are to be reduced. Now it will be seen that these posts are held by Natives. The salaries of Assistant and Executive Engineers ought to be curtailed and Native graduates from the Roorkee College and the Engineering College at Poona should be freely employed. If the salary of the Native engineers were fixed at two-thirds of that given to Europeans a large saving would be effected. There is no necessity for employing engineers from the Cooper's Hill College when Native engineers are to be had. The present reduction is chiefly confined to officers on small pay, but if a reduction of 25 per cent. were made in the salaries of high officers from the Chief Engineers down to the Assistant Engineers, Rs. 2,00,000 could easily be saved every year. If the engineers from the Cooper's Hill College were employed in the British Colonies and the Indian Government relieved of its undertaking in the matter of their employment, the Public Works Department in this country would be able to show a large saving.

Adverse comments on the despatch of the Bombay Government to the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the temperance movement started last year in the Kolába and Thána Collectorates.

7. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (80), in its issue of the 31st August, says that the despatch of the Bombay Government to the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the temperance movement inthe Kolába and Thána Collectorates submitted to the House of Commons in answer to a question asked by Mr. Smith, M.P., in connection with the subject is misleading, more regard being paid therein to Government revenue. His Excellency the Governor has, observes the *Akhbár*, thereby unknowingly committed a great blunder. It is the duty of the advocates of the said temperance movement to publish a pamphlet giving the real facts and to send copies thereof to the Secretary of State and to all the members of Parliament, so that they may form an idea of the ábkári oppression exercised over the poor people of India. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (100), in its issue of the 31st August, observes that the Bombay Government ought to encourage the temperance movement instead of looking on it with contempt on the supposition that its real object is to have the ábkári tax reduced. If the movement is dying out as stated in the concluding portion of the Bombay Government's despatch, it can be attributed to the want of sympathy on the part of Government. Though the local Government have often declared that their policy is to diminish intemperance, no matter what diminution it causes in revenue, the present despatch gives reasons to some for doubting the declaration of Government.]

Observations on the ábkári policy of the Bombay Government.

8. A non-official expert, writing on the ábkári policy of Government in the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 28th August, thinks that it is incumbent on leaders of Native public opinion to inform His Excellency the Governor of Bombay

that the ábkári policy of his Government is most injurious to the interests of the people, that the latter suspect its motives which, they allege, are far from what a Government bent upon promoting the welfare of the majority of its helpless and voiceless subjects should harbour, and that the present harsh and oppressive rules for toddy, if not sooner or later abolished, are certain to drive that harmless drink from every locality and make its use altogether prohibitive, and observes :—According to the lowest price of beer, namely, Rs. 2¼ per gallon, the duty is only one anna, while the duty on toddy, which is sold at 3 annas per gallon, is 2 annas! What disproportionate rates, to be sure, of tax on the drinks of the classes and the masses! In order that this enormity may be seen to the fullest extent, I append the following table :—

Drink of the Classes. *Beer.*		Drink of the Masses. *Fresh Toddy.*	
Price... ...	36 annas per gallon.	Price ...	3 annas per gallon.
Duty... ...	1 anna „ „	Duty ...	2 „ „ „
Percentage of duty compared with price ...	2·76	Percentage of duty compared with price...	66·6

I respectfully draw the attention of our excellent and well-intentioned "Citizen Governor" to the above table. But allow me to remark that the *price* has nothing to do with the question. It is now a recognised principle that the duty on spirits should be in proportion to their respective *alcoholic strength*. If *price* is to be the principle, then champagne and other wines and spirits which are dearer than beer or fresh toddy should have a duty next to nothing. But you will admit that such a principle carries absurdity on its very face. Restriction No. 1 is this, that only 4 gallons of toddy can be obtained and carried by one person without a permit within a certain prescribed area. In effect this restriction operates as harshly as restriction No. 2 pointed out in my last letter. At this stage, I would again contrast the policy of the A'bkári Department with regard to toddy and beer. Not more than 4 gallons, or not more than ¼ pint, can be obtained and carried within a prescribed area or beyond that area respectively without a *permit*, notwithstanding that the excise duty is paid. Now look at the *unfettered* facility allowed for the procurement and carriage of duty-paid beer from one locality to another. As I stated in my last letter, it can be carried *without a permit* hundreds of miles! But it may be useful to state here how ábkári officials give increased facility to the carriage of *Indian-brewed* beer by pointing out the latest instance. Only the other day the A'bkári Commissioner conceded to the Poona Brewery the privilege of forwarding to *any* place beer not exceeding 4,000 gallons without a permit. May it be asked *why* such favour is shown to beer on which excise duty is paid? Toddy is taxed precisely as this beer. And yet, while not more than ¼ pint of the former can be removed beyond 10 miles at the utmost *without a permit*, 4,000 gallons of the latter can be forwarded to any part of the globe! There is a third restriction on toddy which, though not injurious to the consumers, is, in my opinion, directly provocative of corruption. It is the rule which enforces the keeping of accounts by licensees. In the first place, it is simply childish to ask accounts of the sale of an article of drink almost insignificant in value. In the second place, the majority of this class of people are illiterate, especially the Bhandáris. It is well-known that they are blissfully ignorant of reading and writing. They hardly know how to count beyond twenty. To insist upon such men to keep accounts is not only a hardship but an indirect punishment. As they cannot keep accounts they must necessarily employ clerks. Poor as they are and hardly able to eke out a subsistence, is it possible for them to indulge in the luxury of clerks? Yet *nolens volens* they must get some semi-illiterate fellow to write out accounts for them on payment of a small fee. This is a kind of penalty directly inflicted on them. But they may have to suffer an indirect penalty also by way of *hushmoney* to Inspectors who examine their accounts. Of course, these are seldom kept correctly, not with the intention to defraud, for the licensees know too well the evil consequences of keeping fraudulent accounts, but because they are written out by semi-illiterate men. An Inspector may refuse to pass such accounts unless his palms are greased. So the poor licensees are made unwilling instruments of corruption, and are besides exposed to criminal prosecution in case of detection. But for this rule no such

demoralisation would be possible. Neither Inspectors nor licensees could have any inducement to act dishonestly. Is this a condition of affairs desirable for a righteous Government which is anxious to look after the material and moral interests of its people ?

Suggestions regarding the appointment of a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in place of the late Honourable Dayárám Jethmal.

9. The *Rást Goftár* (110), in its issue of the 28th August, suggests the appointment of Dr. Thomas Blaney to the Bombay Legislative Council in place of the late Honourable Dayárám Jethmal, and adds that he is the best man for the place at the present time when the new City of Bombay Municipal Bill is before the Council. The appointment of Dr. Blaney will, in the opinion of the paper, prove very popular. Among the citizens of Bombay, and specially the poor classes, he is known to be a philanthropist, and his independence and public spirit are highly spoken of. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (80), in its issue of the 29th August, supports the above suggestion and adds that the present is a fit opportunity of rewarding the worthy doctor for his many services to the public. The *Gujaráti* (97) and the *Gujarát Mitrá* (74), in their respective issues of the 28th August, hope that His Excellency Lord Reay will do justice to the people of Gujarát by nominating a Gujaráti gentleman to the vacant seat in the Council, as this province has remained unrepresented in it for the last ten years. The *Samsher Báhádur* (118) of the 26th August makes the same suggestion. The *Hitechchhu* (75) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 1st September, says that the province of Gujarát has a right to the vacant seat and that the public would be much satisfied if Mr. Javerilál Umiáshankar were appointed to it.]

Ráo Báhádur Jagjivandás Khusháldás recommended for the vacancy in the Bombay Legislative Council caused by the death of the Honourable Dayárám Jethmal.

10. The *Suryá Prakásh* (77), in its issue of the 3rd September, writes:—If His Excellency Lord Reay finds it difficult to select a gentleman for the place of the late Honourable Dayárám Jethmal from amongst the Sindhi population, we bring to the notice of His Excellency the name of Ráo Báhádur Jagjivandás Khusháldás who has endeared himself to the people of Gujarát both as a successful administrator of the local self-government scheme and as president of the municipal corporation of Surat. As an uncovenanted servant of the State, Ráo Báhádur Jagjivandás had held high and important posts in the Revenue and Judicial branches of the public service for upwards of a quarter of a century. He always acted with honesty, impartiality and prudence, and won the confidence of the rulers and the ruled. We hope that His Excellency Lord Reay will take into consideration the excellent services done by Ráo Báhádur Jagjivandás and will be pleased to appoint him to the Legislative Council as a representative from Gujarát. Such a worthy selection will be most thankfully acknowledged by the people of Gujarát, and especially by the city of Surat, for the welfare of which the Ráo Báhádur has spared no pains. [The *Yajdán Parast* (134), in its issue of the 28th August, requests His Excellency Lord Reay to appoint a Sindhi gentleman to the vacant seat, and, in the absence of a competent Sindhi gentleman, a representative from Gujarát.]

Praise of the late Honourable Dayárám Jethmal.

11. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 28th August, writes:—The loss suffered by Sind in the death of the Honourable Dayárám Jethmal is the loss of the whole presidency, and to some extent the loss of India at large. In public life, as in private, the deceased will be best remembered for his force of character. He had a certain independence which nothing could shake. Mr. Dayárám was a self-made man, rising to eminence in his profession, as also in civic capacity, from comparatively humble beginnings. He was a man of business talents, with warm sympathies and a sincere love for his country. In every sense Mr. Dayárám Jethmal was a representative Hindu. Had health permitted, we think he would have signalized his term as a member of the Legislative Council better than most of his predecessors. [Many other papers of this week express regret at the death of the Honourable Dayárám Jethmal.]

12. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 24th August, says:—We are sure that the Honourable Mr. Dayárám's death will be sincerely mourned by both Europeans and Natives of all classes in Karáchi. Throughout Sind general sorrow will be expressed at this sad event. In the presidency also, where in a short space of time the Honourable Mr. Dayárám succeeded in gaining the esteem of his colleagues in the Legislative Council by his independence, ability and legal acumen, his early death will be much regretted.

The public service in Sind and the necessity for the appointment of Civilians there as in other parts of the Bombay Presidency.

13. The same newspaper writes:—People out of Sind are apt to think that the general complaint that Sind is a backward province because it is neglected by Government is an exaggeration. Succeeding Governors of Bombay, when visiting this province, have assured us that the province is not neglected, and upon this assurance we have to live until another Governor pays a visit to Sind and renews the assurance of his predecessor. But it is an unmistakeable sign of neglect that the different commissions of enquiry appointed by Government during the last few years have seldom thought of making special enquiries about Sind and have never visited the province. Its isolation is thus emphasized. First the Education Commission, then the Finance Committee, and lastly the most important Commission of recent times—the Public Service Commission—have left Sind unvisited and have made no careful enquiry about the province. So far as Sind is concerned, the Public Service Commission has made no enquiry worthy of the name. Whether it is for lack of matter or owing to the isolation of Sind that no local or sufficient enquiry has been made into the public service of this province, it will be our endeavour to show, as far as possible, by indisputable facts. We believe the appointment of military officers to civil and executive functions will be in future discontinued, and Captain H. E. Beville, who has joined the Burmah Commission, is perhaps the last officer belonging to this class. Except in non-regulation provinces, civil and executive appointments are not given to military officers. It cannot be said by those who have had actual experience that military officers as a rule do not succeed in executive appointments. Many officers belonging to this class have often displayed very high administrative abilities, and we have a very able District Collector in Sind belonging to this class. But it was also a Collector of the same class who actually wrote to the Commissioner in Sind that a Collector's reputation depended upon his Daftardár—a very astonishing but nevertheless a perfectly true confession of faith. When a Collector is intelligent enough and able to do his duties he may not depend upon his Assistants or his Daftardár, but it does not seldom happen, as in the case just mentioned, that a Collector's reputation depends upon what kind of Daftardár he has to help him. If the administration of this province is to be placed upon the same footing as that of the other divisions in the presidency proper, it is necessary that in future only Civilians should be appointed Collectors, and that the Sind Commission should no longer be recruited by military officers or by others who have not passed the Civil Service Examination. It is to be hoped that the Bombay Government will treat this province as it treats the presidency proper, and in sending Civilians to take up appointments in Sind will make a fair selection from the Bombay Civilians.

A complaint against Mr. Mulock in connection with a Darbár held by him at Surat.

14. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (74) of the 28th August is surprised and grieved to find that all the elected members of the Surat Municipality, with the exception of one or two, were omitted by Mr. Mulock, the Political Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat, from the list of persons invited to attend the Darbár held by him on Friday, the 26th August, to present the sanad of *shamsul ulma* to Moulvi Abdul Hack, on whom Her Majesty the Queen has bestowed that title, and says:—Municipal commissioners are the representatives of the people and the Agent to the Governor of Bombay was not justified in omitting them from the list of invitations. In omitting them he has insulted the public in general. What will the people think of such an insult? They will think of it in two ways, either that the Agent intentionally omitted the municipal commissioners through some personal dislike or that he had been instructed by the Government of Lord Reay to do so. Whatever it be, we are not

going to find out the cause of it. This is certain that the commissioners were omitted, and thereby an insult given to the public. It would indeed be a great stumbling-block in the progress of local self-government if the Agent to the Governor were thus to overlook the rights of the commissioners. Again we find that mere clerks were invited to the Darbár, and even letting aside the elegibility of the commissioners to attend the Darbár on the score of their being the representatives of the people, they ought to have been invited in their private capacities as citizens of the city, for most of them are graduates and persons of dignity. [The *Suryá Prakásh* (77), in its issue of the 3rd September, says:—As far as we have been able to ascertain, the omission is due chiefly to an intimation having been sent by the Moulvi that he proposed to bring with him a number of his friends at Ránder who were desirous of being present on the occasion, which led the Agent to issue only a limited number of invitations in order to reserve accommodation for the Moulvi's friends. As the Darbár was held specially for the Moulvi, we think Mr. Mulock acted judiciously in complying with his request, seeing that the Moulvi, as an outsider, felt it a greater honour to himself to be surrounded by gentlemen of his own caste and creed with whom he was personally acquainted than by a number of the citizens of Surat of a different denomination whom the Moulvi did not know.]

Corruption of the sub-registrar of Karád.

15. The *Vrittasár* (71), in its issue of the 29th August, refers to the petition of some inhabitants of Karád against the local sub-registrar, forwarded by the Collector to the Mámlatdár of the táluka for an inquiry into the matter, and says:—We are sure that the Mámlatdár will make a thorough inquiry, but we are afraid that the true facts will not be disclosed in a public inquiry. We therefore request the Mámlatdár to secretly inquire into it and to severely punish the sub-registrar if he be found to be guilty of the charges brought against him. While the sub-registrar was at Wái his conduct was not above suspicion, but he was not so corrupt as to compel the people to send a petition against him to the Collector. If Government think it desirable to know the real condition of their subjects they must remove the obstacles lying in the way of bringing cases of bribery to light.

A shirastedár in Káthiáwár trying to extort Rs. 10,000 from the Thákor of a second class State of that province.

16. The *Rewa Kántha Samáchár* (117), in its issue of the 28th August, quotes from the *Gujarát Mitrá* the particulars of the attempt made a few months ago by a shirastedár in Káthiáwár to extort Rs. 10,000 from the Thákor of a second class State in that province, who was informed that if he failed to pay the amount the shirastedár's superior would send a strong report against him to Government. Not satisfied with persuading and intimidating the Thákor and his officials he visited the State in person for the purpose. He wrote 11 letters on the subject, 7 being in Gujaráti, 3 in English and 1 in Bálbodh. When he did not succeed, he wrote a letter to his friend before returning from the State in question, leaving it to his discretion to fix the amount to be paid, the least being Rs. 8,000. If all these letters be genuine the Government and the Political Agent will not have, says the paper, any difficulty in duly punishing him. Endeavours are being made by the parties concerned to expose this shirastedár and some of the Káthiáwáris are anxiously awaiting the result. It remains to be seen what Government do in the matter. The paper then shows how corrupt the shirastedárs in Káthiáwár are and how they lord it over in the province, adding that in the time of the late Colonel West, the Political Agent, this state of things was stopped and that it now continues unabated.

Mr. Yates and his evading the execution of a civil court's decree.

17. In an article headed "Is it not an offence to evade the attachment of property?" the *Kalpataru* (38), in its issue of the 28th August, says:—Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, has evaded the attachment of half of his salary for the month of May by drawing it in Bombay. There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Yates was unaware of the attachment against his salary. Those who gave him his last pay certificate must have been also aware of it, as they have been deducting half the salary of Mr. Yates and sending it to the civil court from month to month. They must have been also aware of the fact that Mr. Yates wanted his last pay certificate

in order to evade the attachment of his pay. Have not Mr. Yates and those who gave him his last pay certificate then committed an offence either under Sections 206 and 207 or Sections 421 and 422 of Chapter XI. of the Indian Penal Code? Though Mr. Yates took seven days' leave, yet that fact does not go to prove that he did not commit fraud. Mr. Yates is thus guilty of an offence under the Penal Code, and why should he not be prosecuted for it?

The case of the *Empress* v. *Venkona* recently disposed of by the Bombay High Court and a suggestion for separating judicial from executive functions.

18. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 28th August, writes:—How the investment of judicial and revenue functions in one and the same person acts injuriously to the people at large is very well illustrated in the case of the *Empress* vs. *Venkona* just disposed of by the Bombay High Court on a reference from the Collector and Magistrate of Sátára. The High Court did censure the conduct of the Magistrate, who ought to have seen that as prosecutor he could not try the accused; but this censure is but poor recompense for all the toil and turmoil poor Mr. Venkona has had to undergo. Had there been a separate and independent judiciary the accused would have been saved all this bother. It is for the rectification of these vagaries in the administration of justice that the separation of these two distinct functions is so urgently asked for and a resolution to this effect was passed at one of the Indian National Congresses. This question has been pressed upon Government from time to time, and in the face of such a miscarriage of justice the plea of financial pressure cannot hold. We think our own Government can with advantage adopt the system inaugurated in Travancore by the Government of that State. Without detracting from departmental efficiency, the Diván has separated the two functions effectually so as to attain what has been urged upon Government. As an experiment Government may as well try it in one of the provincial subdivisions to see how effectually it works.

Approval of the new rules framed by the Bombay High Court as regards undefended long and short causes and a request to the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Judges to allow solicitors to appear before them in Court in short causes.

19. The *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 29th August, approves of the new rules framed by the Bombay High Court permitting the hearing in Chambers of summary suits in which leave to defend has not been obtained and regarding the taxation of costs in undefended long and short causes, and observes:—The public will receive these rules with thanks, as they will reduce to some extent the cost of litigation. We are glad to make a note of this change during the time of such a good Chief Justice as Sir Charles Sargent. We suggest that solicitors be allowed to appear as well in Court in short causes, as these generally do not involve the discussion of intricate points of law. The Calcutta High Court allows solicitors to appear in any case before it and the Bombay High Court should grant at least the above concession to solicitors in Bombay. We hope that the Honourable Judges will attend to this suggestion, as the proposed concession is in accord with the rules now issued. We thank the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges for the new rules and hope that they will speedily attend to other complaints regarding dearness of justice dispensed by them.

Severe punishments in a case of rape decided by the Sessions Judge of Sátára and a request to the High Court.

20. The *Chandánshu* (21), in its issue of the 27th August, refers to a case of rape decided by the Sessions Judge of Sátára in which three accused persons were sentenced to transportation for life and a fourth to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and observes:—The sentences are too severe for the nature of the offence. The complainant was a grown-up woman kept as a mistress by one of the four accused. Besides, it does not appear that the offence was committed under very serious circumstances. It was through a particular motive that the act was given the form of an offence. Two of the accused, one of whom was sentenced to transportation for life and the other to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, had been discharged by the committing Magistrate for want of sufficient evidence. We do not know what evidence the Sessions Judge had to convict them, nor do we know whether he had power to order the re-arrest and committal of persons once discharged by the committing Magistrate. It does not appear that the Magistrate had given these

persons time to show cause why they should not be committed. It is worthy of note in this case that both the assessors acquitted all the four accused persons and yet the Sessions Judge unaccountably awarded to them such severe punishments. The opinion of the assessors in such cases is important because of their being Natives and therefore possessing a good knowledge of the habits and customs of the Natives. The Judge has passed extreme sentences sanctioned by the Indian Penal Code, and it is to be hoped that the High Court will consider the matter on appeal.

Miscarriage of justice in a railway case decided by Mr. Doderet, 1st Class Magistrate, Sátára.

21. The same newspaper refers to a railway case decided by Mr. Doderet, 1st Class Magistrate in Sátára, in which two railway guards, one a European and the other a Native, were prosecuted for being drunk while on duty and the European Head Guard was acquitted while the Native Assistant Guard was sentenced to twenty days' rigorous imprisonment, and remarks that the acquittal of the Head Guard notwithstanding his great responsibility, his confession of having been drunk and other corroborative evidence is evidently due to the fact of his being a European, and that such decisions are unbecoming to the so-called just British rule and at variance with the pledges about religious neutrality given in the Proclamation of 1857.

Complaint regarding the present situation of the Small Causes Court, Karáchi.

22. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 27th August, writes :—We have heard numerous complaints with regard to the position of the Court of Small Causes, Karáchi. It is situated very inconveniently for the city and mercantile offices, and it is also at some distance from the Sadar Bazar. Considering the population of the former, the interests of suitors from the city have a sort of prior claim to be favoured with a court nearer to where they live. The work in the court is increasing and the present accommodation is insufficient to meet the growing demand. The entire accommodation consists of a small slip partitioned off from the main room for the Judge's chamber, the main room which is used as the court house, and two small rooms for the office. There is no chamber for lawyers and pleaders, which is really wanted. The building stands on a large plot of ground and we think there will be no difficulty in disposing of it at a fairly large sum which would suffice for building a new court with proper offices in the compound of the Sadar Court. Should this plan be carried out, arrangements might be made to put the Police Magistrate's Court into the new building also, as the present court is stuffy and hardly large enough. We hope that the authorities will consider the matter in a favourable light.

Over-assessment of the income-tax.

23. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (27), in its issue of the 1st September, says :—Complaints about the exorbitant assessment of the income-tax are heard from all quarters. Slight mistakes in assessment are likely to be committed on account of the difficulty of knowing the real income of a person, but we learn from a newspaper published at Ratnágiri that a pleader there was served with a notice to pay Rs. 1,457 as income-tax while it was afterwards found that he should pay only Rs. 56. Is this a small mistake? What will be the state of poor illiterate people when such mistakes are committed in assessing their incomes? We do not know how such a gross mistake was committed. Government should take proper care in appointing experienced and competent men as assessors. Besides this we have heard that high Government officers issue orders to their subordinates that a certain amount of income-tax must be collected by them in a certain place, and that to please their superiors the subordinates in their turn heavily assess the incomes of the ryots. It is necessary that Government should exercise some control over their officers in this matter.

The income-tax in Kaira.

24. In its local columns, the *Kaira Vartmán* (102) of the 31st August complains about the heavy assessment of the income-tax at Kaira and of some of the local officials mis-

leading their superiors in the matter, and adds that the poor have to suffer in consequence as no heed is paid to their complaint.

Government Savings Bank and difficulties in the matter of withdrawal and transfer.

25. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (7), in its issue of the 31st August, says:—People consider it more safe to deposit money in the Government Savings Bank than with private *shroffs*. But they are put to much inconvenience on account of the unnecessarily strict rules of Government in the matter of withdrawal or transfer of the money so deposited to another's account and have begun to think unfavourably of the Government Savings Bank. If a gentleman deposits 5,000 rupees in the name of his son and if the latter dies before his father, the father is put to the unnecessary expense of about Rs. 100 or 125 in stamp fees in obtaining letters of administration. It is really very hard for a gentleman to incur so much expense simply to prove that he is the father of the deceased. We request Government to remove the numerous obstacles now experienced in withdrawing or transferring money deposited in Government Savings Banks.

A riot by Beluchi soldiers at Hyderabad, Sind, and the discreditable conduct of the local police on the occasion.

26. A correspondent, writing from Hyderabad to the *Sind Times* (5) in its issue of the 24th August, says:—Yesterday (21st August), in the evening, a large number of Beluchis, about 200 in all, flocked to the town in fives and sixes. Most of them met near the Siré Ghát, not in their uniforms, but in private dress and everybody who saw them anticipated that they were bent upon serious mischief. The police had got an inkling beforehand and the faujdár with a few constables was accordingly on the spot. The Beluchis were armed with short sticks concealed under their arms, and as soon as they had collected in sufficient numbers they attacked and beat those near them, relieved the shopkeepers of their sweetmeats, money and other articles, and marched through the bazár, beating and *looting* as they went on. The panic spread fearfully and the shops and private houses throughout the town were closed. Anxious mothers were screaming and calling in their children, and all looked as if the Russians had arrived. The faujdár and his underlings who followed this terror-striking procession appear to have made an attempt at remonstrance, but received several cuts in the bargain. Mr. Laxmansing, our former faujdár, has received severe contusions, Mr. Mahomed Sidik, our present Town Inspector, has not escaped with a whole skin, and Mr. Duggan, our Superintendent of Police, if he has not received a cut, had at any rate a bad fall while scuffling with a Beluchi soldier and can now scarcely walk without difficulty. Our police appears to be perfectly demoralised and their conduct in the present case was utterly shameful. Here was our Town Inspector watching with his own eyes in broad daylight the Beluchis in large numbers long before the affray commenced. A man with a particle of sense could anticipate all the consequences at a single glance, and any officer of ready resources would have called out his whole police force, sent word to the Police Superintendent to call out his rural police sowárs and called for assistance from the District Magistrate to assist in dispersing an assemblage which was fast developing into a most fearfully unlawful assembly. The section of the Indian Penal Code about unlawful assemblies could have been then read out to them and they asked to disperse quietly. In case of refusal the whole of the police force and the rural sowárs could have effected the arrest of most of them. But our Town Inspector was paralysed at the sight, and with a few constables was following the Beluchis at a distance as if taking precautions to hide himself from the Beluchis, in spite of which he and his comrades got beaten with the rest. The District Superintendent showed no stuff, and so the people and their civic protectors got a wholesale beating. This reflects abundant discredit on the whole police and the Town Inspector.

27. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 27th August, writes:—Surely it cannot be conducive to the cause of good government that the peaceful inhabitants of Hyderabad should be so frequently terrorized over by a set of roughs wearing the Queen's uniform. Our private advices state that alarm and panic reign in the town and that schools and shops are being closed. Of all insubordinations, that in the army or in a single regiment, if connived at, is the

most dangerous and contagious. We are informed from a reliable source (we are sorry we cannot publish the incident) that even the sanctity of justice in a court presided over by a European Magistrate has been tampered with by this too indulged body of Northerners. It is in the very nature of a certain class of men to brag of their defiance of authority and violation of law; armed with clubs they are tempted to demonstrate their power; winked at by their officers, this violent disposition is not restrained by a proper deterrent. If courage must explode in murders and mischief, wanton and deliberate, the spectacle of it ought at least to be spared to those who are in no hurry to join the majority. If officers want fine fellows, and fineness is incompatible with disorderly conduct, it is time that the roughs of the Beluch regiment should be confined to their lines or the cantonment limits. Perhaps it may not be without service to draft them into some regiment at Aden, to adopt partially a recommendation of the late General Gordon. We are glad to observe that the Commissioner in Sind is exerting himself to prevent the repetition of such scandals. If Mr. Pritchard can rid Hyderabad of this plague, he will be held in the highest gratitude by the people of that town.

28. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 24th August, says:—It is really sickening to observe the utter indifference of the civil and military authorities to the frequent vagaries of the sepoys of the Beluch Regiment quartered at Hyderabad. Not a day passes but some mischief is done. This time the pre-arranged attack of Beluch ruffians would have proved a much more serious affair if the peaceful citizens had resisted. A general *mêlée* would have been inevitable, the results of which it is fearful to contemplate. But the apathy of the powers that be is most unaccountable. Is it because they are afraid of Beluchis that they put up with their pranks? If sepoys of the Beluch Regiment are suffered to insult and outrage the modesty of respectable women, if they are allowed to plunder harmless inhabitants, all sense of security of person and property will at once be at an end. A regiment of the most turbulent and dangerous roughs is let loose upon a most inoffensive people to work havoc and mischief among them, unrestrained and with impunity. Is not this disgraceful to the British Government? People have complained times without number that their honour and lives are in constant danger from the mischievous proclivities of reckless sepoys of the notorious Beluch Regiments, but the authorities heed not their prayer. They connive at the misdeeds of sepoys and there is no wonder if the latter are emboldened to commit more serious disturbances. Officers commanding the Beluch Regiments are responsible for these breaches of the public peace. That they have become so impotent as to be unable to keep their men in good order is incredible. Then why this shuffling policy? Let them find out the offenders in the regiment. This will not at all be difficult for them, although it may be impossible for the injured parties to recognise the delinquents. Having found them out, let the officers proceed to resolutely and rigorously punish them. In this instance it is reported that as many as 250 sepoys created the disturbance. Let the whole regiment therefore be severely taken to task. The District Magistrate, Dr. Pollen, should now strain every nerve to get the culprits brought under the strong hand of the law. [In a news-letter from Karáchi published in the *Bombay Samáchár* (84) of the 2nd September the writer suggests that the suspected soldiers should be strictly punished, as was done formerly by their officers, who flogged them and dismissed some of them from the regiment. He attributes the present state of things to the leniency and lax vigilance of their present officers and hopes that the Bombay Government will write strongly to them in the matter.]

The Beluch sepoys and the duty of the civil and military authorities.

29. The *Rámdás* (55), in its issue of the 27th August, refers to two thefts at Bijápur and says:—The local police cannot detect thefts that are frequently committed in the town. The inhabitants are uneasy about the security of their property and pass many a sleepless night. We request the District Magistrate and the Commissioner to direct their attention to this state of things and to do the needful in the matter.

Frequent thefts and insecurity of property at Bijápur.

30. A correspondent of the *Kalpataru* (38), in its issue of the 28th August, complains of the inconvenience caused to the merchants and inhabitants of Sholápur on account of the local post office being located at one end of the town, and requests the postal authorities to divide it into two post offices and to locate one in Kasba and the other in Mangalvár, two different parts of the town.

A postal want at Sholápur.

Part II.—*Education.*

31. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 1st September, writes :—It is not known whether Mr. Karkare's appointment in place of Professor Forrest is permanent or temporary in its nature—temporary in the sense that the question of the future of the Deccan College is still hanging in the balance. We think it is unreasonable on the part of the Bombay Government to keep the question unsettled, probably in the hope that something may turn up to enable them to give full effect to the proposed amalgamation of the Fergusson with the Deccan College under the control and management of the Deccan Education Society. We are afraid that this unsettled state of things—this suspense about the future of both the Colleges—must be very prejudicial to the efficiency of both the institutions. It is of course impossible to suppose that this anxious suspense does in no way affect their efficient working. The Bombay Government cannot, we think, do better than abandon the scheme for the transfer of the Deccan College to the Deccan Education Society. It is now clear that the proposed transfer is strenuously opposed by all classes of people throughout the province, and also that there is nothing in the terms of the new provincial contract, as pointed out by the Government of India in their reply to the memorial of the Bombay Presidency Association, to justify such action on the part of the Bombay Government. There is another difficulty likely to arise from a quite unexpected quarter, which the Bombay Government and the Deccan Education Society will have to deal with before the projected transfer can be an accomplished fact. The nature of this difficulty will be apparent from the sequel. The original term of probation for which the Fergusson College was recognized by the Bombay University as an affiliated institution teaching up to the P. E. course expires by the end of this year, and we understand that the Council of the Deccan Education Society have decided upon applying to the Bombay University to finally confirm the permission originally granted to the Fergusson College to teach up to the P. E. course, and to further allow it on probation to teach up to the First B.A. course. Now, while it is understood that the first part of this dual prayer will, as a matter of course, be granted, it is apprehended, on presumably strong grounds, that the Bombay University will decline to entertain the second part of the prayer, until certain conditions are complied with by the Fergusson College or rather the Council of the Deccan Education Society. What these conditions are we know not; but it is believed that one of these conditions is that the Council of the Society must give a guarantee that they will engage the services of one or two competent European professors. Such is, at any rate, the apprehension now entertained in well-informed circles, but we cannot of course undertake to say whether the actual result of the application by the Council of the Deccan Education Society will justify the said apprehension. Anyhow it is clear that the result of this application will and must have an important bearing upon the eventual settlement of the Deccan College question. If the staff of the Fergusson College be deemed by the Bombay University to be not yet so thoroughly competent as to justify it in allowing the said staff to teach up to the First B. A. course, it is absurd for the Bombay Government to feel confidence in the capacity of the said staff to efficiently manage a full-course college like the Deccan College. We suspect that the authorities who guide the affairs of the Bombay University and regulate its policy are opposed to the policy of transferring the Deccan College to the Deccan Education Society; and should our suspicion prove to be well founded, it would afford an additional proof, if any were needed, that the popular opposition to the transfer is far from perverse or dictated by narrow considerations. The Bombay Government could and can afford to ignore this popular opposition,

Disapproval of the proposed transfer of the Deccan College, Poona, to the management of the Deccan Education Society.

but they cannot afford to treat with contempt the opinion of so responsible and legally constituted a body as the Bombay University. Under all these circumstances the Bombay Government will, we think, do well to finally announce as early as possible that the proposed transfer of the Deccan College has been altogether abandoned. Such an announcement will, we are inclined to believe, make the staff of the Deccan College take a greater interest in its work than it is possible in human nature for it to feel at present. It will also enable the staff of the Fergusson College to devote its somewhat superfluous energy to the more legitimate work before it than to the wild pursuit of prematurely ambitious schemes. If this admirable body of young enthusiastic educationists honestly and loyally confine themselves to the programme their late chief originally chalked out for them, and thus strengthen their position, the popular confidence will be extended to them to the fullest extent without their demanding it; and then, and not till then, they may take charge of the Deccan College if they choose to do so. As it is, it is inconceivably childish on their part to expect the public to feel full confidence in their ability to efficiently manage the Deccan College.

The Bombay Educational Department and the manner in which appointments and promotions are given.

32. In continuation of its former articles complaining of the manner in which appointments and promotions are given in the Bombay Educational Department, the *Hitechchhu* (75) of Ahmedabad of the 1st September observes:—As no attention is paid to qualifications in making appointments and to long or meritorious service and education in giving promotions, able employés possessing no influence try to get themselves transferred to other departments. Messrs. M. G. Ránade, Telang, Nandshankar Tuljáshankar, Ambálál Sákarlál Desái, Lálshankar Umiáshankar, Kántávála and other able men have left the department and joined better ones owing to this defect in it. The Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors also sometimes act unjustly and one of the Ahmedabad newspapers has published some cases of this sort. Among the cases of untrained teachers being promoted over trained ones, the case of a kárkun of a Deputy Inspector was brought to light and the kárkun has, on a complaint being made, reverted to his former post. There are many other complaints besides these, but nobody appears to pay attention to them. Some distinction is also observed in the treatment of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors. If the Inspector be a European, no heed is paid to the irregularity of his work. It is not surprising that the postal charges should increase and the inspection work be carried on with less punctuality and care when European Inspectors are permitted to live on the hills. We do not know of instances of any táluka schools being ever examined even cursorily by the Inspector during the year, as is necessary under the rules. It therefore cannot be said with certainty that the Deputy Inspectors do not act as they like in allotting grants-in-aid. When the chief officers are careless in the matter, it is but natural that able employés without influence to back them should get disappointed. It is to be hoped that the authorities concerned and the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission will duly attend to these matters. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 1st September, supports the *Hitechchhu* in its complaint against the Educational Department. It remarks that it does not appear whether any fixed principle is observed in the matter of giving appointments and promotions. The quiet and peaceful disposition of Native school-masters is evident from this state of things passing off without any complaint on their part. The failure of the members of this class to bring their grievances to the notice of the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission shows a sort of helplessness on their part. It is desirable that the Sub-Committee should attend to their grievances. If it does not do so, the Bombay Government should attend to them, as it will not be a loser by so doing, but will, on the contrary, gain.]

The new grant-in-aid rules of the Bombay Educational Department disapproved.

33. The *Suryá Prakásh* (77), in its issue of the 3rd September, says that the new rules about grants-in-aid to schools and their inspection will not sufficiently encourage the spread of education and will not be a good check on the instruction imparted. The inspection of the lower

standard classes in Government schools by the head-masters of high schools has not produced and will not, observes the paper, produce a good result. Government have by the new rules reduced the check for finding out whether the public money is or is not well-spent. The paper requests Government to arrange for the inspection of schools every year in all the subjects taught instead of once in five years. It is true that the duties of the Educational Inspectors are heavy, but for that reason only this important work ought not to be neglected. Some of the duties of the Deputy Inspectors may be increased to meet this purpose.

Part III.—*Railways.*

34. The *Subodh Patrika* (13), in its issue of the 28th August, writes:—

Observations on Mr. G. V. Joshi's petition to His Excellency Lord Reay regarding the inconvenience caused to third-class passengers at the Poona station of the G. I. P. Railway on the 15th August 18-7.

Mr. G. V. Joshi has addressed a petition to Lord Reay complaining of the action of the railway authorities at Poona in refusing to allow certain Native passengers on the night of the 15th August to travel from Poona to Sholápur and Ahmednagar by the night train on the ground that there was no accommodation for them in the train. This, to say the least, is a very strange proceeding. There are a number of railway carriages always stationed at Poona, and if the station authorities had cared to do so they might very well have availed themselves of them to make room for these passengers. The scant courtesy and rough treatment which third-class Native passengers sometimes receive at the hands of the railway authorities are well-known. It was only the other day that Lord Connemara was horrified to see how Native passengers were packed up in railway compartments. It remains to be seen what relief that circumstance brings to the people of Madras. But in Bombay the state of things is no better, as Lord Reay may satisfy himself by personal observation any of these days. The reason is not far to seek. Monopolists like great railway companies require strict supervision from the Central Government everywhere, but especially in India where small annoyances and petty discomforts are borne in silence by the generality of the people. For this reason, when incidents like the present are brought to the notice of Government, they should be carefully enquired into and the grievances, if any, quickly removed. In urging this upon Lord Reay we believe we prefer our appeal to ears not insensible to such appeals. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (103), in its issue of the 28th August, requests Government to enquire into the complaint made by Mr. Joshi and once for all to take strict measures for compelling the G. I. P. and the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities to attend to the comfort of third-class passengers by providing more accommodation and closets in third-class carriages.]

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

35. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (19), in its issue of the 31st August, writes:—

A complaint against the Sátára Municipality.

The spectacle presented by the members of the Sátára Municipality at their general meeting, on Saturday the 26th August, does not speak much for their zeal and ability and gives no great promise for the future success of the system of local self-government in the mofussil. It was a very discouraging and mortifying sight to see that, with 4 or 5 exceptions, the members creditably performed the part of the nodding Jove and voted away large sums of the hard-earned money of the poor people, without thorough and searching enquiry into the necessity for such expenditure. There appeared a lamentable absence of a spirit of enquiry and curiosity on the part of the members, while vague and general statements of certain members were accepted as gospel truth by the rest. This tendency for reposing implicit confidence in the unsupported assertions of others, without publicly examining the grounds for any expenditure has been the cause of much misery elsewhere, and it is therefore high time that the general body of the municipal commissioners should try to stamp it out, if found to exist. The sanction accorded to additional grants for repairs to roads

and for laying down distributory pipes, amounting in all to Rs. 3,500, was not preceded by the production, before the meeting and the public, of the proper estimates, which are indispensably necessary on such occasions and which are peremptorily called for by Government or their officers in every case before authorizing any expenditure. When the repairs to roads were commenced, no estimates, it seems, were prepared and the work was allowed to be executed according to the whims and fancies of the executive officer. The public will be glad to know whether such was really the case, and, if so, who is responsible for this grave omission.

Some facts about the Karáchi Municipality.

36. Writing about a few facts concerning the Karáchi Municipality, the *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 27th August, says :— From the minutes that are sent to us from time to time we find that proceedings of the managing committee are always confirmed at the next meeting of the committee. But we do not find whether the proceedings of the meetings of the general corporation are ever confirmed. From the absence of anything to show that they are confirmed we presume that they are not, for if they were confirmed it would form a part of the proceedings and would, as a matter of course, be published with the other proceedings. And may we enquire why the proceedings of a previous meeting of the general body of municipal commissioners are not laid at their next meeting for confirmation? The Act is quite silent about the necessity of the proceedings at one meeting being confirmed at the next meeting, but we have always understood it to be the general practice of public meetings to confirm their proceedings. Our study of the minutes of municipal proceedings has disclosed to us another irregularity, or rather illegality, in the matter of municipal proceedings. We find that many a time there is no quorum at the meetings of the managing committee, and then the business fixed for such meetings is carried on at the adjourned meetings though there is no quorum at such adjourned meetings. In the first place, we cannot help expressing our regret at the frequency of adjournments for want of a quorum. The managing committee consists of 9 members only, and they are generally speaking well chosen members. But almost all are men of business, and if they think they have not time enough to spare for municipal affairs it would be better if they resigned their seats on the committee to make room for others who could and would find time to attend the meetings regularly. But this is by the way. Coming to the point of adjourned meetings, we find that the president and members are under a mistaken impression that a quorum is not required at an adjourned meeting. But if they will turn to the Act and read its provision carefully they will find out their error. Again, as regards the adjourned meetings of the general body of commissioners, we observe the same thing. The members seem to think that the mere fact that the meeting is in common parlance called an adjourned meeting removes the necessity for a quorum at such a meeting. But if they carefully read the provisions of the Act they will discover that there is a difference between a meeting adjourned for want of quorum and one adjourned for want of time or any other reason. It is only when a meeting is adjourned on account of there being no quorum that the Act dispenses with the necessity of a quorum at the adjourned meeting.

Part V.—*Native States.*

The alleged insult to Native Princes while in England for the Jubilee and the ill-feeling alleged to have been aroused thereby in India.

37. The *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 31st August, says that the Under-Secretary of State for India may be right in replying to a question asked by Mr. Clancy in the House of Commons regarding the lack of attention towards the Indian Princes while in England that the Secretary of State had heard nothing of ill-feeling being aroused thereby in India. But this much, remarks the paper, is not true that the natives of India are ignorant of the want of attention towards the Native Princes or are not grieved at it. It has excited much discussion in this country, and displeasure and regret are expressed at it from all sides. Sir John Gorst may perhaps be ignorant of this fact, but the authorities in India know of it and should speedily set him right.

38. A correspondent writes to the *Rewa Kántha Samáchár* (117) of the 28th August to complain of Mr. Bholánáth Moghálál Desái, the Kárbhári of the Sanjeli State in Rewa Kántha, harassing the people and taking bribes, and observes that instead of reforming the State, increasing its revenue and making its subjects happy he stops at home at Godhra, his native town. He left Sanjeli for Godhra in the Hindu month of Jeshth 1942 (June 1886) and has not yet returned, though he continues in the service and is paid for it without doing any work. The Darbár appears to be afraid of him, while the people complain against him and run away from the town when he comes to it. The State is much mismanaged, is heavily in debt and lavish in its expenditure, and the State officials are faithless, corrupt and lazy.

Complaint against Mr. Bholánáth Moghálál Desái, Kárbhári of Sanjeli in Rewa Kántha.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
8th September 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 3rd September 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Abkári :
- Adverse comments on the despatch of the Bombay Government to the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the temperance movement started last year in the Kolába and Thána Collectorates. 5
- Observations on the — policy of the Bombay Government ... 5

Bombay Legislative Council :
- Ráo Báhádur Jagjivandás Khusháldás recommended for the vacancy in the — caused by the death of the Honourable Dayárám Jethmal 7
- Suggestions regarding the appointment of a member of the — in place of the late Honourable Dayárám Jethmal 7

Corruption amongst Government officers :
- A shirastedár in Káthiáwár trying to extort Rs. 10,000 from the Thákor of a second class State of that province 9
- Corruption of the sub-registrar of Karád 9

Government Savings Bank : The — and difficulties in the matter of withdrawal and transfer... 12

Honorary titles for *vaidyas* and *hakims* : A suggestion to create — ... 4

Ill-treatment of Natives by Anglo-Indians : Necessity for stopping the — by a strict legislative enactment 4

Income-tax :
- Over-assessment of the — 11
- The — at Kaira 11

Indebtedness of Government officers : Mr. Yates and his evading the execution of a civil court's decree 9

Interest Her Majesty Queen Victoria takes in India : Manifestation of joy at the — 4

Judicial matters :
- Approval of the new rules framed by the Bombay High Court as regards undefended long and short causes and a request to the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Judges to allow solicitors to appear before them in Court in short causes 10
- Complaint regarding the present situation of the Small Causes Court, Karáchi... 11
- Miscarriage of justice in a railway case decided by Mr. Doderet, 1st Class Magistrate, Sátára 11
- Severe punishments in a case of rape decided by the Sessions Judge of Sátára and a request to the High Court 10

Late Honourable Dayárám Jethmal : Praise of the —
- The *Indian Spectator* 7
- The *Sind Times* 8

Police : Frequent thefts and insecurity of property at Bijápur ... 13

Postal matters : A postal want at Sholápur 14

Public expenditure : Reduction in the Public Works Department in the Bombay Presidency 5

Public service :
- A complaint against Mr. Mulock in connection with a Darbár held by him at Surat 8
- The — in Sind and the necessity for the appointment of Civilians there as in other parts of the Bombay Presidency ... 8

Public Works Department : The — in India and its heavy cost to Government 5

Riot by the Beluch sepoys at Hyderabad, Sind :
- A — and the discreditable conduct of the local police on the occasion 12
- The Beluch sepoys and the duty of the civil and military authorities 13

Separation of the judicial from the executive functions : The case of the *Empress* vs. *Venkona* recently disposed of by the Bombay High Court and a suggestion for the — 10

Telegraph Department : Employés in the — and the reported orders of the Secretary of State for India regarding promotion to them ... 4

Page.

PART II.—*Education*—

Bombay Educational Department: The — and the manner in which appointments and promotions are given 15
Deccan College, Poona: Disapproval of the proposed transfer of the — to the management of the Deccan Education Society 14
Grants-in-aid: The new — rules of the Bombay Educational Department disapproved 15

PART III.—*Railways*—

G. I. P. Railway: Observations on Mr. G. V. Joshi's petition to His Excellency Lord Reay regarding the inconvenience caused to third-class passengers at the Poona station of the — on the 13th August 1887 16

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Karáchi: Some facts about the — Municipality... 17
Sátára: A complaint against the — Municipality 16

PART V.—*Native States*—

Alleged insult to Native Princes: The — while in England for the Jubilee and the ill-feeling alleged to have been aroused thereby in India ... 17
Sanjeli in Rewa Kántha: Complaint against Mr. Bholánáth Maganlál Desái, Kárbhári of — 18

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3RD SEPTEMBER 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Approval of the Resident's Circular No. VII. of 1887.

The *Varhád Samáchár* (3) of the 29th August is delighted at Circular No. VII. of 1887 issued by the Resident and says:—Mr. Cordery has certainly conferred on the suitors of the province incalculable benefit by relieving the Judicial Commissioner of the work of inspecting subordinate courts not at head-quarters. Under the present circular a train of civil suitors need not hang upon the camp of the Judicial Commissioner; they will not have to follow the *barrásáb* into the wild parts of Bassein and Yeotmal and perchance to endure all the consequences of a disappointment in *Shikárs*. The Judicial Commissioner will have to go to only the head-quarters of each district and inspect the courts there. He may also avail himself of this opportunity to inspect the work of subordinate officers in the district. This is exactly as it should be. [The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 27th August, expresses similar sentiments.]

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
8th September 1887.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 37 of 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 10th September 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Indian Workman	Do.	Do.	...
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
14	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
20	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
21	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	250
44	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
48	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
49	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
50	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
51	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
52	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
53	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
54	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
55	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
56	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
57	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
58	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
59	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
60	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
61	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
62	„ Svadesh Bandhu...	Chikodi	Do.	100
63	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
64	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	300
65	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
66	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	200
67	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	...
68	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
69	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
70	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
71	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	150
72	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
73	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
74	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
75	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
77	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
78	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
79	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
80	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
81	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
82	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
83	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
84	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
85	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
86	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
87	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
88	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
89	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
90	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
91	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
92	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
93	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
94	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
95	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
96	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
97	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
98	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
99	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
100	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
101	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,048
102	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
103	„ Khámbát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
104	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
105	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
106	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
107	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
108	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
109	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
110	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
111	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English art cles,

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
112	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
113	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly ...	...
114	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,786
115	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
117	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
119	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
120	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
121	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
122	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
123	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
124	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
125	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
126	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
127	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
128	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
129	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
130	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
131	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
132	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
133	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
134	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
135	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
136	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
137	„ Ketaki	Belgaum	Do.	150
138	„ Nibandh Málike	Dhárwár	Monthly	200
139	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	ARABIC.			
142	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	100
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
143	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
144	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
145	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
146	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
147	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (अ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. Referring to the annual worship of Anant (the Eternal) in the form of a silken cord with fourteen knots by some Hindus on the 14th of the Hindu month of Bhádrapad, which day of the current year fell on the 1st instant, the *Chitraguptá* (22) of Karád, in its issue of the 1st September, says:—Our present white rulers or white plunderers are themselves eternal (*anant*). Their schemes, their covetousness, their doings and all their desires are eternal. These walking, speaking and prosperous *anants* or eternals are worshipped by some devotees, who may be said to be persons ruining the race of the *Áryas*, with all their heart and soul and without nausea. To what end will their excellent course lead? This is an endless question at present.

The devotion of some of the natives of India to the British rulers ironically noticed.

2. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (78), in its issue of the 8th September, says:—The Native and European press in Bombay has unanimously pronounced its opinion against the decision of the Secretary of State for India in the Wilson case and upheld that of the Bombay Government. If the respectable European and Native press has ever been unanimous in its opinion about any public question, it is in this matter. The press pronounces with one voice the despatch of the Secretary of State relating to this case as creating confusion. All parties are agreed in thinking that the Secretary of State himself deserves the censure which he has passed upon the Bombay Government. The Commissioners who tried the case have been put in a very awkward position by this decision, and it is hoped that the Bombay Government will not fail to reply to the despatch in question. The *Times of India* has made an entirely false statement to the effect that Indian public opinion endorses the decision given by the Secretary of State. This is the second attempt within a short time of the local *Times* to mislead the public, and we are glad to find that public opinion speedily comes forward to contradict such mistaken views. We hope that our contemporary will be more careful in future. [Several other papers of the week that had time to notice the despatch of the Secretary of State published by the Bombay Government express disapproval of the decision arrived at by Lord Cross, and remark that he has no knowledge of Indian customs and manners and of the Political Agents in India having everything in their own way in the Native States. They attribute the same defect to the Lord Chancellor of England, who has concurred in the decision arrived at by the Secretary of State. The *Rájyabhakt* (113), in its issue of the 8th September, observes that the decision of the Secretary of State will produce sorrow throughout India, that he has shown much favour to Mr. Wilson, that it will produce disaffection among the people of this country and that it will shake their confidence in the India Council. The matter should, says the paper, be brought to the notice of Parliament and the real facts disclosed. It cannot agree with the Secretary of State in the opinion that the charge brought against Mr. Wilson was the result of an intrigue consequent on Mr. Wilson's not being on good terms with Mr. Shámráo at the time. Those who know Anglo-Indians will openly say that they do not scruple to make even more cowardly proposals. The patience displayed by the Indian people is praiseworthy, otherwise the result would be something quite different. On the whole, the decision is meaningless, weak, one-sided and due to the prevalence of influence. The Anglo-Indians will be elated thereby, and if they are emboldened to insult the Natives the condition of the British sway in India will cause some anxiety. The Indian public only asks for impartial justice. It is good that Mr. Wilson has had to resign the service. The paper sympathizes with Mr. Shámráo and expresses sorrow at the injustice done to him. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (78), in its issue of the 10th September, says that the Bombay Government should not pay Mr. Wilson's costs in this case as suggested by the *Times of India*, as the Secretary of State even has not been able to completely exonerate him from blame. If he had been found quite innocent of the charge brought against him, the Secretary of State would have ordered Government to defray Mr. Wilson's costs and to re-employ him in their service. What would, in that

Adverse comments on the decision arrived at by the Secretary of State for India in the Wilson case.

case, have been the condition of Mr. Shámráo? The *Jáme Jamshed* (98), in its issue of the 10th September, refers to the Reuter's telegram about a question being asked to the Under-Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons in connection with the Wilson case, and observes that if the evidence recorded by the Commissioners appointed by the Bombay Government to hear it and their report upon it were published and circulated amongst the members of Parliament, some of the latter would not fail to publicly express their dissent from the decision arrived at by Lord Cross.]

Comments on the new rules about privilege leave and pension to the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

3. The *Kannadá Suvarte* (134), in its issue of the 2nd September, writes:—The new rules about privilege leave and pension to the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service are not such as will be readily welcomed by those for whom they are intended. Under the old rules no one was entitled to a pension before he had passed 15 years in the service, but now one can claim one-sixth after ten years' service. This rule seems to be a boon, but it does in no way justify the rule that compels one to serve 20 years before he can expect pension equal to one-third of his salary. For the sake of accuracy we might here observe that a Government servant who wants to retire before passing 30 years in the service cannot do so without producing a medical certificate to the effect that he is not strong enough to continue in the service. As for privilege leave, Government servants on Rs. 100 a month and under can get it only for one month and not for a longer period as they have done up to this time. We cannot understand why this change is made. If Government think that they are put to inconvenience by granting such leave for a longer period, why should not the rule apply to all Government servants alike? Is any real inconvenience caused by granting such leave for more than one month, and, if so, is it caused only in the case of poor clerks on Rs. 100 and under? Certainly not. What then is the difficulty that has produced such an obnoxious rule? We do not know whether the Finance Committee can claim the credit of making this change. But from whomsoever the rule may have originated, it is what it is, and we can say with certainty that it will entail hardships on poor clerks, who ought to receive more liberal treatment at the hands of Government.

Flogging of female offenders in Madras in contravention of the law.

4. The *Jáme Jamshed* (98), in its issue of the 5th September, says that though the flogging of female offenders is prohibited by law, seven female prisoners were flogged last year in Madras as stated in the last annual administration report of that presidency. This is, adds the *Jáme*, in contravention of the law and it is not known whether any notice has been taken of this conduct of the trying Magistrates.

Ill-treatment of Native subordinates by Mr. C. E. Buckland, Officiating Secretary of the Board of Revenue, and by the Accountant, Military Accounts Department, Calcutta.

5. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 4th September, writes:—There is an old saying which has been realised on the Calcutta side. "What in the captain is but a choleric word is rank blasphemy in the soldier." Mr. C. E. Buckland, Officiating Secretary of the Board of Revenue there, is an august official and a strict disciplinarian. Some secrets of his office having been disclosed by the *Indian Daily News*, this martinet, this upholder of the dignity of his office, issues a notice to the following effect:—"A paragraph having appeared in one of the daily newspapers which could only have been written on information supplied, somehow or other, from the Board's office, notice is hereby given to everyone in the Board's office, in both sections, that until the individual who is in any way connected with the furnishing of this information from this office is produced before me, and states fully the part he has had in furnishing this and other official information during the last two months to any newspaper, the Board's orders under which (1) office closes early on Saturdays, (2) certain half-holidays are allowed, (3) casual leave is granted, are suspended until further orders." Because one of the poor clerks has sinned, this most upright judge punishes all equally! And what a punishment it is! There shall in future be no more those small indulgences of half-holidays and early closing! The Calcutta papers tell us that this same Mr. Buckland very often writes leading articles in the Calcutta

Englishman commenting upon or merely mentioning the secret facts of his office. Mr. Buckland is evidently of opinion that there ought to be one law for the high and another for the low. We are glad to see that the Calcutta papers have condemned the action of Mr. Buckland in strong words. [The *Gujaráti* (95) and the *Yajdán Parast* (132), in their respective issues of the 4th September, take the same view. The *Gujaráti* also complains of the Accountant, Military Accounts Department, Calcutta, exercising great severity over his Native subordinates, who are said to have been compelled to work for from ten to twelve hours a day, of his imposing heavy fines on them and disregarding their rights, of his observing a distinction between the treatment of European and Native subordinates, and of his giving high appointments to Europeans, and requests Government to attend to the complaint.]

6. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 4th September, says:— The notice given by Mr. Buckland, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Bengal, to the clerks in his office is most unjust and should be taken due notice of by the higher authorities. It was the Beames case which seems to have put Mr. Buckland out of temper. In thus showing sympathy with Mr. Beames he has indirectly disrespected the Bengal Government. From the fresh vigour inspired into the administration of justice by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal we sanguinely hope that Mr. Buckland will receive proper punishment for issuing such an unjust notice.

7. The *Samsher Báhádur* (116), in its issue of the 2nd September, puts forward the names of Ráo Báhádur Ranchhodlál Chhotálál of Ahmedabad and the Honourable Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás for appointment to the Bombay Legislative Council in succession to the Honourable Dayárám Jethmal, deceased.

The vacancy in the Bombay Legislative Council and a suggestion in connection therewith.

8. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 4th September, writes :—A good deal has been said, off and on, about the Hon'ble Mr. Naylor's *pucka* appointment. What is it to be? Without indulging in idle speculation, we hope he will not have to revert to his post as Legal Remembrancer. But if he does go back, let us hope he will do so with a substantial increase to his salary. We have known of few officers of Mr. Naylor's character and ability so badly treated. He has remained Legal Remembrancer for years, because Government could find none else to fill his place worthily. This is loving a man with a vengeance. You starve him because you love him. You keep him from promotion simply because you find him useful. Do you ever think of him and his when you consult your own convenience and advantage? Mr. Naylor has saved Government large sums of money by his legal advice, and therefore he must continue to do so, himself becoming time-barred for promotion in his own line. This is what has happened under two successive administrations. Mr. Naylor has very likely weakened his claim to a High Court Judgeship. But we feel sure that such injustice (though it may be out of love) will not be repeated by a just Government like the present. The Secretary of State for India ought to treat his case as a special one, and we think it is the duty of the Civilian class to see that justice is done to a respected member.

Advocacy of the Honourable Mr. Naylor's claims to a higher permanent appointment.

9. The *Gujarát Mitra* (72), in its issue of the 4th September, praises Mr. Hammick, Sessions Judge, Surat, for being impartial, grave, noble and kind in the discharge of his duties, and wishes that he may be speedily appointed to a seat on the High Court bench.

Mr. Hammick, Sessions Judge, Surat, recommended for a seat on the High Court bench.

10. The *Subodh Patrika* (13), in its issue of the 4th September, writes :— Some of the judgments of Mr. Crawley-Boevey and of his late colleague from the mofussil, Mr. Hamilton, have exercised a great deal the minds of a number of people in Bombay. The Police, the Municipal authorities, and the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have more or less had occasion to regret the temporary absence on leave of the

Messrs. Crawley-Boevey and Hamilton as Presidency Magistrates, Bombay.

permanent incumbents of the Presidency Magistracies. The ease with which convictions were formerly obtained has somewhat lessened. The money so largely obtained to replenish the funds of the cruelty prevention society is not forthcoming. And that is a cause of some dissatisfaction among the classes concerned. The people, however, have all the more reason to be glad at this disturbance of a settled order of things. They have had the law on the subject interpreted in a new light by gentlemen who could bring that independence of mind to bear on the cases before them which is to be found in men who have not moved in a settled groove. In this view the temporary infusion of new blood into the Magistracy is hardly anything but a public advantage. This shows that the gentlemen who clamoured against the appointments on the ground of the nominees being new to the work were wrong and the Government which made the selections were perfectly right on that particular point.

Disapproval of the decision of the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, in the case of assault upon the Ahmednagar stationmaster by Lieutenant Hume.

11. The *Jagadádarsh* (33), in its issue of the 21st August, refers to the case of assault upon the Ahmednagar stationmaster by Lieutenant Hume and the sentence passed upon the latter by the Commander-in-Chief, and observes:—Lieutenant Hume ought not to have been allowed to escape with a warning in this case. He committed an unprovoked assault on an innocent stationmaster and for this the punishment of a mere warning is quite inadequate. In order to set an example to others the Railway Company should have permitted the stationmaster to prosecute Lieutenant Hume or the latter should have been made to tender a written apology to the stationmaster. We do not approve of the conduct of the railway authorities in this case.

Comments on the action of the Bombay Government in connection with the relief works to be started for the starving Koli population of the Ghâts.

12. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 4th September, writes:—We heartily approve of the action contemplated by the Government of Bombay towards providing occupation for the starving Koli population on the Ghát side. The proposed arrangement appears to be both liberal and businesslike; for, while it argues a truly paternal interest in a primitive people hard to advance, it also implies a judicious investment which, if it does not fructify, will certainly not prove a waste of public funds. It is important to note that such ideas seldom find favour with our revenue-making machines. For instance, had the same sort of precautions been taken at Broach, the so-called Talávia riot might not have occurred and a valuable officer might still have been spared to us.

13. The *Shri Shiváji* (59), in its issue of the 2nd September, says:—The Kolis inhabiting the Ghát districts of Poona have taken to plundering and dacoities on account of the stringent forest laws. Government may start relie works with a view to ameliorate their condition, but these will give them only temporary relief. For relief of a permanent nature it is necessary for Government to take some other measures. [The *Suryodayá* (61), in its issue of the 5th September, says that the Kolis subsist on wild fruits, roots and vegetables, and that unless they are allowed free access to the forests their lawlessness will not cease. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (25), in its issue of the 8th September, asks:—Cannot Government free the forest laws of their stringency even when they are convinced that it is the cause of frequent outbreaks of lawlessness by the Kolis? Of what use is the Forest Commission if nothing is done for the amelioration of this state of the poor ryots? Resolutions after resolutions are issued by Government in the matter, but nothing substantial is done for their welfare. The *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 6th September, thanks Government for starting relief works for the Kolis, but considers it unjust to burden the local funds with even a part of the cost of these works, which in its opinion should be entirely paid from the Imperial funds. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 5th September, expresses similar sentiments as the *Kesari*, and says:—We learn from one of the members of the Poona District Board that they were not informed of the object of Government when sanction was given by the Board to the spending of Rs. 4,000 on public works in four tálukas. The Government officers actually deceived the members of the District Board in this matter by holding back from them the

real object for which the sanction was obtained. The local funds are not intended for relief works, and so we think it illegal to spend them on such works. The Government themselves have stated in their resolution that the roads are to be designed not so much for the sake of the work itself as for giving employment to local labour, and so we request the members of the District Board to consider the legality of their action. The *Bombay Samáchár* (82), in its issue of the 6th September, says that the rigour of the forest laws should be relaxed and convenience afforded to the Kolis to get the materials required for *ráb*. They will thereby be relieved of their misery and will hereafter remain quiet and prove useful. The local funds should not be made to contribute their share towards the relief works, which are about to be started.]

The District Collectors and their conduct in ábkári matters.

14. Mr. P. B. Dántra, in his letter of the 25th August published in the *Indian Spectator* (1) of the 4th September, says that some District Collectors do not only carry out the orders of Government in ábkári matters, but sometimes do things for which there is no sanction from Government, and refers to the re-introduction of the farming system in to Párdi by Mr. Mulock, Collector of Surat, as an instance in point. Mr. Dántra inculpates even the Commissioner, N. D., for his support of Mr. Mulock's procedure.

Comments on the constitution of the Sind Commission.

15. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 3rd September, writes:—The Sind Commission has been recruited in several ways. Mr. Bolton, for example, comes from the Bengal Revenue Survey. Others come from other branches of the public service, while the rest come from nowhere in particular. The later appointments in the Sind Commission are almost entirely due to influence. Some were nominated in Bombay and were pushed into the Commission. Great is the power of influence—a very stale but a very forcible truth. For admission to the Sind Commission it is necessary only to pass the same departmental examinations as Mukhtyárkars who wish to qualify themselves for Deputy Collectorships, or Deputy Collectors, or others in the public service have to pass. We would ask the friendly critic who thinks it undignified to squabble about mere appointments, why one man should be appointed an Assistant Collector for passing the same examination that a Mukhtyárkar has to pass. A Covenanted Civilian, after he has passed the examination and has been pronounced fit for service after a medical examination, comes to this country where he is appointed on Rs. 400 a month. For what reason were Messrs. Price, Mackenzie and Cumming allowed Rs. 400 a month when they had no idea of the work they had to do and were simply learning it? Then as to the talent to be found in the Sind Commission, one need not go far to discover it. There is the unmistakeable testimony of the Commissioner in Sind as to the incapacity of many of them in his official records. We refrain at present from mentioning names, but the Commissioner's remarks and animadversions against the majority of them throw a strong light on their actual merit and qualifications. Several of them have been deprived of their powers as Magistrates and pronounced thoroughly unfit. One officer was deprived of his powers on no less than three occasions. If he had been so unfortunate as to be a Native or a Deputy Collector, either his services would have been dispensed with or his promotion would have been permanently stopped. The fact is that the Sind Commission was regarded as the heaven of influentially connected but not extraordinarily gifted young gentlemen, who were simply pitchforked into it at the recommendation of powerful relatives. There are Deputy Collectors superior in every respect to these officers who have passed the departmental examinations with higher marks, but for whom there is no recognition beyond the very slow promotion in the Deputy Collectors' grades.

Mr. Pritchard as Commissioner in Sind.

16. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 31st August, writes:—Mr. Pritchard was appealed to in person by the representatives of the people whilst he had been to Hyderabad to witness the races. He must have seen with his own eyes the great agitation and tremor into which the inhabitants have been thrown by the misconduct of the Beluchi sepoys. The people are now getting

ready a memorial to him. Surely he will not allow the state of things that prevails now at Hyderabad to continue any longer. Except his new system of ábkári, Mr. Pritchard has not yet given an indication as regards the manner in which the province is to be administered during his tenure of office. The present event will discover to the public his sympathies, his tact and his strength of will. We trust that he will give his best consideration to the petition of the people of Hyderabad.

Difficulties in the way of bringing offending Beluchi sepoys to book and the necessity for the removal of the Beluch regiment from Hyderabad.

17. A correspondent from Hyderabad, writing to the same newspaper in its issue of the 3rd September, says :—Many Europeans being ignorant of the ideas, modes of life and ways of thinking of the Native community find it hard to believe that the modesty of women here has been outraged by the Beluchis on hundreds of occasions. They think that if it had been so, there would have been hundreds of such cases and convictions would have been obtained in at least half the number of complaints. These gentlemen forget that Sind is not England. A respectable lady here may be treated as badly as possible, and still through fear of public opinion she will deny that her honour was anyway attacked. Respectable ladies, whether Mahomedan or Hindu, walk with their faces covered. Nobody can say who a certain lady is. If the sepoy attacked the modesty of any, she would run away somewhere to hide her shame and nobody could know who the insulted lady was. The sepoys also run away when they see any person approaching, and the witnesses can only say that some respectable lady was assaulted by some Beluchi sepoy. Under these circumstances it is almost impossible to bring any offender under the strong hand of the law. On Sunday last three of the Beluchi sepoys stationed to guard the entrances of the town against the entry of their comrades seized an *ayah* and were subjecting her to all kinds of shame, while she, poor thing, was struggling to get off. A schoolmaster going down the old post office incline witnessed the scene from a distance. He was afraid to go near the sepoys while they were engaged in doing mischief, and jumping over the parapet wall of the incline went to the Sindhi school, where he informed one of the masters of what he had seen. The two masters then saw the *ayah* going towards her master's house weeping and crying. This will show how dangerous these sepoys are and how much cause we have to see them removed from this station. The sepoys above mentioned were on duty, and I should like to know whether they consider it a part of their duty to abuse, insult or assault passers-by and undefended women. We say we are dreadfully afraid of the savage Beluchis. They are wolves in human shape. Government do acknowledge this in part, but still they keep these very men to guard us. It is absolutely necessary to remove the Beluch regiment from this place. Hyderabad is not a frontier town. We have no danger of any outside aggression. The inhabitants are very peaceful and law-abiding, and ever since the conquest in 1843 it has never been found necessary to call the military to aid against either the people of the town or outsiders. If on any future occasion there arises any necessity for the military to interfere, the European regiment stationed here will answer the purpose.

The Beluch riot at Hyderabad and the conduct of the local bar.

18. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 31st August, writes:—The leading members of the bar at Hyderabad are very wise and prudent in their generation. "Personal safety first, duty and public spirit afterwards" seems to be their maxim. So it has ever been with those who have been swayed more by worldly considerations affecting their individual happiness rather than by any great regard for the public good. The unlucky but faithful servant who was so brutally beaten and dragged through the bazár by the Beluchis and the spirited young men who, despising personal danger, rescued the unfortunate man from the clutches of the roughs, needed the advice and assistance of counsel to vindicate law and justice. But the chivalrous lawyers at Hyderabad excused themselves of any such trouble, apprehending molestation in their houses by the vindictive Beluchis.

19. The same newspaper writes:—If further proof is wanted of the overmastering dread which the violence and misconduct of the Beluchi sepoys has created in Hyderabad, it is furnished by the following occurrence. A high European official wanted either to get amused or to satisfy himself that the terror of the people was not exaggerated. So he told some schoolboys to cry out that the Beluchis were coming again, he himself driving in a hackney coach through the bazár to witness the effect. The cry was taken up and in an instant the false alarm spread from one end of the city to the other. Lights were put out at once, shops were closed and the utmost confusion prevailed, showing that the authorities, by failing to adopt prompt measures, were driving the town into hysterics at the mere mention of the Beluchis' name. It is idle to talk of the people being timid and cowardly. The people are unprotected and they are not allowed to possess and carry any weapons of defence by Government. They have suffered often from Beluch disorder. They have complained, but the heroic authorities have applied most unheroic remedies, betraying their fear of the Beluchi's exhibition of temper and insubordination. The impression has now gained ground that whatever crime and disturbance the Beluchis may commit, the authorities will not take serious notice of them. What wonder then if the populace manifests unreasonable terror? The people are terror-stricken because the authorities have allowed them to drift into that unhappy condition. If the powers that be do not take effectual measures now to stop the aggravating Beluch disorder after the recent outbreak, they will have to answer for its numerous after-effects.

Detention of witnesses at the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Rahimatpur, in Sátára

20. A correspondent of the *Vrittasár* (69), in its issue of the 5th September, says:—Witnesses are kept waiting from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M. at the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Rahimatpur, for three or four days successively and then told that the case in which they were called on to give evidence is postponed for hearing to some future day. There being no hotel at Rahimatpur, witnesses are put to much inconvenience in the matter of their lodging and boarding. A witness having been advised by the correspondent to acquaint the Subordinate Judge with this state of things, said that if pleaders in the Court were sometimes threatened into silence, there was no hope of the complaints of witnesses being attended to.

Indebtedness of Mr. Yates and a complaint about the conduct of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Sholápur, in the matter.

21. The *Kalpataru* (36), in its issue of the 4th September, says:—It is nearly a month since one of the creditors of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, first applied and he has been frequently applying, to the First Class Subordinate Judge at Sholápur for the imprisonment of Mr. Yates, but no notice has yet been taken of his applications. Will so much delay occur in considering a similar application for the imprisonment of a Native? Will this not confirm the public belief that justice is not impartially administered even in courts of justice in cases between poor ryots and big people, and particularly when the latter are Europeans. While one application for the imprisonment of Mr. Yates is lying in the Court undisposed of, another application and a third one of the same kind is made by another creditor. Let us see what ensues.

Indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, and a request to His Excellency Lord Reay in the matter.

22. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 8th September, says:—It cannot be supposed that the Reporter on the Native Press has not reported to Government the complaints that have appeared in newspapers about the indebtedness of Mr. Yates. If they have been reported to Government, why have not the latter taken any steps in the matter? It is discreditable to Government that the people should attribute their connivance at the outcry of the people to Mr. Yates' being a European. It is surprising to see that a smart officer like Mr. A. T. Crawford, C.M.G., should not have yet inquired into the matter. We once more request His Excellency Lord Reay to take some action in the case of the spendthrift Mr. Yates.

23. The *Havyak Subodh* (133), in its issue of the 6th September, referring to a letter of its correspondent from Sirsi, remarks :—

Complaint against Mr. Wiltshire for striking off a portion of his remark made last year in the visitors' book of Bommanhalli School in Kánara.

Mr. Wiltshire, 1st Assistant Collector of Kánara, on his visit to the Bommanhalli School, struck off the unjust portion of his remark which he had written last year in the visitors' book of that school and for which he was blamed by the public. This act of Mr. Wiltshire is quite illegal. Had there been a Native in similar circumstances, he would have been sent to jail by this time. The schoolmaster reported the fact to the Deputy Educational Inspector of Kánara, but he also does not seem to have brought the matter to light. We hope that the Bombay Government will take due notice of the action of Mr. Wiltshire.

24. The *Poona Vaibhav* (48), in its issue of the 4th September, publishes a notice addressed to the District Forest Officer, Poona, and signed by seventeen inhabitants of Bhivigaum in the Khed Táluka of the Poona District in the handwriting of one Manohar Káshináth Ganpule, a resident of Khed. In this notice the persons who have signed it assert that they own forest lands in that village, which have been in their possession for a long time and for which they pay revenue to Government; that though on enquiry a few years since they declined to exchange these lands for some others they have received notices from forest authorities mentioning without ground their willingness to exchange their lands and directing them not to cultivate them on pain of punishment; that they have never signified their consent to the exchange above referred to and that by this notice they give the District Officer to understand that if they are obstructed in the cultivation of their lands, he will have to pay as damages Rs. 100 per annum, with costs, for each man working on those lands; and that he must pay a further sum of Rs. 500 as damages for their having been unjustly convicted and sentenced for cultivating those lands, as otherwise they will sue him for that sum in a court of law and then he will have to pay the costs as well.

A notice to the District Forest Officer, Poona.

25. The *Hitechchhu* (73) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 8th September, complains of the talátis in the Ahmedabad District harassing the people, and observes that in those places where the Mámlatdárs depend much upon the talátis the latter harass the people to a large extent. The paper has received many complaints regarding some talátis in the Sánand sub-division and specially about the one in Juda. The taláti of Juda did not execute the decrees a ryot paying about Rs. 600 to Government as revenue had obtained against his tenants, and though a year has passed away no heed appears to have been paid to his petition to the Mámlatdár in the matter. The revenue officers ought to consider the loss they cause to the chief ryots by thus withholding the requisite aid from them. Three of the suits filed by the same ryot in August last were dismissed for non-appearance, though the fact is that he was not informed of the date on which they were to be heard. The ryot in question is about to petition the higher authorities. [The *Nyáyadarshak* (108), in its issue of the 5th September, suggests as a remedy the transfer of the taláti from one place to another after the lapse of every two years, as such a measure will prevent him from buying land and carrying on monetary transactions in the district in which he may be serving.]

The talátis in the Ahmedabad District and their doings.

26. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 31st August, writes:—The ways of even the Bombay Government appear to be dark. Several months have elapsed, and yet no reply has been vouchsafed to the petition of the Sind Social Reform Association for a license under Section 26 of the Indian Companies' Act. Considering that the association at first applied for the amendment of an old Act providing for the registration of literary and other societies, and considering that the Government of India in reply to that application enquired if the objects the association had in view could not be as

Comments on the delay by the Bombay Government in replying to the petition of the Sind Social Reform Association for a license under Section 26 of the Indian Companies' Act.

well secured by a license under Section 26 of the Companies' Act, and considering that the association's answer to this enquiry was a petition for such a license, we are not a little surprised at the delay that has taken place in the Bombay Secretariat in saying merely 'yes' or 'no' to that prayer. It is perfectly clear from the resolution of the Government of India that in their opinion a license might well be issued to the Sind Social Reform Association. Does the Bombay Government think otherwise? And if so, what is the use of keeping the petitioners in suspense for such a long time? The petitioners have been waiting very long for a reply, and we earnestly ask Lord Reay to look into this matter and to give a fillip to the apparently lazy and somnolent souls in the General Department of the Secretariat who have so long slept over the petition.

A sad case of suicide of a Hindu student in Bombay and the morality of the Mahárájas.

27. The *Gujarâti* (95), in its issue of the 4th September, writes:—A Lád Bania named Harilál Bhogilál, aged 18, and a student of the Fort High School, Bombay, committed suicide on the 30th ultimo by drowning himself in a well on the Esplanade. It was stated before the coroner's jury held in connection with this death that the deceased was very fond of going to theatres and that he committed suicide as his parents refused to provide him with funds for the purpose. What we have learnt is, however, quite the contrary. The deceased was ordered by his father to worship, in company with his wife whom he disliked (the dislike being the result of child-marriage) the Mahárâj (a deified teacher of the Jain sect) and to perform certain other ceremonies on the occasion of his visit to their home. The deceased hated the Mahárâj and drowned himself in a well owing to his being forced to worship the Mahárâj. This is a matter for deep regret, if true.

The fight between the Hindus and the Mahomedans at Dholka on the last Bakri 'Id festival, the absence of police officers from Dholka on that occasion and the arrest of the Mahomedan instigators.

28. In writing about the fighting between the Hindus and the Mahomedans of Dholka on the Bakri 'Id festival owing to the latter having slaughtered a cow in the midst of the bazár, the *Hitechchhu* (73) of Ahmedabad of the 8th September takes the Dholka police to task for failing to take precautionary measures beforehand, and hopes that the Magistrate and the Police Superintendent of the district will not allow the Mahomedans to commit a breach of the public peace during the approaching Moharram. It is surprised to find that the local Police Inspector and the 1st Class Magistrate were not present in Dholka at the time of the fight, and says that the higher district officers and the Government ought to take notice of their absence from Dholka as it might lead to fearful results and to see that district officers do not leave their stations during the rainy or any other season. The influential instigators of the fight have not, adds the paper, yet been arrested. This shows either the weakness of the police or their evasion. The authorities concerned ought to attend to the matter. The Hindus and the Mahomedans ought to live at peace with one another, and their leading men should bring about peace between them. [The *Praja Mat* (111), in its issue of the 3rd September, complains of Mr. Adams, Police Superintendent, Ahmedabad, and his Assistant being at Abu at the time of the fight at Dholka, and adds that the absence at such a juncture of a Native Police Superintendent would be severely noticed by the authorities and that Government ought to enquire into the matter. In a news-letter from Dholka, the *Praja Mat* states that the chief instigators are Bápumiya and Jehángirmiya and that the Mahomedan Havaldár and the Jamádár also instigated their co-religionists.]

Complaints about the Poona police.

29. The *Shri Shiváji* (59), in its issue of the 2nd September, says:—There are a number of clever officers in the Police Department, but the worst men in the department have fallen to the lot of Poona. Murders and robberies committed in the town are not traced and bands of cheats are allowed to systematically defraud people by their nefarious practices. Even when such is the lamentable state of things and the newspapers are raising an outcry against the Poona police, the police officers, we think, will not hesitate in representing to their superiors that the newspapers have sympathy with the Poona Sárvajanik

Sabha, whose Secretary, Mr. Chiplunkar, was disgraced before the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission while giving evidence on the Police Department, that their complaints against the Poona police are attributable to their indignation on account of Mr. Chiplunkar's disgrace, and that the arrangement of the Poona police is so excellent that there are neither thefts, robberies nor murders committed in the town. It is but natural that they should give such an explanation when they cannot properly defend themselves. We do not care for their explanations, but nothing will give us more pain than the belief of their superiors based on these explanations that the complaints against the Poona police are groundless.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Objection to the selection of gentlemen to whom the Bombay Government has sent the Government of India's circular about the proposed amendment in the law of conjugal rights for opinion.

30. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 4th September, writes:—The Government of Bombay has sent the circular letter of the Government of India with regard to the proposed amendment of the law on conjugal rights and divorce to some thirty and odd gentlemen in this presidency. We are sorry to say that the selection is objectionable on the score of omissions. We hope that those gentlemen whose opinions have been invited will bear in mind that a serious responsibility hangs over them. The people are decidedly opposed to the idea of divorce for refusing to restore conjugal rights being legalised. If those whose opinion has not been asked for by Government will communicate their views to us, we shall most willingly publish them. In the meantime the subject ought not to be allowed to drop.

Part III.—*Education.*

The Deccan Education Society and the Bombay University.

31. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 5th September, says:—We hear that the Deccan Education Society intends to request the Bombay University for permission to teach the First B.A. Class in the Fergusson College, Poona. The College has been so well conducted for the last three years that it is but just that the University should at once comply with the request of the society. But we hear that some obstacles have been thrown in its way. One of them is a demand that the society should engage the services of one, if not two, European Professor to teach the First B.A. class. Properly speaking the University has nothing to do with this. Its business is only to examine the students and to declare the result of the examination. If the present Professors in the Fergusson College be found unable to impart efficient instruction to the students of the First B.A. class, the latter will themselves leave the College before the University asks the society to abolish the class. What is the object of this condition then? The society may engage the services of a European Professor if it sees the necessity for doing so. It is unjust on the part of the University to make non-compliance with this condition a ground for refusing its request. We again repeat that it is but just that the University should willingly grant the request of the Deccan Education Society unconditionally.

The necessity for a college of the status of the Cooper's Hill College in India.

32. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 4th September, writes:—We again ask Government to consider if the time has not arrived for having a college of the status of the Cooper's Hill College in our midst. We do not mean that a new college is necessary; we have our own Engineering Colleges, but they are not made as efficient as possible. It is only in the present *régime* that the Science College of Poona is getting that support which it deserves. Now that Cooper's Hill College is self-supporting, the money which was spent upon it may well be diverted to our own colleges and these developed so that we may get our Engineers from our own colleges. The one ground on which Cooper's Hill men were given preference was their practical knowledge. But we have been assured by a competent authority that they are not practical men. This charge was made first by the

Engineer. General Chesney, who replied to it, admitted that Cooper's Hill College does not turn out practical men. Now if the College is intended to turn out merely "educated gentlemen, trained mathematicians, good linguists, and admirable draftsmen" there is no reason why it should exist at all. But we do not object to its existence, because it is now self-supporting. What we ask is only that the Indian engineering colleges should be placed on the same level and that our Indian graduates in engineering should have the same status as men turned out by the Cooper's Hill College.

Complaint against the prevalence of vices among the high officers of the Educational Department in Násik.

33. A correspondent from Násik, under the signature of "Justice" in the *Vártáhar* (64) of the 4th September, regrets that the result of the inquiries instituted by Government into the subject-matter of a statement made by a Násik correspondent of the *Kesari* some time since that "the high officials in the Educational Department of that sacred city are extremely given to drinking and other sorts of vices" should not be published, and, as a lover of truth, asks Government and the parties concerned not to hush up the matter as it is important to the public.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Caution to members of municipalities in the cause of local self-government.

34. The *Mahárashtra Mitra* (43) of the 8th September is distressed at the appearance of bad reports in newspapers about municipal management under local self-government in several towns, and advises members of municipalities to consider well the importance of their discharging their duties conscientiously, uprightly and in conformity with the wishes, not of Government servants, but of their constituents, as on their conduct depends the future of local self-government and the concession of the republican form of Government, and as if they fail to administer their local affairs successfully they will be derided and pronounced to be unfit for local self-government by the authorities, who are delighted to see their objects accomplished in the failure of the local self-government scheme.

The proposed levy of a tax on dogs in Bombay disapproved.

35. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (78), in its issue of the 7th September, disapproves of the proposed levy of a tax on dogs in Bombay and says that the expense of collecting the tax will be greater than the amount realised, for very few persons in Bombay keep dogs except Europeans. The paper hopes that the Bombay Municipal Corporation will enter a strong protest against the tax.

Complaint against the Bombay Municipality.

36. The *Telangu Panch* (63), in its issue of the 4th September, bitterly complains about dirty streets and scarcity of water in Kámáthipura, Bombay, and observes that in spite of the payment of high rates of assessment the Bombay Municipality neglects the sanitation of that locality and abstains from removing the causes of cholera, which prevails in this part of the city to a greater extent than in any other.

Part V.—*Native States.*

The abrupt departure of Mahárája Holkar from England and comments on the observations of some newspapers in the matter.

37. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 5th September, says:—While writing on the abrupt departure of His Highness Mahárája Holkar from England some newspapers have charged him with disloyalty and some have even suggested that Government should watch his movements. Can foolishness go further than this? A war broke out between France and Prussia on account of difference of opinion in a trifling matter, and is it unnatural on the part of our Native Princes to get angry whenever they are slighted? This is similar to beating a man first and then inflicting a fine upon him if he cries. At least Native newspapers ought to distinguish between disloyalty and dissatisfaction. It was their duty to set others right in such matters. We

are sorry for the Mahárája, who has suffered much instead of gaining anything by his visit to England. We hope that the matter will now be allowed to drop and that nothing serious will come out of it.

The Begam of Bhopál and her alleged ill-treatment by Sir Lepel Griffin.

38. The *Hitechchhu* (73) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 8th September complains of the Political Agents lording it over the Native Princes and acting towards them as if they were under surveillance, refers to the alleged arbitrary and insulting conduct of Sir Lepel Griffin towards the Begam of Bhopál as stated by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika,* and remarks that it is not at all surprised at this conduct as it knows from experience of the treatment the Native Princes in Káthiáwár, the Gáikwád and other Rájás are accorded by Political Agents. If inquiries were made, instances in which the Political Agent has, says the paper, forcibly entered the *purdah* of Rajputánis would perhaps be found. There is nothing surprising in the Political Agents having their men in the State service. The resignation of Mr. Manibhái of the service of the Cutch State is well-known. The people and the Ráo of Cutch know full well the reasons of the deportation of Jálamsingji from Cutch. The troubles of the Ránis of Vánkáner and the insult offered in open court by the Assistant Political Agent to the Bháyáds of Morvi and their pleader are also well known. These and other cases are so well known on this side of the country that the local public does not feel surprised at them. But it is high time that Government should stop such occurrences by preventing Political Agents from lording it over the Native Princes. [The *Gujaráti* (95) of the 4th and the *Rájyabhakt* (113) of the 8th September say that Government should take strict notice of Sir Lepel Griffin for the unbearable insults he has given to the Begam of Bhopál.]

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
16th September 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 10th September 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

A'bkári: The District Collectors and their conduct in — matters ... 8
Bombay Legislative Council: The vacancy in the — and a suggestion in connection therewith 6
British rule in India: The devotion of some of the natives of India to the British rulers ironically noticed 4
Cambay case: Adverse comments on the decision arrived at by the Secretary of State for India in the — 4
Constitution of the Sind Commission: Comments on the — ... 8
Indebtedness of Government officers: Indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, and a request to His Excellency Lord Reay in the matter 10
Judicial matters:
Detention of witnesses at the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Rahimatpur, in Sátára 9
Flogging of female offenders in Madras in contravention of the law. 5
Indebtedness of Mr. Yates and a complaint about the conduct of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Sholápur, in the matter ... 10
Military matters: Disapproval of the decision of the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, in the case of assault upon the Ahmednagar station-master by Lieutenant Hume 7
Morality of the Mahárájas: A sad case of suicide of a Hindu student in Bombay and the— 12
New rules about privilege leave and pension to the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service: Comments on the — 5
Police:
Complaints about the Poona — 12
The fight between the Hindus and the Mahomedans at Dholka on the last Bakri 'Id festival, the absence of the — officers from Dholka on that occasion and the arrest of the Mahomedan instigators 12
Public service:
Advocacy of the Honourable Mr. Naylor's claims to a higher permanent appointment 6
A notice to the District Forest Officer, Poona 11
Complaint against Mr. Wiltshire for striking off a portion of his remark made last year in the visitors' book of Bommanhalli School in Kánara 11
Ill-treatment of Native subordinates by Mr. C. E. Buckland, Officiating Secretary of the Board of Revenue, and by the Accountant, Military Accounts Department, Calcutta:
The *Mahrátta* 5
The *Native Opinion* 6
Messrs. Crawley-Boevey and Hamilton as Presidency Magistrates, Bombay 6
Mr. Hammick, Sessions Judge, Surat, recommended for a seat on the High Court bench 6
Mr. Pritchard as Commissioner in Sind 8
Relief works to be started for the starving Koli population of the Ghats: Comments on the action of the Bombay Government in connection with the—
The *Indian Spectator* 7
The *Shri Shiváji* 7
Riot by the Beluchi sepoys at Hyderabad, Sind:
Difficulties in the way of bringing offending Beluchi sepoys to book and the necessity for the removal of the Beluch regiment from Hyderabad 9
The — and the conduct of the local bar 9
Talátis: The — in the Ahmedabad District and their doings ... 11
Social reforms: Comments on the delay by the Bombay Government in replying to the petition of the Sind Social Reform Association for a license under Section 26 of the Indian Companies' Act ... 11

Page.

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Restitution of conjugal rights among the Hindus: Objection to the selection of gentlemen to whom the Bombay Government has sent the Government of India's circular about the proposed amendment in the law of — for opinion 13

PART III.—*Education*—

Bombay University: The Deccan Education Society and the — ... 13
College of the status of the Cooper's Hill College in India: The necessity for a — 13
High officers of the Educational Department, Násik: Complaint against the prevalence of vices among the — 14

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay:
Complaint against the — Municipality 14
The proposed levy of a tax on dogs in — disapproved 14
Local self-government: Caution to members of municipalities in the cause of— 14

PART V.—*Native States*—

Alleged insult to Mahárája Holkar in England: Abrupt departure of Mahárája Holkar from England and comments on the observations of some newspapers in the matter 14
Bhopál: The Begam of — and her alleged ill-treatment by Sir Lepel Griffin 15

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10TH SEPTEMBER 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Approval of the appointment of Mr. A'pte as Tahsildár.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 3rd September, writes:—The selection of Mr. A'pte for the post of Tahsildár is an excellent one. He is an honest, industrious and judicious officer, who deservedly won the respect and favour of his superior, Colonel Lane. Such high places as those of Tahsildárs can be filled with efficiency only by men possessed of good intellectual qualifications, and we humbly suggest that the system in vogue in the Central Provinces regarding the filling of such posts may be introduced into Berár. The Educational Department is, as must necessarily be, full of intellectual men, several of whom have administrative experience, and we think the time has come when Deputy Educational Inspectors should be appointed to the posts of Tahsildárs. This will give a very desirable scope for promotion in the higher branches of the Educational Department, while at the same time the Revenue Department will get men better qualified in point of intellectual attainments and experience of administrative work.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
16th September 1887.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 38 OF 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 17th September 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Indian Workman	Do.	Do.	...
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
14	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
20	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
21	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolháp ur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolháp ur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	
44	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	250
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	175
48	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	296
49	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	100
51	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	350
52	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	400
53	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
54	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	200
55	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	300
56	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	400
57	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	275
58	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	100
59	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	350
60	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	200
61	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	250
62	„ Svadesh Bandhu...	Chikodi	Do.	300
63	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	100
64	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	400
65	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	450
66	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	180
67	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
68	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	...
69	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	500
70	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	325
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			100
71	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	150
72	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
73	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
74	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
75	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
77	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
78	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
79	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
80	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
81	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
82	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
83	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
84	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
85	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
86	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
87	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
88	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
89	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
90	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
91	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
92	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
93	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
94	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
95	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
96	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
97	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
98	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	800
99	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
100	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
101	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,056
102	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
103	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
104	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
105	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
106	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
107	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
108	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
109	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
110	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
111	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	490

[1] Frequently admits English art cles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
112	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
113	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly ...	...
114	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,786
115	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
117	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
119	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
120	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
121	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
122	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
123	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
124	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
125	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
126	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
127	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
128	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
129	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
130	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
131	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
132	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
133	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
134	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
135	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
136	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
137	„ Ketaki	Belgaum	Do.	150
138	„ Nibandh Málike	Dhárwár	Monthly	200
139	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	ARABIC.			
142	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
143	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
144	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
145	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
146	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
147	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Lamentable condition of the agriculturists of India and a request to Government in the matter.

1. The *Dakshin Vritt* (25), in its issue of the 11th September, says that the agriculturists in India are at present reduced to a very deplorable condition on account of the heavy assessment of land revenue, that the system of assessment is such as does not encourage them to make improvements in their fields, and that Government should collect revenue in kind in proportion to the produce of the year, and improve their condition in some way or other.

Frequent cases of misbehaviour by the present Civilians and their causes.

2. The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (46), in its issue of the 12th September, refers to the case of Mr. Wilson, late Collector of Kaira, to the indebtedness of Messrs. Beames and Yates, to the assault committed by Mr. Lucas, Assistant Collector of Kánara, on a Native merchant, and to the Morgan *vs.* Ross case now under trial in the Madras High Court, and says:—When the administration of India was in the hands of the East India Company, the European officers sent to India were generally from rich and respectable families, and were consequently kind and courteous and had a very high standard of morality. Instead of lowering our rulers in our estimation they added much to their honour and dignity by their spotless character, and cases of misbehaviour which are now very common were then very rare. At present any one who passes the Civil Service Examination is sent to this country without paying the least attention to his birth or qualities necessary in a Civilian. The fault lies in the system of selecting officers for service in this country and matters will not improve unless this system is reformed. Rich, experienced and married men of high birth will not come to this country on a salary of Rs. 200 or Rs. 400 per mensem. They will have to be paid Rs. 800 or Rs. 1,000 per mensem, which can be done by reducing the number of European officers sent from England and by appointing educated Natives of high birth and attainments as their assistants. This arrangement will keep respectable men from both the countries in close contact and will enhance the honour and prestige of the British Government.

The character of English justice in India ironically noticed.

3. In an article headed "The principles of English justice," the *Hindu Punch* (31), in its issue of the 15th September, ironically observes:—No Englishman should, under any circumstances, be pronounced to be guilty in India by any judge, however serious may be his offence. Should he, however, be unfortunately involved in a crime he may, if necessary, be declared guilty by one officer with a view to make a show of justice, but another officer, his superior, must say that he cannot concur with his subordinate in his judgment. The European culprit may then be acquitted and promoted or transferred to a better climate. If the acquittal is likely to raise a hue and cry he should be asked to retire on full pension. It would be simply trampling the goddess of English justice under foot to convict a European, however low, on the complaint of a Native, however high. Such an act of injustice should never be done, and if done intentionally or through inadvertence, it is the duty of the Secretary of State for India to quash the proceedings and the judgment of the lower court. A very severe sentence should, however, be passed upon even a first class Native or a Prince on the complaint of the lowest European for the most trivial fault to keep the goddess of justice always awake. Without this the Europeans will possess no influence. [The *Poona Vaibhav* (48), in its issue of the 11th September, also makes adverse comments on English justice and statesmanship, and says that the decision of the Secretary of State for India in the Wilson case is such as will discourage justice-loving men like His Excellency Lord Reay, Sir William Wedderburn, the late Sir Maxwell Melvill and Messrs. Naylor and Moore.]

Sarcastic comments on the decision of the Secretary of State for India in the Wilson case.

4. In commenting upon the decision of the Secretary of State for India in the case of Mr. Wilson, late Political Agent, Cambay, the *Hindu Punch* (31), in its issue of the 15th September, ironically remarks:—The judgment of Lord Cross, the most impartial and just Secretary of State, passed in consultation with the Lord Chancellor,

the chief judicial authority in England, that poor Mr. Wilson was made a butt of public ridicule by Mr. Laud by means of fabricated evidence is in keeping with the principles of British justice. But why has not permission been given to prosecute Mr. Laud for defamation and perjury in order that an example may be made and effective check exercised against such a proceeding in future? Such a course would have acquainted the people with the strict enforcement of the British rule and kept them from wantonly dealing with innocent and harmless Europeans in India. As regards Mr. Wilson, the Secretary of State should, in partial compensation for the injury done to him, recommend him to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen for such titles as C.I.E., K.C.G.B., &c., a public banquet in the Royal palace and such other public honours. Unless Her Majesty does this no European will risk serving in India.

Comments on the decision of the Secretary of State for India in the Cambay case.

5. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 12th September, writes:— The Secretary of State's resolution on the Cambay case is all that it should not be. It lays down an extremely bad precedent of giving judgment against a party without giving him an opportunity of being heard. It reverses a concurrent decision on facts of two courts. It conveys an oblique censure on the Government of Bombay for doing what it had a perfect right to do. In fact the resolution is to be greatly regretted for a variety of reasons. A contemporary praises the resolution as reflecting exactly the public opinion of Bombay. We fail to see what public opinion is meant by our contemporary. So far as the public opinion with which we are familiar is concerned, we believe the resolution is regarded with utter disapproval. If there is an improbability in Mr. Wilson's making an infamous proposal, and in the conduct of Mr. Shamráo, there is a no less glaring improbability in Mr. Shamráo's bringing such a serious charge against Mr. Wilson—a charge by which Mr. Shamráo had everything to lose. If the case is to be judged on mere probabilities the balance of probability would, we venture to think, be clearly in favour of Mr. Shamráo. Notwithstanding the high authority of Lord Cross, and perhaps the higher authority of the Lord Chancellor, we confess we feel an oppressing sensation that justice has been defeated. A contemporary puts in a plea for Mr. Wilson's costs to be paid by the Government of Bombay. We cannot see the justice of saddling the costs on the poor tax-payers of this presidency. The prosecution was not instituted by Government, and there is no reason or equity that we can see for which the Government, which means the tax-paying public, should be mulcted in costs. Mr. Wilson must thank his stars that he has happily escaped condemnation in the third court, but his condemnation in the first two courts speaks not a little against the merits of his case. His claim for costs against the Government, under the circumstances, is, we think, highly unreasonable.

6. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 11th September, writes:— In his long-expected despatch to the Government of Bombay on the unfortunate Cambay case, the Secretary of State for India raises two issues which are of sufficient public interest to need discussion by the Press. His Lordship is advised to take exception to the letter addressed by the Government of Bombay to the complainant, forwarding to him a copy of their resolution based on the report of the Commissioners and setting him right in the estimation of the public so far as his honour as a citizen and a public servant was concerned. Now, considering the distance from which the Secretary of State writes, and his ignorance of the actual state of public feeling here at the time the case was at hearing, we think Lord Cross may perhaps be excused for looking upon this particular step taken by the Government of Bombay as a technical irregularity. But in fact it was not so. We do not remember Mr. Wilson's friends having objected to the course at the time it was taken. With every respect for the opinion of the Secretary of State in Council, we maintain that the local authorities were much better qualified to judge of the course adopted by them at the time and on the spot than are the authorities at Westminster to sit in judgment now over their act. It may be added here that the raising of this side issue does not affect the merits of the case proper, but on the contrary exposes the final court to a charge of misleading, which it will find impossible to escape. The second issue refers to the complainant's conduct for some time after an

infamous proposal had been made to him. Here we regret to have to be somewhat in harmony with the view taken by Lord Cross and his Council. Mr. Shámráo's conduct could not but strike one at first sight as being unnatural, as we stigmatized it at the time. Under the cloud, he was apparently acting less like the father of an innocent girl than as the chief officer at Cambay, anxious to retain office at any sacrifice. But first impressions to this effect would be largely modified by the fact that Mr. Shámráo, a Native, was pitted against a high English officer, his immediate superior, who, the former doubtless believed, had the making or the unmaking of him and who would have, as he felt, the sympathy of the whole Civil Service. The position was extremely difficult. A single false step would have ruined the complainant and probably destroyed the happiness of his family. We do not, therefore, wonder at the indecision for some time shown by a man of the world, who had also to follow the advice of his counsel and of the local officials who had to judge between him and the accused. We say this less perhaps by way of extenuation than of explanation, though in this respect Mr. Laud has been condemned unheard. But if the complainant has shown such weakness as to raise doubts of his *bonâ fides*, the accused has shown no less weakness; considering race, opportunities and official position, we look upon Mr. Wilson as the worse of the two delinquents. This view of the matter seems to have impressed itself upon the mind of the Secretary of State in Council, and His Lordship accordingly "retires" the accused on such pension as he may have earned. In other words, as we anticipated a few weeks back, Mr. Wilson gets the benefit of a technical doubt, while Mr. Shámráo may be very little the worse for this final decision. The Conservative Secretary of State adds that he has consulted the Lord Chancellor in deciding the Cambay case—a fact which argues his sense of impartiality, as it shows the high esteem in which the Liberal Governor of Bombay is held by His Lordship in Council. The Lord Chancellor concurs with the Secretary of State's decision. We cannot complain of any such concurrence, though it is of very little value in itself and rather shows the weakness of the cause thus sought to be propped up. Those who carp at the action of the Government of Bombay forget that the latter were guided by an eminent judicial authority like Sir Maxwell Melvill, after the case had been carefully gone into under circumstances decidedly more favourable to the accused than to the complainant. But for all practical purposes the difference between the Secretary of State and the Government of Bombay seems to us to be immaterial, caused as much by the influence of time and place as by irresistible class interests. What has to be noted by way of conclusion is that Mr. Wilson was suspended by the Government of Bombay and that this suspension has been virtually confirmed on appeal.

7. The *Subodh Patrika* (13), in its issue of the 11th September, observes:—The grounds on which Lord Cross bases his decision are the supposed improbabilities of the details of the charge and the "unsatisfactory and untrustworthy" character of the evidence by which it was supported. These are strange grounds on which to upset a careful decision passed by two officers of Indian experience and endorsed by the local Government. We think that it argues no small confidence in Lord Cross in his own judgment, as it certainly does, an amount of ignorance of the vast power and influence which a representative of the British Government wields in Native States, and an incapacity to comprehend the relations which subsist between them, as well as a thorough inexperience of the ways in which Indian testimony has to be sifted. Nor is the judgment of the Secretary of State the more sound because we are told that it is supported by the authority of the Lord Chancellor. The Lord Chancellor, no more than Lord Cross, can in the absence of Indian experience claim to set up his own idea of improbabilities of the case in opposition to those of a responsible local commission. If anything more were required to vitiate the judgment completely, that is found ready at hand in the fact that the complainant had no opportunity of making his representations though he is virtually held to have preferred a false charge against an officer of Government and bolstered it up with fabricated evidence.

8. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 11th September, considers the decision of the Secretary of State for India in the Cambay case to be one-sided and injudicious and says:—We are pained to see that officer casting a slur on the

deliberate judgment of such men as Messrs. Naylor and Moore, and Lord Reay. We must again express our sympathy with them in the present position of difficulty in which they have been placed by the Secretary of State's decision. We hope that Lord Reay, in particular, will not mind the drivelling of a section of the Anglo-Indian Press. These gentlemen are already at their tricks. We have the *Times of India* on one side making the wild assertion that nine out of every ten Anglo-Indians would approve of the judgment of the Secretary of State. If this were fact we should have a very low opinion of the Anglo-Indian's common-sense. The Madras *Times* speaks of "the bungling incapacity of Lord Reay and his advisers." These representatives of the rampant Anglo-Indians cannot but exult over the whitewashing which Mr. Wilson has managed to receive from the Secretary of State. Blinded by racial vanity, they cannot see the absurdity of the position taken up by the Secretary of State. Even that official takes a severe notice of Mr. Wilson's conduct apart from the serious charge against him; but these writers defend him on all accounts. This in itself would expose the speciousness of the cause they have taken in hand. We hope, therefore, that their utterances on this question will be treated with that contempt which they richly deserve. In conclusion, we must express our pleasure that we have got rid of Mr. Wilson at any cost. We would lose anything rather than see such as he in the midst of us.

Approval of the decision given by the Secretary of State for India in the Wilson case.

9. In an article headed "The necessity for being cautious in cases against Europeans," the *Surat Akhbár* (74) of the 12th September writes:—From the very beginning we held a different opinion from that of our native contemporaries about the Wilson case. When they thought Mr. Wilson guilty of the charges brought against him, we regarded them as being wholly fabricated and false. They have at last been held to be false by the Secretary of State for India, and there is little doubt that he will also order the payment of his heavy costs in this matter. Without in the least doubting the honesty of the Commissioners who tried the case and of the Bombay Government, we say that in convicting Mr. Wilson injustice was done not only to him but to the entire Civil Service. Nay, it was feared that encouragement would thereby be given to intrigues and that the country would suffer in consequence. The decision of the Secretary of State has dispelled these fears and those who have the real welfare of the country at heart have been pleased thereby. Perhaps Mr. Wilson was devotedly attached to women. Admitting this statement for a moment, nobody but men of weak understanding would allow him to fall a prey to such intrigues. The only thing to be looked at carefully in this case is whether the conversation alleged to be held between Jhalia and Mr. Laud was a fact. We believe that it never took place and that it was an open intrigue against Mr. Wilson, though Jhalia may have acted as a procurer. The Commissioners committed a mistake in believing the story and the Bombay Government was misled by the same error. Perhaps those who do not know of intrigues in the districts will hereafter admit that the case was an intrigue against Mr. Wilson when they come to know of them. The Bombay Government appear to have overlooked one of the principles of English law that no innocent man should suffer even if ten guilty men were to escape justice. It will be found by experience by anybody, whether a European or a Native, serving in a petty post in a Native State that intrigues, falsehood and perjury prevail therein. The country will be benefited if the Wilson case is used as a mirror in cases against Europeans or any high official.

Alleged refusal of the Secretary of State for India to permit the Bombay Government to publish the report of the Commissioners who heard the Wilson case disapproved.

10. The *Jáme Jámshed* (98), in its issue of the 16th September, says that if the statement made by the *Bombay Gazette* that the Secretary of State for India has declined permission to the Bombay Government to publish the report of the Commissioners who heard the Wilson case be true, the view taken of the decision of the Secretary of State by the public here will be much strengthened. If the report were published, the public would, observes the *Jáme*, know whose decision is right. The refusal of the Secretary of State might be construed to mean that he is not sure of the correctness of his decision in the case. Unfortunately Parliament will be adjourned to-day, otherwise the

Under-Secretary of State for India would have had to lay it before the House of Commons in reply to a demand made by some member of the House to produce it.

Comments on the Government of Bombay's despatch to the Secretary of State for India on the temperance movement in the Konkan.

11. Referring to the Government of Bombay's despatch to the Secretary of State for India on the temperance movement in the Konkan, the *Dnyánodayá* (8), in its issue of the 15th September, writes :—One cannot read this report of the Government of Bombay without a feeling akin to indignation. If Government had such sympathy with that part of the movement which was genuine, what has it done to help it? Was ever a single word of sympathy made public throughout the Konkan? Did Government lift a finger to turn this movement into a genuine temperance movement, which it could easily have done? On the contrary, Government did nothing whatever to remove the impression that it regards this movement as a rebellion against its wishes. The public notice posted up by the Collector of Kolába was annulled, but this was done privately and not publicly. We are sure that not a single word of sympathy with even a genuine temperance movement has ever reached the common people of the Konkan. They believe to-day, and Government has taken no pains to remove the impression, that the temperance movement is opposed to the wishes of Government. If the Government of Bombay is sincere in its statement that it will welcome a genuine temperance movement, great pains should be taken to circulate this information in all the villages of the Konkan. Until sympathy is expressed otherwise than on mere paper, the common people will not believe that Government is not in the closest league with the liquor seller.

A suggestion to leave the A'bkári matters in the hands of the Municipalities in cities, and the District and Local Boards elsewhere.

12. An esteemed friend of the *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 11th September, says (1) that A'bkári is a *local* matter and should be allowed to be managed *locally*—that is, by Municipalities in cities and by District and Local Boards elsewhere, and (2) that the local bodies may be fairly asked to allow from their A'bkári revenue a certain sum as their contribution to the *Imperial Revenue*, such sum to be liable to revision every five years, so that the Imperial Government may share any increase, if increase there be. The advantages of such a simple way of A'bkári administration are :—(1) A large expenditure will be saved to Government. Local bodies will bear all the expenses of raising revenue within their own jurisdiction. (2) The revenue being left to local bodies, these will know *best* how far taxation on toddy and country spirit ought to go, and what restrictions they ought to impose, in harmony with local wants and wishes, on the one hand and Imperial policy on the other. (3) When such is the case, the local bodies dare not go on *increasing* taxation, as Government does, or issuing such stringent restrictions because these bodies will be under the searching eye of public opinion. And all corruption, &c., will at once be exposed. You can't do all that under the bureaucracy which condones delinquency and is besides acting *in camera*. It is irresponsible and uncontrollable and of course cares not a fig for public opinion. Is not that our experience for the past years? Local bodies cannot afford to be arbitrary or rapacious, as the British bureaucracy in India. (4) Intemperance will be minimized. For, when local wants for spirits are few, then the local revenue from A'bkári will be little. The temperate folks will be better able to resist attempts of their own representatives at Local Boards to increase revenue than they can do under the District Collectors. In fact, under the latter they can do nothing but submit to all vexatious rules and burdensome exactions. If Local Board members carry out or enforce a revenue-increasing A'bkári policy, the local leaders and other men will try to influence elections so as to prevent such men from being members of Local Boards and Municipalities. You see this system will work automatically, and so far as there is a strict understanding as to the broad lines on which the Imperial policy of A'bkári is to be maintained, there can be no fear that the Imperial revenue will be prejudiced. I cannot conceive of a more wholesome system, satisfactory alike to the rulers and the ruled.

13. The *Kannadá Suvárte* (134), in its issue of the 9th September, proposes Ráo Báhádur Tirmalrao Venkatrao Inámdár, Mr. Fernandez and the Sar Desái of Wanta Muri for a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council to represent the Kánarese people.

Names of eligible persons from among the Kánarese people for a vacancy in the Bombay Legislative Council.

14. The *Pandit* (143), in its issue of the 16th September, says:—A private of the 5th Bombay Native Light Infantry, which is at present serving in Burmah, complains that the staff posts in the regiment are given to such persons as can secure interest even when they do not know properly how to read and write, while those who possess these qualifications are made to do guard duty and other hard work. The regimental authorities should take due notice of the complaint.

A complaint of a private of the 5th Bombay Native Light Infantry.

15. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 11th September, says that it cannot too highly praise the action of the Bombay Government in the matter of starting relief works for the starving Koli population of the Ghát districts at a time when the shears of retrenchment are applied to each and every department under Government, and that the Kolis should consider themselves very fortunate in this matter.

Relief works for the Koli population of the Ghát districts and the gratitude it owes to Government.

16. The *Din Bandhu* (6), in its issue of the 11th September, says:—If Government wish to put a stop to the outbreaks of lawlessness of the poverty-stricken Kolis of the Ghát districts, they should be allowed free use of the neighbouring forests as before. If not, Government should at least sanction and bring at once into operation the suggestions of the Forest Commission. Government should give up those forests in the neighbourhood of the districts inhabited by Kolis of which the net income is not more than 50,000 rupees per annum, rather than throw the burden of the relief works upon the local or other funds of public utility.

Outbreaks of lawlessness by the Kolis in the Ghát districts and a suggestion to Government in the matter.

17. Having learnt that while First Assistant Collector, Sátára, Mr. Lee-Warner made a report to Government in which he attributed the rising of the Kolis in the Ghát districts to the alleged non-payment by the Inámdárs of the remuneration due to the Patils and Kulkarnis of their inám villages, and recommended that the revenue due to the Inámdárs should be paid to them by the village officers after first deducting therefrom their dues, that the Inámdárs should have no assistance from Government officers in the recovery of their revenue, and that those partners in inám villages whose names are not entered in the Government books should not be paid any portion of the revenue direct by the tenants or the Patils and Kulkarnis, the *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issue of the 14th September, reminds the Inámdárs of the great curtailment of their powers and rights under the *sanad* suffered by them at the hands of the late Inám Commission, and advises them to wake up and make a united effort for their common interest by petitioning Government for the redress of their grievances.

Grievances of Inámdárs.

18. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (101), in its issue of the 11th September, writes:—The expenditure on the new building for the Government Central Press, Bombay, equals that on a royal palace. Its cost is about 9½ lákhs of rupees, inclusive of the value of the fine site upon which it is being erected. The monthly rent amounts therefore to about Rs. 5,000. The old Secretariat or the King's Barracks in the Fort would have sufficed for the purpose. Where was the necessity then for a new costly building for the Press? Perhaps the furniture, plant, &c., of the Press is not worth half the cost of the new building, and the work done in it not commensurate with its costly house accommodation. The idea of having a special and costly mansion for the Press must be regarded as whimsical. But where is the necessity for Government keeping a Press of its own? A small Press located in a corner of the Secre-

The new building for the Government Central Press, Bombay.

tariat would suffice for printing confidential papers. The other work may be done cheaply and expeditiously in the private printing presses in the town and a large saving effected thereby. The maintenance of a Press by Government is like obstructing private enterprise and is opposed to political principles. [The *Yajdán Parast* (132), in its issue of the 11th September, says that the alleged intention of Government to dispose of the new building for the Central Press to the Bombay Municipality or to let it to the public, owing to the injury that will be caused by smoke to the Secretariat and other buildings in the vicinity, illustrates the mismanagement in the Public Works Department and want of foresight in the Engineer who drew up the plans of the building and selected the site. The Municipality is advised not to buy it in case its price be in excess of the amount of the estimate made for a building for the Municipal hall and offices.]

The case of an indecent assault on a Hindu woman named Manjula by two Mahomedans decided by Mr. Ryan, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and the necessity for awarding rigorous imprisonment in such cases.

19. The *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 15th September thinks that the punishment of a fine of Rs. 10 imposed by Mr. Ryan, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on each of the two Mahomedans charged before him a few days ago with committing an indecent assault on a Hindu woman named Manjula while on her way to the Prince's Dock, is very mild and nominal; and adds that in such cases fine with rigorous imprisonment should be awarded, as such offences are becoming common not only in large towns like Bombay but in the Mofussil as well.

Outrages on women by the Beluchi soldiers at Hyderabad.

20. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 10th September, writes:—It seems that one would never hear the last of the Beluch outrages at Hyderabad. Should the peaceful citizens cry themselves hoarse before the authorities stir themselves to adopt effectual measures? Or are the authorities unable to cope with the roughs who in spite of the pickets and passes still manage to worry and harass the people and commit outrages on poor women? We are really sick of again and again drawing the attention of the authorities to the outrages by the Beluchi sepoys. For very shame they should make up their mind to bring lawless roughs under their curb and discipline.

Necessity for the appointment of Honorary Magistrates in Karáchi, Sind.

21. The same newspaper of the 7th September writes:—The pressure of work in the City Magistrate's Court, Karáchi, is sometimes very great. The present City Magistrate has been in indifferent health for some time and is about to retire; but the work is too heavy even for a younger Magistrate. It necessarily happens that criminal cases have to be often postponed twice or thrice before they can be finally disposed of. Now in a great number of cases such delays are extremely undesirable. Criminal justice must be rapidly and expeditiously administered in order to be effective. Instances might be multiplied in which frequent adjournments have resulted in the defeat of the ends of justice. Particularly is this probable when a poor man seeks for redress against a rich man. The great complaint against the present system of administering justice is not that it errs on the side of swiftness, but that it errs on the side of dilatoriness. Civil justice is notoriously slow and expensive, but criminal justice is expected to be less dilatory and more prompt. Criminal law is much simpler and infinitely less complicated than civil law and Government has everywhere recognised the necessity and advantage of appointing Honorary Magistrates, who willingly and without remuneration assist in the administration of justice. It must be always remembered that delays in the administration of justice almost invariably benefit the stronger party, whether he may be the complainant or the defendant. In the first place, a wealthy criminal has always a better chance of getting off than a poor criminal. The best legal advice can be commanded by him. Every other circumstance except the judicial impartiality of the Magistrate is in his favour. Government had this fact in view when Honorary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace were first appointed. Civil law is too elaborate and too intricate to be administered by people who are not sound lawyers; but criminal law is extremely simple, as

it ought to be, and can be easily mastered by a man of average intelligence in a very short time. There are Honorary Magistrates all over India. It seems destined that Sind alone is to be deprived of the benefit of every progressive institution. In every department this unfortunate province has been neglected. Honorary Magistrates are unknown in Sind, and we are to presume either that no man intelligent enough to be an Honorary Magistrate has been found, or that Honorary Magistrates are not yet needed in Sind. Of course neither of these presumptions has any foundation in fact. There is no lack of intelligence in the Province, and Honorary Magistrates are greatly needed in Karáchi and the other important towns in the Province. We are not quite precise in saying that there is no Honorary Magistrate in Sind. There is one Honorary Magistrate in Karáchi, and he has the solitary distinction of being the only Honorary Magistrate in the Province. This gentleman was at Násik, where he was an Honorary Magistrate. He came to Karáchi and brought his Honorary Magistracy with him, that is to say, he was transferred from Násik to Karáchi as an Honorary Magistrate. If we may be permitted to speak of his legal acquirements, we may say, without meaning any disparagement, that his judgments are curiosities both as regards English and knowledge of law. Only municipal cases are tried by this Magistrate, as the City Magistrate or the District Magistrate does not deem it expedient to allow police cases to be tried by him. Now, is it unreasonable to ask that this farce should be played out? There are scores of men who would make excellent Honorary Magistrates, and who are known as leading citizens. Why should there be only one Honorary Magistrate of very mediocre talents who owes his position not to any local status or distinction, but to the fact of his having been an Honorary Magistrate in a smaller and much less important town than Karáchi? In Karáchi we have European and Native merchants of great intelligence and ability. There is some public spirit also among them. We have bankers, zamindárs, and educated and cultured men. Why should not Honorary Magistrates be selected out of these, so that criminal work may be actually facilitated and the stipendiary Magistrates may divide their work with the Honorary Magistrates? In important cases among the shipping in the town and in camp the stipendiary Magistrates may be associated with the Honorary Magistrate, as is the practice elsewhere. We earnestly hope that the local authorities and the Commissioner in Sind will draw the attention of the Bombay Government to this subject.

Mr. Winter, Collector, and Khán Bahádur B. E. Mody, Deputy Collector, Broach, praised for their exertions during the recent outbreak of cholera in that town.

22. The *Yajdán Parast* (132) of the 11th September joins the people of Broach in praising Mr. Winter, the Collector, and Khán Bahádur Bamanji Edalji Mody, the Deputy Collector, Broach, for their exertions during the outbreak of cholera in that town in August last and for visiting the sick, rich or poor, by day and by night, and adds that much good would be done to the public if other officers were as kind and painstaking as these men and did practical work in times of need.

Complaint against Mr. Sinkinson, Acting Accountant General, Bombay, regarding the term of casual leave being restricted to ten days in a year.

23. The *Subodh Patrika* (13), in its issue of the 11th September, writes:—An ordinary departmental rule allows to Government servants casual leave of absence for twenty days in each year; but it appears that this rule is not invariably followed in all offices. We have heard complaints from employés in the Accountant General's office that the present head of that office does not allow more than ten days' leave even in cases of urgent necessity. The period of leave thus curtailed is further restricted by an unusual definition of the term 'year' over which it is to extend. With the present Accountant General, the year of calculation is, we learn, not the calendar year, which is usually adopted elsewhere, nor yet the financial year, or in fact any settled year at all, except the preceding twelve months. The effect of this mode of calculation is often very inconvenient to the employés concerned. A clerk, we are told, had some time back to apply for privilege leave of a single day, he having no casual leave available under the above calculation. In such ways Government officers can, if they choose, run a coach and four through all the rules of Government meant for the convenience and accommodation of their servants.

24. The *Praja Mat* (111) of the 10th September learns from hearsay that the Mámlatdár of Daskroi in Ahmedabad having been insulted by the Chief Constable of the station reported the matter to the District Magistrate, but that the latter took no notice of the report, and requests that the Commissioner, N. D., will enquire into the matter, unprincipled Chief Constables will disrespect Magistrates with impunity.

Insult given by the Chief Constable to the Mámlatdár of Daskroi and a request to the Commissioner, N. D.

25. The *Rewa Kántha Samáchár* (115), in its issue of the 11th September, dwells on the loss caused to the labouring classes in Godhra, Kálol, Hálol and the adjoining tálukas by the use of the copper coins of the Scindia Government, which are old and much depreciated, they having to pay discount to the *shroffs* for exchanging them, and says that Government should once more accept coins other than British for revenue and other payments. These old coins are not, adds the paper, worth more than Rs. 1,000, and the best way for Government to stop their currency is to take them in lieu for British coins from the liquor-sellers, who daily get them from their customers. The poor will be benefited by this change, as pies will thereby come into use.

Old and depreciated Scindia Government coins in the Panch Mahals and the advisability of substituting British coins for them.

26. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 11th September, remarks:—The burning down of some theatres in England and on the Continent and the loss of life in consequence ought to be a lesson to the authorities here. Neither the number of our theatres nor that of pleasure-seeking people is so large as elsewhere, but that ought not to allow the authorities to leave the safety of the people to themselves in this connection. Theatres in Bombay are rapidly increasing and the people are becoming greater pleasure-seekers than formerly. It naturally follows that in view to avoid possible catastrophes, both the crowding and lighting of theatres, as a contemporary rightly suggests, require to be vigilantly watched. Whatever the attendant dangers, the pleasure-seeking people *will* frequent the theatres, and therefore the authorities concerned ought never to allow these places to be constructed unless they answer all the conditions requisite to prevent the occurrence of similar calamities amongst us.

Burning down of theatres in Europe and suggestions to the authorities concerned regarding theatres in Bombay.

27. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 11th September, writes:—What a horrible story that of the burning of the Exeter Theatre! It was a great catastrophe for such a small town as Exeter. One hundred and thirty lives lost at one stroke. Evidently the theatre must have been badly constructed. Here in Poona we have the Anandodbhav Theatre in the very heart of the city, which will, we are sure, one day cause a similar catastrophe. It is most conveniently situated, but the site is altogether unsuitable for such a purpose. It has no frontage to speak of, being literally enclosed on all sides. The two lanes which afford egress are not sufficiently large for the purpose. On ordinary occasions the business of getting out is tedious enough. The men have to march by two's and three's and consequently it takes nearly half an hour to clear a full house. We hope the police will interfere in the matter and take steps to improve the means of exit there.

Burning of the theatre at Exeter and a suggestion to the Poona police regarding the Anandodbhav Theatre there.

28. The *Ahmedabad Times* (77), in its issue of the 13th September, complains of some of the European members of the Salvation Army at Ahmedabad bathing themselves in the river in a state of nudity in the midst of a large number of males and females, and requests the local police to speedily stop this indecent practice.

The Salvation Army at Ahmedabad and a request to the local police.

29. A correspondent of the *Jagan Mitrá* (35), in its issue of the 12th September, complains that the City Postmaster at Ratnágiri keeps people who have to post a letter or a parcel waiting in the Post Office for a long time and

Complaints about the City Postmaster at Ratnágiri.

then tells them that the mail is closed, that he refuses to sell postal stamps to one who has no change with him, and that if the man goes away and soon returns with change he is informed by the Postmaster that the Post Office is closed. The correspondent then observes that he has stated only those complaints which he has personally experienced, but that the inhabitants have several other complaints against the Postmaster which ought to be inquired into by the Postal authorities.

Part II.—*Education.*

Liberal *versus* Technical Education in the Bombay Presidency.

30. The *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 13th September, publishes a contributed article on "Liberal *vs.* Technical Education," the writer of which disapproves of the protestations of the public and the press against the intention of the Bombay Government to close the Deccan College or to transfer it to the control of the Deccan Education Society, Poona, and observes:—The outcry of the people in favour of liberal education is unreasonable. This kind of education by itself is not enough for the advancement of a country which requires that technical education must be fostered as well. Lord Reay is favourably disposed towards this branch of popular education, but he has been kept back from enforcing his ideas to a certain extent by public opinion. His Excellency is considerate in his doings and hence his promise in his Sátára speech about keeping the Deccan College intact. The Native papers and public associations cannot take credit for having overawed the Governor. They possess, at the present day, very little influence and some time must elapse before they can compel Government to take the particular course they please. If the present Governor had been a man like Sir Richard Temple, who, the public and the press must remember, changed the curriculum of the Bombay University at one sitting in spite of all opposition, he would have at once carried out his ideas regarding technical education. This kind of education is very urgently needed in India at present and it would not be wrong to divert some portion of the educational funds for its development, either by closing or transferring the Deccan College, by depriving the New English School at Poona, the Fergusson and the Missionary Colleges of some part of their grants-in-aid or by closing four or five Government high schools, though such a measure is likely to meet with expostulations at the hands of the persons and the public bodies concerned.

A proposal for the abolition of the post of the half-time Registrar of the Bombay University.

31. The *Subodh Patrika* (13), in its issue of the 11th September, writes:—The acquisition by the Bombay University of a competent graduate in the person of Mr. S. R. Bhándárkar to fill the post of Assistant Registrar raises the question of the expediency of having a half-time Registrar over his head. For our part we fail to see any reason for, or the expediency of, the appointment any longer, and we suggest that on the expiration of Dr. Peterson's term of office the Senate should consider the question of abolishing his post. The nomination of a half-time officer often serves no other purpose than that of distracting him from his other and more important duties, and the brunt of the University work practically falls on his Assistant. A better and withal cheaper course would be to amalgamate the two offices into one and fix the salary of the latter at a respectable figure, so as to be an object of ambition to the University *alumni* who have the best right of all to the appointment.

Advisability of appointing Government officers other than those of the Educational Department connected with schools or colleges, as University examiners.

32. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 11th September, says:—In Bombay as in Madras, University examinerships have come to be looked upon as intended primarily to assist impecunious professors or barristers with a few hundred rupees every year. There is also an imperceptible tendency observable towards cliquism. A show is now and then made of inviting applications for examinerships; but if we examine the lists we find that those applications have very little weight with those in whose hands the selection lies. In all these matters the question generally turns upon whether

a person is in good graces with so-and-so or not. A contemporary suggests that as in the service of Government there are many able men who have distinguished themselves at some University or other, they should be invited to render service to the local University. The one result of the proposed system of appointing University examiners from outside will be to avoid the favouritism that cannot but be present in any examination as long as the teachers are the examiners. By favouritism we do not mean direct and conscious favouritism. It is the indirect one consisting in a particular professor's students being able to gain a few extra marks by reason of knowing his likes and dislikes. This indirect favouritism is as mischievous as the direct one and ought to be stopped.

Part III.—*Railways.*

33. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (101) of the 11th September is glad to hear from Karáchi of the appointment of Mr. Murzban, the son of Khán Bahádur M. K. Murzban of Bombay, as Assistant District Superintendent on the two railway lines from Sibi to Sáring and to Quetta, and observes that it is a fresh instance of the acknowledgment by the British Government of the loyalty of the Pársis, for select Europeans alone are employed on these lines built for political purposes. [The *Rást Goftár* (114) of the same date says that Mr. Murzban is the first Native appointed to the post of Assistant Traffic Manager on this new Afghán Railway which is under European management.]

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Murzban as Assistant District Superintendent, Sind-Pishin Railway, and the recognition by Government of the loyalty of the Pársis.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

34. The *Jáme Jamshed* (98), in its issue of the 14th September, disapproves of the proposal for levying a tax on dogs in Bombay, and says that there is no guarantee that the dogs with the Municipal collar round their necks will not become rabid. If the Bombay Municipal Corporation were, remarks the *Jáme*, to accept this proposal of Colonel Wise, Inspector-General of Police, no advantage save that of an increase in the municipal revenue would result, while the owners of dogs would reap very little benefit. The best course would be to compel the owners of dogs to use the "muzzle" during the hot season throughout the Presidency as has been done by the London police since last year. The muzzle for the mouth is so very convenient and cheap that it will cause no great inconvenience to dogs and will give perfect safety to the public against rabid animals. If the Corporation were to suggest that Government or the police should compel owners of dogs to muzzle their animals instead of levying a tax on them, the proposal would meet with general approval. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (82), in its issue of the 14th September, sees no necessity for the levy of the proposed tax and adds that the nuisance is only as regards wild dogs, that a tax on tame dogs will not remove it, and that it exists more in the districts than in large towns.]

Disapproval of the proposed levy of a tax on dogs in Bombay and a suggestion for muzzling their mouth during the hot season as is done in London.

35. In writing about the question of having a crematorium for low-caste Hindus as proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, the *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 17th September says that the feelings of the Hindu community have been wounded by the movement in question and hopes that the authorities concerned will see the necessity for respecting the keen religious feelings of the Hindus in the matter. If the expenses of the cremation of low-caste Hindus according to the present system be equal to or slightly in excess of that which will be necessitated by the use of the proposed crematoriums, the Bombay Municipality should, remarks the *Jáme*, let the former system continue, instead of wounding the feelings of a large and orthodox community like that of the Hindus. [Several other papers also express dis-

Disapproval of the proposed crematorium for low-caste Hindus in Bombay.

approval of the establishment of crematoriums, while some of the Hindu papers write strongly on the subject and call upon their co-religionists to vigorously protest against the proposed measure.]

A vindication of the present municipal administration of Poona.

36. With reference to self-government in Poona, the *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 11th September, writes:—It is an open secret that an impression prevails in high quarters that the sanitary condition of this city has gone from bad to worse, and that the regrettable change is principally, if not wholly, due to the altered constitution of the Municipal Board. It is also reported that pressure from different quarters is being brought to bear upon His Excellency the Governor to put the bludgeon clauses into operation to arrest the alleged progress of sanitary evils. In the midst of these unfavourable circumstances, there is one circumstance, and an encouraging one we must admit, which warrants the belief that the Municipality can steer clear of all difficulties, provided it most fearlessly keeps on in the direction in which it has worked. This happy circumstance we allude to is the just and wise sympathy which the Commissioner of the Division primarily, and the head of the Government remotely, evince towards the success of the measure. The sympathy is most deserved and under the present circumstances that sympathy alone can act as the best stimulus to further good work by the very large and intelligent class of educated Native gentlemen who have already taken much interest in municipal administration. It is the aim of those who have been opposed to the introduction of the scheme to work upon the lurking fears of Government and to induce them to believe that their anticipations have been realized and that the higher privileges granted to the people must therefore be curtailed. We have on several occasions pointed out, and we also point out this time, that so far as the municipal administration of this city is concerned there never has been any room for such apprehensions, and we believe that the elective body has during the last few years shown that in its hands the sanitary interests of the city are not endangered. It is alleged in certain quarters that the sanitation of Poona has grown worse. This allegation seems to us to be unfounded. There is much room for improvement no doubt, and those who are responsible for the health of the large population of this city should be alive to their responsibilities. But the present members are doing in their own way what can be done under the circumstances. The patent sanitary defects which are pointed to by the responsible sanitary advisers of Government are those for the removal of which it is the Government, and not the Municipality, that is primarily responsible. These sanitary defects are the dampness of the subsoil and the presence of too many liquor shops. The recent epidemic of cholera and its predecessor in 1885, the high rate of sickness and mortality on account of fever and its concomitant diseases can be traced to these two distinct causes. The establishment is proportionately as strong as that in the best managed municipal town; the work is as efficient and speedy; the number of public and private latrines is as large; and there is a decided improvement in the removal of night-soil and rubbish. Municipal offences are more carefully noticed and punished. All this has been accomplished during the last four years. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 12th September, shows by statistics that the sanitary condition of Poona is better under the present municipal administration than it was under the old one.]

Part V.—*Native States.*

Sir Lepel Griffin and the Begam of Bhopál, and a request to Lord Dufferin to inquire into her grievances.

37. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 11th September, writes:—Taking all the facts hitherto stated by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* into consideration we believe a fair case has been made out against Sir Lepel Griffin, who must, in his own mind, be sending these Native editors to die in the ditch like dogs—a famous expression of his. Will Lord Dufferin inquire for himself into the grievances of the Begam of Bhopál and release her from the thraldom into which she has been thrown by this political officer?

38. Referring to the abrupt departure of His Highness Mahárája Holkar from England and the remark made by him when he was interviewed by a representative of the *Times of India* that he did not at all care for the writings of newspapers, the *Din Bandhu* (6), in its issue of the 11th September, says:—We give a warning to all newspapers that His Highness Mahárája Shivájiráo Holkar is not a man who deserves their support. What should we think of a man who loses his temper on hearing the name of his father, who does not recognize his position and is not aware of what he speaks? If he had not got an able Diván like R. Raghunáthráo he would have made a fool of himself throughout the world. The British Government ought to be very careful about such Rájas, and we are perfectly sure that the people of India will not be at all dissatisfied if such Rájas are disrespected.

A warning to the newspapers regarding the character of His Highness Mahárája Holkar.

39. The same newspaper says:—Great injustice has been done to the Sar Desái of Sávantvádi by the Bombay Government in not installing him on the Gádi, notwithstanding his coming of age, for the last six years. The reports of Political officers in the State should not be relied upon in such matters. We hope that Government will inquire into the real state of things and will replace the present Political Superintendent and the Kárbhári by others. Her Highness Ráni Tárábái gets Rs. 24,000 from the Baroda State and Rs. 5,000 from the Sávantvádi State every year for her personal expenses. Ráo Bahádur Bávdekar, the Kárbhári, keeps this money in his possession against her will and defrays her expenses. The Ráni has come of age and should therefore be allowed the possession of her personal property. We request Government to pay attention to these matters and repair the injustice done to the Sar Desái of Sávantvádi and his wife.

Complaints regarding the delay in the installation of the Sar Desái of Sávantvádi and the State Kárbhári's interference with the private property of Her Highness the Ráni.

40. In referring to the deaths of about 200 Hindu pilgrims from cholera at the last Ambáji Fair, the *Hitechchhu* (73) of Ahmedabad of the 15th September strongly complains of the tyranny of the Rána of Dánta over the pilgrims, of the want of good water for bathing and drinking purposes, of the neglect of sanitation, of the pilgrims being obliged to buy rotten and unwholesome articles of food from the Ráná's *ijárdárs* (contractors) and of their exposure to rain and cold owing to want of sheds, and remarks that it is no wonder that they should fall victims to cholera. Though the Rána levies, continues the paper, a heavy fee from the pilgrims and receives a large income from the temple, he has not hitherto cared for their comfort by taking measures to improve the dirty condition of the place. It is very much to be regretted that the Political Agent does not compel him to do so. Though Lieut.-Colonel Scott, the Political Agent, made some enquiry into the complaint about two years ago, no good came out of it. He is a perfect gentleman and does not like to see the people under his charge inconvenienced in any way. His Shirastedár is perhaps more to blame in the matter in allowing it to remain unnoticed. Four petitions have since been sent to Lieut.-Colonel Scott in the matter, the first being dated 5th November 1886 and the last 23rd August 1887. No reply to any of them has yet been received by the petitioners. In one of them fears were expressed about the breaking out of cholera at the fair owing to the want of cleanliness, and if heed had been paid to it many lives would have been saved. The petitions were written in Gujaráti and the Political Agent's Shirastedár ought to have brought them to his special notice. If he did so, then the Agent himself is responsible. The paper hopes that Government will make a strict enquiry into the matter and compel the Rána to attend to the comfort of the pilgrims. He should also be made to repair the road, which is about three miles long, and to reduce the fee on pilgrims, which is now three times what it was formerly. There was a falling off in the number of pilgrims at the last fair, which would not be the case if their comfort were attended to.

Outbreak of cholera at the last Ambáji Fair and complaint against the Rána of Dánta and Lieut.-Colonel Scott, Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, for disregarding the comfort of pilgrims.

41. The *Gujaráti* (95) of the 11th September publishes a news-letter from Rájkot, in which the writer, among other complaints of favouritism shown by the Jetpur Táluka Court to some of its Nágar employés, says that the Táluka Court does not appear to have made sufficient arrangements as regards criminal offences. Mr. Krashanadhar, the Police Superintendent, a few months ago arrested a large number of Mahomedan gamblers in Jetpur and Rs. 400 were found on the spot. It is not, however, known up to this time whether the case has been heard by any court, and, if so, what has become of the money found. A short time ago a Koli in the service of the Ránávála Darbár who was guarding his master's residence in Chital was found dead in the night. A relative of the deceased Koli complained to the Thánadár of his being murdered by his comrades. Though the Thánadár enquired into the complaint the cause of death has not been found out, nor are any other particulars known. Though the Police Superintendent of Jetpur was in Chital on the day of the occurrence in question, he did not hold an inquest on the death. The Political Agency ought to enquire into the matter.

An alleged murder in Chital, Jetpur, and a request to the Political Agency, Káthiáwár, to enquire into it.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
22nd September 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 17th September 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

A'bkári:
A suggestion to leave the — matters in the hands of the Municipalities in cities, and District and Local Boards elsewhere ... 8
Comments on the Government of Bombay's despatch to the Secretary of State for India on the temperance movement in the Konkan. 8
Agriculture: Lamentable condition of the agriculturists of India and a request to Government in the matter 4
Bombay Legislative Council: Names of eligible persons from among the Kánarese people for a vacancy in the — 9
Cambay case:
Alleged refusal of the Secretary of State for India to permit the Bombay Government to publish the report of the Commissioners who heard the — disapproved 7
Approval of the decision given by the Secretary of State for India in the — 7
Comments on the decision of the Secretary of State for India in the —
The *Indian Spectator* 5
The *Indu Prakásh* 5
The *Mahrátta* 6
The *Subodh Patrika* 6
Sarcastic comments on the decision of the Secretary of State for India in the — 4
The character of English justice in India ironically noticed ... 4
Casual leave: Complaint against Mr. Sinkinson, Acting Accountant General, Bombay, regarding the term of — being restricted to 10 days in a year 11
Civil Service of India: Frequent cases of misbehaviour by the present Civilians and their causes 4
Coins: Old and depreciated Scindia Government — in the Panch Maháls, and the advisability of substituting British coins for them ... 12
Fires in theatres:
Burning down of theatres in Europe and suggestions to the authorities concerned regarding theatres in Bombay ... 12
Burning of the theatre at Exeter and a suggestion to the Poona police regarding the Ánandodbhav theatre there 12
Government Central Press, Bombay: The new building for the — ... 9
Honorary Magistrates: Necessity for the appointment of — in Karáchi, Sind 10
Inámdárs: Grievances of — 9
Judicial matters: The case of an indecent assault on a Hindu woman named Manjula by two Mahomedans decided by Mr. Ryan, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and the necessity for awarding rigorous imprisonment in such cases 10
Military matters: A complaint of a private of the 5th Bombay Native Light Infantry 9
Police: The Salvation Army at Ahmedabad and a request to the local — 12
Postal matters: Complaints about the City Postmaster at Ratnágiri ... 12
Public Service:
Insult given by the Chief Constable to the Mámlatdár of Daskroi and a request to the Commissioner, N. D. 12
Mr. Winter, Collector, and Khán Bahádur B. E. Mody, Deputy Collector, Broach, praised for their exertions during the recent outbreak of cholera in that town 11
Relief works to be started for the starving Koli population of the Ghâts:
Outbreaks of lawlessness by the Kolis in the Ghát districts and a suggestion to Government in the matter 9
The — and the gratitude it owes to Government 9
Riot of the Beluchi soldiers at Hyderabad, Sind: Outrages on women by the Beluchi soldiers at Hyderabad 10

PART II.—*Education*— Page.

Bombay University :
Advisability of appointing Government officers other than those of the Educational Department connected with schools and colleges as University examiners 13
A proposal for the abolition of the post of the half-time Registrar of the — 13
Technical education : Liberal *versus* — in the Bombay Presidency ... 13

PART III.—*Railways*—

Sind-Pishin Railway : Approval of the appointment of Mr. Murzban as Assistant District Superintendent, —, and the recognition by Government of the loyalty of the Pársis 14

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay :
Disapproval of the proposed crematorium for low-caste Hindus in —. 14
Disapproval of the proposed levy of a tax on dogs in — and a suggestion for muzzling their mouth during the hot season as done in London 14
Poona : A vindication of the present municipal administration of — ... 15

PART V.—*Native States*—

Bhopál : Sir Lepel Griffin and the Begam of — and a request to Lord Dufferin to inquire into her grievances 15
Dánta : Outbreak of cholera at the last Ambáji Fair and complaint against the Rána of — and Lieut.-Colonel Scott, Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, for disregarding the comfort of pilgrims 16
Indore : A warning to the newspapers regarding the character of His Highness Mahárája Holkar 16
Káthiáwár : An alleged murder in Chital, Jetpur, and a request to the Political Agency, —, to enquire into it 17
Sávantvádi : Complaints regarding the delay in the installation of the Sar Desái of — and the State Kárbhári's interference with the private property of Her Highness the Ráni 18

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17TH SEPTEMBER 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
[illegible]	Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
„	Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
„	Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 10th September, approves of the appointment of Mr. Purushottamráo, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Amráoti, to act for Captain Warren Hastings, Special Assistant for the Amráoti Division, and says:—Messrs. Nizamuddin and Ganpatráo Khápparde, among the officers of the Commission, are, we believe, every inch qualified to hold such an appointment. They are men who to the acquisition of a liberal education have added a sound legal training, which befits a man to the discharge of higher judicial functions. In these days of economy it will be an advantage to Government if they employ natives of the country to hold higher appointments, if they are otherwise qualified. Let us hope that the Resident at Hyderabad will see his way to employ native agency for filling higher posts.

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Purushottamráo as Acting Special Assistant for the Amráoti Division.

2. The same newspaper writes:—This day next month (10th October) comes off the Departmental Examination. The Commissioner has by a circular letter directed that all officers liable to pass an examination under the new rules must appear for the next examination. This has quite taken by surprise such officers as had an option according to the old rules but are under the new rules compelled to go in for it. We doubt the wisdom of the circular letter and it is injudicious to give a retrospective effect to any rules or laws. If the Commissioner wanted to compel these officers to undergo an examination he ought to have given them six months' notice. We are told that the injustice has gone too far. Men who have been acting as such officers only for two months or so and who have very little chance of being confirmed in the appointments have been asked to appear for the examination. We cannot believe that this is the meaning of Rule III. of the new rules.

Comments on the circular letter of the Commissioner in connection with the Departmental Examination.

3. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 12th September, says:—We are now ashamed to request the Provincial Government to bring into operation the scheme of local self-government in Berár. Government have not been moved in the matter in spite of the loud outcry of

Delay in carrying out the local self-government scheme in Berár.

newspapers in the province for the last three years. The Berár Rural Boards Law was passed in 1881 and was to be brought into operation from January 1886. The draft rules framed by the Resident regarding the qualification of voters and members were published in the Residency Orders in April last and the report of the meeting held by the Commissioner to consider these rules has also been forwarded to the Resident. There is no difficulty now in forming the Táluka and District Boards as soon as the rules have been finally passed. The same dilatoriness is observed in bringing into operation the Municipal Act. It is now a long time since the reports of the Committees appointed to make suggestions regarding the qualifications of voters and members and the constitution of the General Committee were sent in, but nothing further has been done in the matter. We request the Provincial Government to bring into operation both the schemes above referred to as soon as possible.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
22nd September 1887.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 39 OF 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 24th September 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Indian Workman	Do.	Do.	...
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
14	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
20	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
21	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	342
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Lokahitavádi	Poona	Monthly	200

[1] Frequently admits English articles

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Mahárâshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Weekly	
44	„ Nagar Samáchár...	Ahmednagar	Do.	250
45	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
46	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
47	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	175
48	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	296
49	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	1,250
50	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	100
51	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	350
52	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	400
53	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
54	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	225
55	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	300
56	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	400
57	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	275
58	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	100
59	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	350
60	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	200
61	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	250
62	„ Svadesh Bandhu...	Chikodi	Do.	300
63	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	100
64	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	400
65	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	450
66	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	180
67	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
68	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	200
69	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	500
70	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	325
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
71	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	264
72	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
73	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
74	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
75	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
77	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
78	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,900
79	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
80	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
81	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
82	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
83	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
84	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
85	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
86	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
87	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
88	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
89	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
90	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
91	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
92	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
93	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
94	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
95	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
96	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
97	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	800
98	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	1,350
99	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	100
100	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	2,036
101	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,500
102	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	100
103	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	400
104	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	1,412
105	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	750
106	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	400
107	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	500
108	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	225
109	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	200
110	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	490
111	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	

[1] Frequently admits English art cles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
112	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
113	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly ...	...
114	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,786
115	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
117	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
119	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
120	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
121	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
122	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
123	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
124	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
125	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
126	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
127	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
128	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
129	„ Vártik Sadbhodharasaráj...	Bombay	Monthly	200
130	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Do.	761
131	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
132	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
133	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
134	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
135	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
136	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
137	„ Ketaki	Belgaum	Do.	150
138	„ Nibandh Málike	Dhárwár	Monthly	200
139	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Rashide Karáchi Sind	Karáchi	Weekly	...
	ARABIC.			
143	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
144	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
145	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
146	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
147	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
148	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or á) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Praja Mat* (111), in its issue of the 17th September, writes:—Though the Irish are boldly fighting for their rights they have not got them. Their conduct is, however, worthy of imitation by the people of India. The last National Congress held at Calcutta does not appear to have succeeded in its aims. The demands made by it should be repeated this year by the Congress to be held at Madras. Though the Irish are suffering a good deal of hardship in securing their rights they are undaunted. The paper then refers to the riot caused by the arrest of Mr. O'Brien, M.P., and asks when the people of India will be inspired with the same spirit. It hopes that the National Congress held every year in India will, to some extent, produce this spirit among the people.

Home Rule for Ireland and a suggestion to the people of India to imitate the Irish nation in the matter of securing their rights.

2. In noticing the Reuter's telegram to the effect that the *Moscow Gazette* sympathizes with Mahárája Dhulip Sing in his claims and states that the people of India trust that Russia will liberate them from the British yoke, the *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 20th September observes that the new editor of the *Moscow Gazette* and the principal political personages in Russia know full well that these statements are false and intended to mislead. India has, continues the *Jáme*, no sympathy whatever for Dhulip Sing, and those who think that such is not the case can well be said to be wanting in a knowledge of the Indian people. Though Russia has an eye on India, she knows full well that the Indian people are so loyal to the British that she can only take it after a hard struggle and that she must not expect help from the Natives. Having long tasted the sweet fruits of the just British rule and known the tyrannical manner in which Russia rules over her subjects, they like the British Government in spite of the shortcomings of some of its officers and the mistakes committed in its administration, and are always anxious to see the British effectually impeding the progress of Russia towards India. These views are sincerely held by an extremely large portion of the Indian people, and if war be declared in future between Russia and Great Britain on Indian soil for the possession of India, they will fight for the British to the very last and will prefer death to subjection to the Russian Government.

The *Moscow Gazette's* estimation of the loyalty of the people of India to their British rulers and its mistaken views in the matter.

3. The *Nyáyadarshak* (108), in its issue of the 19th September, says that those Anglo-Indians and others who say that the natives of India are disloyal are themselves disloyal, for they make a loyal nation disaffected towards its rulers by imputing a false charge to it. The chief object of such people is, observes the paper, to create suspicion in the mind of the rulers against the Natives and thereby to keep the latter from high posts and a share in the administration of the country. These men are doing their best to drain away the wealth of India to England, and think it serviceable to their cause to discredit the Natives. It must not be dreamt of even that the Indian people will rebel against the British, for they are convinced that there is no better power than Great Britain in the whole of Europe. It is a matter for regret that the Natives are not trained up to fight against the Russians, who are bent upon taking India. It is simply foolish to consider the Indian people and the press disloyal because they ask for their rights and justice and complain against the tyranny of some British officers, heavy taxation and such other matters. If British statesmen were to take measures to unite the Native public, to send out sympathetic and impartial noblemen to India as officers and to give the Natives their just rights and do away with class distinctions, the British rule would undoubtedly become the paramount power throughout the world.

A vindication of the loyalty of the natives of India to the British rule.

4. The *Yajdán Parast* (132), in its issue of the 18th September, refers to the Darbár held at Poona to invest His Excellency Lord Reay with the title of Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire and observes that His Excellency is quite worthy of this high title, that his career as Governor of Bombay has on the whole pleased the Native public and that it views with satisfaction this

The Darbár held at Poona to invest His Excellency Lord Reay with the title of K.G.C.I.E. and His Excellency's popularity as Governor.

mark of royal favour. The paper regrets that the investiture ceremony was not performed in Bombay and considers it an act of injustice to the capital city and its inhabitants. [The *Gujaráti* (95), in its issue of the 18th September, expresses similar sentiments.]

Comments on the decision of the Secretary of State for India in the Wilson case.

5. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issue of the 21st September, says:—The decision of the Secretary of State for India in the Wilson case has shaken the confidence of the people of India in British justice, and has furnished evidence of the fact that English people have, on account of their power, become proud, vain and unjust and have forgotten their duties. The decision is a stigma on the fame of the English and they ought to be ashamed of it.

Comments on the despatch of the Secretary of State for India in connection with the anti-liquor league in India.

6. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 18th September, writes:—The anti-ábkári agitators, both in this country and in England, will derive but cold comfort from the Secretary of State's despatch on the subject received by the last mail. The despatch is supposed to deal with the representations of the Temperance Congress, presided over by the Bishop of London, and is based on a review of the question by the Government of India. This review, in its turn, is based on the reports of the provincial administrations. The despatch says in conclusion that the allegations as to increased drunkenness in India are groundless. Such a conclusion may fall in with preconceived official ideas, and if it is any consolation to them we do not grudge it to the authorities. But it is not likely to revive the confidence of the public in the ábkári policy of Government or to blind the people to its results. By a hasty glance at the despatch, we find that the reports of Messrs. Pritchard and Mulock are largely quoted and that little or nothing has been transcribed from the reports of officers who refuse to look at the question only from the revenue point of view.

Comments on the ábkári policy of the Bombay Government.

7. A non-official expert, writing on the ábkári policy of the Bombay Government to the same newspaper, says:—The farming system which the resolution of Government of the 28th June 1887 contemplates putting into force is already prevalent in the Surat Zilla, merely on the irresponsible authority of the Collector, privately supported by the Commissioner. It is notorious that under the system adopted in the Surat Zilla pure toddy is difficult to obtain. I have had personal experience of the evil results of the system from what I observed at Udváda in the Párdi Táluka in May last. My correspondents tell the same woeful tale. Adulteration is the general complaint. The toddy monopolists resort to it as a matter of course. Who can blame them for the fraud they openly commit so long as this unnatural system is allowed to run riot under the ægis of the ábkári officials? It was reported only recently in one of the vernacular dailies that, when putting up toddy shops for Olpád to auction last month, the Collector of Surat warned bidders not to adulterate toddy as they had done last year. What is the meaning of this warning? It means *that adulteration is carried on.* But the people are quite aware that such a warning will not have the slightest effect on the monopolists. It is a mere *nominal threat*, to be taken at its worth. For that matter it might have been given to the wind or the dead walls of his office as well. Adulteration must extensively prevail, with the certain effect that it will diminish the consumption of toddy. The monopolists could never otherwise recoup the duty payable to Government and the other charges incidental to their trade. They must earn a profit besides. And as owners of trees are deprived of the natural and inherent right of tapping their own trees, either for domestic consumption or for sale, unless they are the highest bidders, another mischief, and that too of an intolerable nature, is perpetrated. Have you ever heard of a civilized Government, much less our own enlightened British Government, restraining owners of properties from enjoying their usufruct—aye, in reality compelling them to be the reluctant instruments of the destruction of such properties? Yet this result must inevitably ensue from the system now to be enforced by the Ábkári Department with regard to the production and sale of

toddy. Owners of trees must either become highest bidders or let them to others. Nine-tenths cannot afford to be in the first position. And a large number cannot let their trees except by entering into contracts with the monopolists on terms which the latter may compel them to accept. Practically the trees must remain unproductive and thus become a source of permanent loss to their owners. Is it not strange that while people have complained about and Government have been driven into acknowledging, the evils of the farming system in country spirits as a barbarous monopoly, the ábkári officials should strive might and main to add evil to evil by creating fresh monopolies for the sale of a beverage which is admitted to be innocuous and which very often serves as food? What a sad contrast between the speech made last year by His Excellency the Governor at Bandora, when receiving the municipal deputation, regarding "healthful" toddy and the system which is to be enforced in the terms of the resolution of 28th June last? If toddy is admitted to be "healthful" and to possess in its unfermented state not half the alcoholic strength of beer or porter, why should Lord Reay be at the pains to make it the most unhealthful in all the districts, as in reality it is in the zilla presided over by Mr. Mulock? And why is he going to ruin again that "brisk" trade in toddy of which he spoke so hopefully on the occasion above referred to? Another objectionable matter under the new resolution is the fixing of a toddy rate by Government. I am really at a loss to understand who has been the adviser of His Excellency in this respect. It passes my belief that one so well versed as Lord Reay is in economics should be privy to a measure at once opposed to sound principles and public interests. Why should Government attempt to regulate the price of toddy? Do they suppose that they are really assisting consumers by offering them facilities to buy cheaply? If so, a greater mistake was never committed. The people have never complained of the dearness of toddy. Their grievance is its adulteration and the difficulty of obtaining it. If Government intend to remove these complaints, then they seem to have adopted a course the very opposite of that which common sense would dictate. Firstly, they restrict the number of toddy shops, thereby restricting the production of the juice; and, secondly, by allowing the monopoly in the fewest hands they give a direct incentive to adulteration. The evil effect of such artificial restraints will be that the consumption of toddy will be discouraged. Is it wise to prohibit such a harmless and healthful drink of the masses for the sake of stimulating the consumption of spirits and encouraging fraudulent monopolists in the trade? As I stated in my previous letter, the motive which has impelled Government to frame these new rules is plain. They are determined to boycot toddy, diminish its consumption to a nominal quantity and freely encourage the consumption of spirits—the very thing which they assert it is their object to check. In conclusion, I cannot help remarking that by the publication of the resolution of the 28th of June last Lord Reay has shattered all hopes which the public was naturally led to entertain after the declarations he had made at the time of the assumption of his office with regard to the stringent operation of the ábkári rules. The resolution in question has undone everything and rendered the situation of tappers and consumers worse than what it was when Sir James Fergusson abolished toddy-farming in certain localities. It is indeed deplorable that so enlightened a ruler,—one whose heart is entirely bent upon securing the happiness of the people,—has been misled by the over-zealous ábkári officials. So far Lord Reay has failed to personally acquaint himself with the grievances of certain humble classes of Her Majesty's subjects who have been already brought to the brink of starvation by the relentless policy of the ábkári officials.

The Secretary of State for India and the appointment of the Honourable Mahádev Govind Ránade as Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

8. In noticing the statement made by the *Times of India* that the Secretary of State for India has declined to sanction the appointment made by the Bombay Government of the Honourable Mahádev Govind Ránade as Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act with a view to save a portion of the personal allowances granted to Covenanted Civilians by giving the post to one of them, the *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 20th

September observes that the people of India will enter a strong protest against this new principle, if the statement in question be true. The people will not, continues the *Jáme*, be glad at the anxiety thus shown by the Secretary of State for the Indian exchequer, for there are many other ways of effecting a saving which he has not hitherto had recourse to. The justice of nominating a Native gentleman to the post cannot be denied and the Natives will protest against the Secretary of State thus trampling upon one of their rights. If the new principle be enforced Civilians will get the posts reserved for the Natives and the Uncovenanted Civil Servants, and this will give rise to bitter complaints. At any rate, if the statement made some time ago that Lord Cross will be asked to retire from the Ministry in order to effectually strengthen it before the Parliament re-assembles after the present recess were to prove true, the people of India would not be sorry for it, for through want of personal knowledge of India His Lordship has not proved so good a Secretary of State as could be desired. [The *Satyavakta* (118) expresses similar sentiments in its issue of the 23rd September.]

Payment of pensions in sterling money to Uncovenanted Civil Servants of India protested against.

9. The *Rást Goftár* (114), in its issue of the 18th September, refers to the movement for having pensions paid in sterling money instead of in rupees to Uncovenanted Civil Servants, and observes that the proposed arrangement to pay pensions in sterling money to those of them appointed in England and in rupees to those nominated in India is a mere pretext to do away with class distinctions, for those appointed in England are all Europeans and those nominated in this country are mostly Natives. Such a change is, remarks the *Rást*, objectionable and unacceptable. The paper advises the Native population to protest against this innovation as it will entail a very heavy loss upon India, and adds that there is no reason why this poor country should be mulcted in a fine of krors of rupees every year. [Several other papers take a similar view and advise the people from all parts of the country to protest against the proposed change.]

Disapproval of the suggestion made in the London *Times* by the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott for having a fixed rate of exchange for the payment of salaries of Indian officials.

10. The *Jáme Jamshed* (98), in its issue of the 21st September, expresses disapproval of the suggestion made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott in the London *Times* to the effect that the salaries of Indian officials who have served more than five years should be paid at the fixed rate of 1*s.* 8*d.* a rupee and the salaries of those who have less than five years' service at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* a rupee, and says that the suggestion is such as can never be expected to be carried out. It is not Government officials alone who, remarks the *Jáme*, suffer in consequence of the heavy rate of exchange. The Government and the Indian public suffer as well, and the latter suffer the more for it has to pay a higher price for the various articles imported from England. Moreover, Mr. Justice Scott has neither shown why this special concession should be granted to Government officials, nor how to meet the increased burden on the Indian exchequer which the carrying out of his suggestion will entail. If, on the contrary, he had made a strong appeal to Great Britain to relieve poor India and her Government from the loss caused by the depreciation in the value of the rupee, it would have been more effectual and would have been received with satisfaction throughout India.

Reflections against Christian missionaries in India.

11. The *Chitragupta* (22), in its issue of the 15th September, writes in strong language about Christian missionaries and the way in which they convert ignorant people to Christianity.

A charge of plagiarism brought against the Government of India.

12. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 14th September, says that the Government of India is like Mr. Ginwála, inasmuch as, in its circular letter inviting the opinions of the local Governments as to the desirability of amending Section 260 of the Civil Procedure Code, it has

quietly inserted several passages from a judgment of Mr. Justice Markby without any acknowledgment. The paper then points out these passages, and observes that similarity of the three passages quoted cannot be a mere accidental coincidence, and that even the august Government of India, with its highly-paid Secretaries and Members of Council, is not ashamed sometimes to commit gross plagiarism in order to show off its cleverness.

Request to the Government of India to pay attention to the outcry of several vernacular newspapers regarding the indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur.

13. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 22nd September draws the attention of the Government of India to the outcry raised by several vernacular newspapers about the indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Police Superintendent, Sholápur, and disregarded by the Government of Lord Reay. The paper learns that the District Magistrate of Sholápur wrote some days ago to the First Class Subordinate Judge there to the effect that Mr. Yates should not be sent to the civil jail in execution of decrees passed against him until the Moharrum festival was over as his services were required during that festival.

The suggestion made by the *Pioneer* for curtailing the liberty at present enjoyed by the Native press and a vindication of that press.

14. In noticing the suggestion made by the *Pioneer* that Government should take measures to prevent the Native press from writing strongly against them and thereby creating dissatisfaction and disaffection among the people, the *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 22nd September tries to show how groundless are the remarks made by the *Pioneer* against the Native newspapers and its suggestion improper, impolitic and injurious to the State, and observes that, as acknowledged by the *Pioneer* itself, the Native press does not write against Government but against their officers. The Government and their officers are, remarks the *Samáchár*, two distinct and different terms, and the writings against Government officers can never be regarded as writings against the Government. Complaining about the defects and evil acts of Government officers is tantamount to a manifestation of loyalty to Government, for silence in the matter would lead to disaffection among the people. The Native press has been writing for a long time past against the harsh and arbitrary conduct of some Government officers, but at the same time it has lost no opportunity of showing loyalty to the Government and Her Majesty the Queen. The latest instance in point is its conduct on the occasion of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. Government should therefore encourage the Native press instead of placing any restrictions on it. The officials will thereby stand in more awe of it and will be compelled to act in such a way as to keep the people pleased and contented. The Anglo-Indian press even writes strongly against Government officers and sometimes much too strongly. It does not care for the dignity of the Viceroy, the Governors and the High Court Judges when writing against them. If some Native newspapers use unbecoming expressions against high officers, they do so in imitation of their Anglo-Indian contemporaries. The Native press has never used, even when writing about the most unpopular Viceroy, such harsh words as those used by the Anglo-Indian press with reference to Lord Ripon. The Native press has not written in objectionable language either about Lord Lytton, who caused a loss of 30 krors of rupees to India by undertaking the last war with Afghanistan, gagged the Native press and did many other unpleasant things, or about Lord Dufferin, who has unnecessarily involved India in the cost of the Burmese war and has imposed the heavy burden of the income-tax on the people. It is the Anglo-Indian press that is to blame, and if any remedial measures were needed they should be directed against that portion of the public press of India. His Excellency Lord Dufferin has no experience of the strong comments in which the Anglo-Indian press indulges at times. If he gives it cause for so doing, he will find out which of the two classes of newspapers is the best. [The *Rájyabhakt* (113) of the same date regrets that the *Pioneer* and the local *Times* should have suggested the

revival of the Press Gagging Act, and adds that it is disgraceful that the Anglo-Indians should make such an odious and contemptible suggestion when they fail to prove the veracity of their assertions. The time for such an Act has, in the opinion of the paper, gone by, and the Native press is now able to compete with its rivals in the Anglo-Indian press.]

Approval of the general order issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India regarding the withdrawal of pouch ammunition from British and Native soldiers when off duty.

15. The *Jáme Jamshed* (98), in its issue of the 21st September, expresses satisfaction at the order issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India regarding the withdrawal of pouch ammunition from British and Native soldiers when not on duty, and adds that many lives will be saved by the operation of this important order. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (78) of the 22nd September says that the people in the Bombay and Madras presidencies will thank His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for this order. The *Pandit* (144), in its issue of the 23rd September, also approves of the order in question.]

The order issued by the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, for transferring Native officers to the pension establishment, recommended to be applied to the Bengal and Bombay armies.

16. The *Pandit* (144) of the 23rd September approves of the rules promulgated by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Madras for transferring Native officers to the pension establishment, in S. G. O. No. 34, dated 26th August last, and says:—The rules are very favourable to the promotion of Native officers and ought to be applied to the Bengal and Bombay presidencies also. We some time ago suggested their application, but it is to be regretted that no attention whatever was paid to the suggestion. The rules for promotion in the Bengal and Bombay armies are unsuitable and ought to be replaced by those of the Madras Presidency. It is to be hoped that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will give his attention to the subject and will introduce appropriate changes.

The vacancy in the Bombay Legislative Council and suggestions in connection therewith.

17. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (72), in its issue of the 18th September, says:—If Mr. Jhaverilál Umiáshankar Yájnik, who is well-known for his public spirit, energy and devotion to the cause of his countrymen, is not appointed to the vacant seat in the Bombay Legislative Council, we strongly recommend the highly enlightened and energetic young prince of Lunáváda to the favourable consideration of the most impartial Government of Lord Reay and trust that they will appoint His Highness to the vacant seat. [The *Gujaráti* (95), in its issue of the 18th September, publishes a letter in which the writer complains of the omission to grant a title or some other public honour to any of the Native Princes in Rewa Kántha, suggests the appointment of any one of them to the vacant seat in the Bombay Legislative Council, and hopes that His Excellency Lord Reay will do justice to Rewa Kántha. The paper supports the prayer of its correspondent. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (101) of the 18th and the *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 22nd September say that the rumoured appointment of the Thákor of Lunáváda to the Legislative Council in place of the late Honourable Dayárám Jethmal will displease the Native public and point out the disadvantages of having a Native Prince in the Legislative Council. The *Samáchár* adds that the Native Princes hitherto appointed to the Council have disappointed the public and that they are not in a position to act independently in the Council as they are brought up in a state of subjection to Political Agents and other officers of Government, and that their appointment to the Legislative Council will cause them to neglect their duties to their subjects. The *Rájyabhakt* (113) of the 18th September suggests the appointment of Mr. Jhaverilál Umiáshankar Yájnik to the Council.]

18. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 18th September, writes:—The *Kannadá Suvárte*, which first made the suggestion that the vacancy in the Bombay Legislative Council should be filled up by the nomination of a representative of the Kánarese people, now mentions two names—Mr. Tirmalráo Vyankatesh Inámdár and Mr. J. Fernandez. We believe the list could be expanded and we should thank our contemporary to place before Government a complete list. The delay that has already taken place shows that Government is deliberating. There are many rival claims to settle. A contemporary suggests the name of the Thákor Sáheb of Lunávada. We have nothing to urge against the Thákor Sáheb personally, but we do object on principle to the appointment of these princes. If they are to have training in Legislative business, let them be made honorary members of Council without any vote. As such they may be allowed to speak on any question before the Council, to inform themselves of the particulars of a Bill, &c. But in no case must they, by their presence and power of voting, be a source of weakness to the few Native members that are in the Council. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 19th September, says that Government may appoint a representative of the Kánarese people to the Bombay Legislative Council and thereby show that their interests are not neglected, yet so long as the constitution of the Legislative Councils remains as it is at present, the non-official members on them are not expected to be of much use.]

19. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 17th September, writes:—Resuming our remarks at the point where we left them off in our last article upon the public service in Sind, we come to the subordinate judicial service as being next to the subordinate executive service. The Subordinate Judges in Sind are about as ill paid and neglected a body of public servants as could be imagined. They have met with most tardy and inadequate recognition from the Government in whose service they have passed the best years of their lives. At first the maximum salary of a Subordinate Judge was only Rs. 200 a month. Subsequently it was raised to Rs. 300 a month, and it is barely a year since the salary of first grade Subordinate Judges, after repeated representations, was raised to Rs. 400 a month. There are only two Subordinate Judges in the province who get this not very handsome salary. No one can deny that the Subordinate Judges in this province have to work as hard and are required to do as good work as those in other parts of the presidency, but nothing has yet enabled them to get over the misfortune of having been employed in Sind. We doubt whether anywhere else the uncovenanted service is so ill remunerated and neglected as it is in Sind. The Commissioner in Sind, until the inquiries of the Finance Committee, enjoyed the salary and position of a Chief Commissioner. He has been now placed on the same level, in the matter of salary, as the other Divisional Commissioners, although he still retains greater administrative powers. Other Civilians and members of the Sind Commission as well as all other departments have the same status and the same salaries as corresponding appointments elsewhere. It is in the uncovenanted service alone that a marked and invidious distinction has been made between public servants in Sind and public servants elsewhere. As we have already noticed, no appointment of a first grade Deputy Collector has been sanctioned for Sind, and that without any reason that we know of. The Deputy Collectors in this province are as intelligent and hard-working as the Deputy Collectors in the presidency proper, but the mere fact of the former being employed in Sind permanently incapacitates them for promotion to the first grade. Again we find that a first grade Subordinate Judge in Sind gets just half the salary that a first grade Subordinate Judge in the presidency proper gets. No reason has been assigned, nor can any be assigned, for this most unfair and unequal distinction. What reasonable objection can be raised against the just demand that the Subordinate Judges in this province should be treated and graded as the Subordinate Judges in the presidency proper? In the Sind Civil List there is no separate list of the Subordinate Judges in the province. We find their names only in the lists of officers in each district. That is an indication of the inferior position of Subordinate Judges in the

The public service in Sind and a complaint regarding inadequate salaries paid to the Subordinate Judges in that province.

province. Their appointments are regarded as class appointments, but no instance is known in which a Subordinate Judge was appointed to officiate in any higher capacity. When the Small Cause Court Judgeship of Karáchi temporarily fell vacant it was hoped that some deserving Subordinate Judge would be appointed to it. This hope, as the event proved, had no foundation whatever in fact. There is yet another official distinction made between Deputy Collectors and Subordinate Judges, which cannot be passed over unnoticed. Deputy Collectors are designated Khán Báhádurs and Ráo Báhádurs, while Subordinate Judges are styled Khán Sáhebs and Ráo Sáhebs. An officiating Deputy Collector or a Deputy Collector of the lowest grade is addressed by the higher title of Khán or Ráo Báhádur, while a first grade Subordinate Judge on Rs. 400 a month remains merely a Khán or Ráo Sáheb. We presume this is the practice also in the presidency proper. Of course official titles have neither any importance nor any interest in the eyes of outsiders, but there can be no denying that Subordinate Judges are made to feel that they occupy a lower position than Deputy Collectors. Now this is not only an unjust, but obviously a wrong distinction. In no part of India except in Sind are Subordinate Judges paid worse than Deputy Collectors. In the North-West Provinces, in the Bombay Presidency and in Madras first grade Subordinate Judges get the same salaries as first grade Deputy Collectors. In Bengal first grade Subordinate Judges get Rs. 1,000 a month, while first grade Deputy Collectors get only Rs. 800 a month. In Bengal Subordinate Judges alone used to be styled Khán Báhádurs and Ráo Báhádurs, and this courtesy was extended to Deputy Collectors only recently. We also know that chances of promotion from the grades of Subordinate Judges are more numerous than from the grade of Deputy Collectors. In the Bombay Presidency the highest appointment ever conferred upon an uncovenanted officer is that now given to Ráo Báhádur Mahádev Govind Ránade, and he belongs to the rank of Subordinate Judges. In Bengal a Subordinate Judge has been made a *pucca* District and Sessions Judge and another was elevated to the bench of the High Court. Compared with the position of Subordinate Judges elsewhere how very humiliating is that of the Subordinate Judges in Sind? And what have they done to deserve it except that they have the grave misfortune of belonging to the public service in Sind?

Paucity of highly-paid Natives in the Public Works Department in Sind and the exclusive employment of Europeans in the Telegraph Department.

20. The same paper, in its issue of the 21st September, complains of the paucity of highly-paid Natives in the Sind Revenue Department, and remarks:—In the lower grades of the Public Works Department in Sind the present state of things is eminently unsatisfactory. There is no published list of overseers and sub-overseers. Promotion is not regulated by seniority, but by favouritism. If the claims of a man are overlooked and junior officers are promoted over his head, the officer whose claims are neglected has no means of making any representation, since he never knows his proper position in his grade owing to the absence of any published list. In the matter of travelling allowances again these officers are very badly treated. Overseers and sub-overseers have to travel constantly, but their travelling allowances are lower than those of ministerial clerks on circuit. It would not be too much to ask that a list of overseers and sub-overseers should be published, so that promotion and other things might be better regulated, and that more liberal allowances should be provided for them as they have to travel incessantly. In the Telegraph Department there is not a single responsible appointment filled by a Native. From the Director down to a subordinate officer on Rs. 70 a month every appointment is given to a European. Here also it would be interesting to learn on what grounds Natives are disqualified for higher appointments in this department. In the Civil List we do not find the name of a single Native. There may be a few Natives on the establishment, but if a list of signallers and other subordinate officers were called for the striking disparity between Europeans and Natives would be easily noticed. Would it be beyond the scope of the Public Service Commission to enquire why the Telegraph Department has been so long closed against Natives, and whether this can be remedied or not?

21. The *Rasik Ranjani* (139), in its issue of the 15th September, suggests to Government the framing of a rule compelling all Honorary Magistrates to pass some examination in law, and requests the establishment of a suitable law-school for them.

An examination and a school for Honorary Magistrates suggested.

22. The *Satyá Shodhk* (56), in its issue of the 18th September, praises Mr. Fernandez, First Class Subordinate Judge at Ratnágiri, for his impartiality in the administration of justice, says that he has made himself very popular, and requests Government not to transfer him from Ratnágiri even though he has served there for more than five years.

A request to Government not to transfer Mr. Fernandez, First Class Subordinate Judge, Ratnágiri.

23. The *Satyá Sudha* (57), in its issue of the 11th September, complains of Mr. Lucas, Assistant Collector, Kánara, having used abusive language towards a pleader named Náráyanráo Vinekar in a criminal case before him, and requests Lord Reay first to transfer Mr. Lucas elsewhere and then to investigate this matter as people are much afraid of him. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 22nd September, says that the Bombay Government should award an exemplary punishment to this officer. The *Kárwár Samáchár* (38) of the 15th September, on the contrary, praises Mr. Lucas for his kind disposition and popularity, and says that the abusive words complained of by the *Satyá Sudha* were not used towards the pleader, but were uttered with reference to the tedious case before him.]

Complaint against Mr. Lucas, Second Assistant Collector, Kánara.

24. The same newspaper says that Mr. Wiltshire has not left his headquarters since the beginning of May last, and that therefore the report of the *Havyak Subodh* that he visited the Bommanhalli school and struck out some portion of his old remarks in the visitors' book of that school (*vide* paragraph 23 of the Report on Native Papers, No. 37 of 1887,) is unfounded in fact.

Mr. Wiltshire's striking off a portion of the remark made by him last year in the visitors' book of Bommanhalli school in Kánara contradicted.

25. The *Pratod* (51), in its issue of the 19th September, in a communicated article, says:—Government are doing their utmost to improve the condition of the agriculturists, but it is becoming more and more miserable. In order that the money-lenders may not deceive them Government have passed the Registration Act, but instead of doing any good to them it has become a source of annoyance. Under this Act deeds for debts up to Rs. 100 passed by agriculturists to money-lenders are written and registered by the Village Registrar and those for above Rs. 100 by the Táluka Sub-Registrar. In spite of all these precautions there is no end to the woes of the agriculturists. They now think that the Act had better be repealed. The paper then describes the ways in which the Village and Táluka Sub-Registrars receive bribes and the consequent miseries of the agriculturists, and says:—When an agriculturist signs a deed for a loan of Rs. 100 from a money-lender the former only receives Rs. 75, the remaining Rs. 25 being required to be spent on the writing and the registration of the document. Moreover, he has to spend nearly eight days for this purpose. This is a very pitiful state of things. Government and the Special Judge under the Agriculturists' Relief Act are therefore requested to pay attention to this matter.

A complaint about the oppression practised on the agriculturists by the Village and Sub-Registrars in the Bombay Presidency, who receive bribes from them, and a suggestion for repealing the Registration Act.

26. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 14th September, writes:—The police themselves are in terror of the Beluchis, and is there then any wonder that the people are more so? The local authorities have hitherto paid no serious attention to the matter, lightly treating the complaints preferred to them from time to time. The impression is daily gaining ground that Government themselves fear the Beluchis, and it is difficult to say that the impression is false. Government by their own conduct have created this impression, and if they are wise they must remove it and restore the sense of security that has been disturbed,

The Beluch Regiment at Hyderabad, Sind, and the timidity of the Police and Government authorities there.

by adopting drastic remedies. Nothing short of the removal of the Beluch regiment from Sind can produce the desired effect and put an end to all the sources of anxiety.

The recent riot by Mahomedans at Dholka on the occasion of the Bakri 'Id festival and the necessity for a departmental enquiry into the conduct of the Mahomedan policemen and bailiffs there.

27. The *Ahmedabad Times* (77), in its issue of the 20th September, refers to the conviction and punishment of 14 Mahomedans concerned in the recent Bakri 'Id riot at Dholka, and says that it is necessary that a departmental enquiry should be made into the conduct of the Mahomedan policemen at Dholka as they turned round and helped the rioters, as stated by the Chief Constable, Mr. Amthárám, in his evidence before the trying Magistrate and that such faithless men should be punished. The Mahomedan bailiffs of the Subordinate Judge's Court are, adds the paper, also said to have aided the rioters, and it is necessary that Ráo Sáheb Vádilál Táráchand, the Subordinate Judge, should take due notice of such conduct. [The *Praja Mat* (111) of the 17th September publishes a news-letter from Dholka, in which the writer suggests an increase in the police force and the transfer of some of the policemen who have served for a long time past in the town and of the Mahomedan bailiffs of the local Subordinate Judge's Court who give official information to Mahomedan debtors and thus hinder the execution of decrees against them. The *Nyáyadarshak* (108) of the 19th September says that it is surprising that the person from whose residence the rioters started should have been acquitted, and that some of the chief instigators whose names were mentioned in Court by the prisoners should have escaped scot-free. The paper adds that some of the leading Bania citizens have been won over by the Mahomedans. The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (76) of the 21st September thinks that the sentence of 7 months' rigorous imprisonment in addition to the payment of a fine is not a sufficient punishment for the serious offence committed, and adds that Sermiya, who is said to be the chief instigator, has not yet been arrested.]

The late robbery at the Karkolpura and the inefficiency of the Poona police.

28. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 18th September, writes:—Our readers will easily call to mind the account we gave some time back of the Karkolpura robbery in Poona. The Sessions Judge sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment the gardener who was placed on his trial as being concerned in the affiair. It has been brought out in evidence that there were some 7 or 8 accomplices in the affair. It is a disgrace to the local police that they should be still at large. We hear that when complaints were first made in the newspapers an explanation was called for by Government, and it is said, with what truth we are not in a position to say, that in the explanation tendered an attempt was made to throw discredit upon the newspaper that complained of it by representing that there was a clique of Bráhmans who were clamouring against the police. Now if there be such a charge made we must flatly contradict it. Whether the persons connected with the Poona press be Bráhmans or not, that fact ought not to weigh with Government in judging of the capacity of the police officers. The question before Government is clear—have the police been doing their duty properly? Every sensible man will say that they have not been. In the case of the robbery in Karkolpura the police commenced investigation the very next day, that is, only a few hours after the robbery is said to have taken place. The robbers, moreover, do not seem to have been very old hands, as otherwise we should have seen less bloodshed. So there is sufficient ground to believe that an inquiry conducted by a man of ordinary understanding would have sufficied to bring to light the real perpetrators of the deed. Yet there was only one man placed on his trial, and he too was pointed out by the robbed party. The police, therefore, have failed in this case in showing even ordinary capacity for such work. We hope Government will take notice of this fact and ask the officers concerned to point out how it is that the offenders in this case have not been found out. The people ought not to be led to think that safety of person and property, which is the most distinctive blessing of the present rule, is all a myth. If the present inefficiency of the police be not remedied, it will not be long before the people get such an idea into their heads. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9) of the 19th, the *Poona Vaibhav* (48) of the 18th and the *Kesari* (39) of the 20th September express similar sentiments.]

29. The *Deshi Mitrá* (90), in its issue of the 22nd September, says that complaints are made of female passengers by the road from the Hope Bridge, Surat, to Ránder being assaulted and insulted by bad characters and that Mr. Mulock, the Collector of Surat, should speedily locate a police chowkey on the road, as asked for by the Ránder Municipality. [In a news-letter from Surat the *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 23rd September makes the same suggestion to Mr. Mulock.]

Want of a police chowkey on the road from Surat to Ránder.

30. In a news-letter from Dholka, the *Praja Mat* (111) of the 17th September complains of the irregular delivery of letters in that town, and suggests the transfer of the sub-postmaster, who has been there for the last four or five years.

Transfer of the sub-postmaster, Dholka, suggested.

Part II.—*Municipalities.*

31. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 19th September, writes :—The reply which Her Majesty the Queen was pleased to vouchsafe to the Poona address was publicly read at the Darbár on Wednesday last in the Council Hall by Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Acting Secretary to Government in the Political Department. As regards this portion of the ceremony the official notification issued contained the following announcement :—"The Secretary to Government in the Political Department will then announce, by command of His Excellency the Governor, that Her Majesty has been pleased to reply to the addresses presented to the Queen-Empress by the inhabitants of Poona. The president and two other members of the city municipality will advance, and the Secretary, having received from His Excellency the Governor Her Majesty's gracious reply, will read it aloud. The president and other members of the municipality having made their reverence will then withdraw to their seats." Agreeably to this intimation the Poona Municipality selected Mr. Náráyan Bhái Dándekar and Mr. Mahádev Moreshwar Kunte to form with the president a deputation to receive the reply. It would seem that the programme laid down in the notification was, however, abandoned at the last moment, and another deputation consisting of Mr. Arthur Crawford, General Solly Flood, Mr. Dorábji Padamji and Mr. Gangárám Bháu Mhaske was substituted in its stead. Properly speaking, the various bodies, official and non-official, who voted the address and signed it should have been asked to nominate each a member to form the deputation to receive the reply. Such a deputation should have been headed by Mr. Arthur Crawford, the president of the Poona Jubilee Committee. Various are the guesses made regarding the reasons or motives which led the officer entrusted with the carrying out of the programme to discard this natural arrangement which we have suggested above, first, in favour of the programme laid down in the official notification, and finally in favour of the one actually carried out. There was not a single Bráhman, a Mahomedan, or an East Indian gentleman in the deputation finally selected to receive the reply. Can this omission have been studied and deliberate? Can any narrow prejudices on the part of the officer entrusted with the arrangements have been allowed to interfere with what was evidently his obvious duty on such an occasion? Be that as it may, it is really a pity that such an unfortunate omission, whether accidental or intentional, should have been allowed to mar the gracefulness of the important public ceremonial of Wednesday last.

Reply of the Queen-Empress to the Jubilee address from Poona and the resentment felt by two representatives of the Poona Municipality.

32. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 18th September, writes :—There is sufficient ground here for resentment. We believe it was a pure mistake on the part of those who were in charge of the arrangement. The matter, however, requires explanation. [The *Dnyán Chakshu* (7), in its issue of the 21st September, asks :—Will Mr. Lee-Warner, Secretary to Government, who was in charge of the arrangement, express his regret for the disrespect done to two municipal commissioners in not inviting them to proceed to the dais to receive the reply as previously arranged?]

33. A correspondent of the *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 18th September, strongly disapproves of the introduction of crematoriums for burning the dead bodies of the Hindus, proves by statistics that crematoriums will not be less expensive than the present method, and says:—If the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay wishes that the dead bodies of poor and destitute Hindus should be burnt, why does he not use his influence and induce Government to supply fuel for the purpose without any charge? Out of the total number of about 10,000 dead bodies of Hindus every year, nearly 5,000 are burnt. It seems that the lame excuse of want of space for burying the remaining 5,000 dead bodies is brought forward simply because the Hindus are a mild race. Is not any space required for burying the dead bodies of the Christians, the Mahomedans, the Jews and other non-Hindus, which, excepting those of the Pársis which are neither buried nor burnt, amount to 10,000 every year? The use of crematoriums for the cremation of the dead bodies of Hindus is objectionable, and so long as none amongst the Hindus has requested any European to do away with the present method of burning none has a right to interfere with the Hindu religion. [The *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 20th September, says:—The introduction of crematoriums for disposing of dead bodies will not be approved by the Hindus if their use is in contravention of the commands of their religion. It is better to burn the dead bodies of poor Hindus than to bury them, and the municipality should therefore arrange for a free supply of fuel to those who have recourse to burial for want of fuel. The introduction of crematoriums is desirable, but the Hindu society in its present state will not welcome it. Those who are in favour of the use of crematoriums should first begin to use them themselves in order that others may be induced to do the same. The *Poona Vaibhav* (48), in its issue of the 18th September, says:—The present method of cremation may be costly, still Hindus do not and will never approve of crematoriums. It is not that the dead bodies are to be burnt in any way. Religious ceremonies are to be performed before the pile is made and after the body is placed on it. When such is the state of things, is it not interference with the Hindu religion to rule that crematoriums must be used for the purpose? Does not interference with one's religion mean oppression? However mistaken may be the views of the Hindus in this matter, neither Government nor the Bombay Municipal Corporation should interfere with their present method of disposing of their dead.]

Disapproval of the proposed introduction of crematoriums for disposing of the dead bodies of Hindus in Bombay.

34. The *Pandit* (144), in its issue of the 23rd September, says:—The crematorium proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, for burning the dead bodies of Hindu paupers is desirable in the interests of public health and decency. The free acceptance of certain innovations gradually introduced into the cremation yard at Sonápur raises a hope that a liberal interpretation of the Shástras made to suit the scientific requirements of the times will not be unacceptable to the Hindu public. When the apparatus is seen in working order certain compromises to soothe religious scruples will soon suggest themselves to the Hindu community, and the system cannot fail to become popular in course of time.

The proposal of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, for a crematorium for burning the dead bodies of Hindu paupers approved.

35. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 19th September, writes:—The letter of Colonel Wise, Inspector-General of Police, suggesting the imposition of a tax of Rs. 2 a year on dogs is one worthy of consideration by the Bombay Municipal Corporation as well as by the District Municipal Boards. The tax will fall on the rich, at least those rich enough to pay it. Those who want the luxury of a pet dog and can afford to feed it can easily pay Rs. 2 more as a contribution to the municipality to keep up an establishment to keep him out of harm's way.

The proposed tax on dogs approved.

36. The *Nyáyadarshak* (108), in its issue of the 19th September, complains of the prevalence of influence in the municipal board at Ahmedabad and of the disregard of the interests of the bulk of the population in preference to those of the Pársis, the Europeans and some Hindu Shethiás in the same way as in Bombay, mentions the condition

The municipal board at Ahmedabad and its disregard of the interests of the bulk of the people.

of some of the quarters of the town in support of its complaint, thinks that the construction of the new and costly water-works at Ahmedabad is meant for the comfort of the few well-to-do persons residing in certain parts of the town where the supply of water is at present insufficient, and adds that if Government wish to see the scheme of local self-government become really beneficial to the people at large the election of municipal commissioners should be held according to communities instead of according to wards as at present, the proportion of the commissioners from each community being fixed in proportion to the number of its members.

Part III.—*Native States.*

Disclosures made by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* regarding Sir Lepel Griffin's action in connection with the State of Bhopál.

37. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 19th September, writes:—The disclosures which our contemporary of the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* is making in relation to Sir Lepel Griffin's action in Bhopál, if true, call for the most serious notice of the Government. That a British officer should so demean himself as to prohibit husband and wife from living together and should resort to petty artifices for getting patronage for his friends is quite inconceivable. But our contemporary quotes chapter and verse, produces State documents and offers to prove his charges to the hilt. The serious nature of the charges and the interests of public administration as well as those of the individuals concerned demand that a public enquiry should be made into them. Sir Lepel Griffin has a pretty outlook before him when he returns from Europe from his holiday. The *Patrika*, too, will have no mean opponent in Sir Lepel Griffin. But we venture to think that our contemporary is too old and shrewd a hand at journalism to rush into print without being sure of his ground; and if he succeeds in settling Sir Lepel Griffin, it will be no ordinary triumph.

The Begum of Bhopál and the tyranny of Political Agents.

38. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 18th September, writes:—The *Amrit Bazar Patrika's* chapters on the Bhopál history disclose a state of hopeless degeneracy in our Political Department which requires a thorough overhauling. Indeed they are shocking and make us believe that we are living rather in a land of romance than in the midst of actualities. That the sovereign princess of a Native State, clothed with the powers of life and death, should be so disrespectfully treated by the Political Agent is a crowning piece of political audacity that requires to be summarily checked. Hitherto people have been under the impression that the Nawáb consort alone was more or less to blame and was the cause of the unhappiness of Her Highness the Begam. But the veil hitherto concealing the real relationship between Her Highness and the political officers has been gradually lifted up, and the people have begun to see that the fault is not all on one side. If the Nawáb consort has been guilty of a number of faults, the Political Department has not been quite innocent. He may be prohibited from taking a part in the administration of the State, but he has every right to live with his wife, the Begum. In the case of the Nawáb a political officer's word has actually effected what a judicial court cannot lawfully do. The Supreme Government is in the hills enjoying its holiday, but is it aware how one of the Native rulers in subsidiary alliance with it has been treated by official vagaries which in many a similar case know no bounds? The cases of Messrs. Wilson and Beames have shaken the faith of the people in the competency of British officials to faithfully discharge the duties entrusted to them. Will Government allow this rotten state of things to continue without taking any step to restore order wherever it may be necessary?

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
30th September 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 24th September 1887.)

Page

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

A'bkári:
Comments on the — policy of the Bombay Government ... 5
Comments on the despatch of the Secretary of State for India in connection with the anti-liquor league in India 5
Appointments: The Secretary of State for India and the appointment of the Honourable Mahádev Govind Ránade as Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act 6
Bombay Legislative Council: The vacancy in the — and suggestions in connection therewith:
The *Gujarát Mitrá* 9
The *Mahrátta* 10
British rule in India:
A vindication of the loyalty of the natives of India to the British rule 4
The *Moscow Gazette's* estimation of the loyalty of the people of India to their British rulers and its mistaken views in the matter ... 4
Cambay case: Comments on the decision of the Secretary of State for India in the — 5
Christian missionaries in India: Reflections against — 7
Corruption among Government officers: A complaint about the oppression practised on the agriculturists by the Village and Sub-Registrars in the Bombay Presidency who receive bribes from them, and a suggestion for repealing the Registration Act 12
Home Rule for Ireland: Suggestion to the people of India to imitate the Irish nation in the matter of securing their rights 4
Honorary Magistrates: An examination and a school for — suggested ... 12
Indebtedness of Government officers: Request to the Government of India to pay attention to the outcry of several vernacular newspapers regarding the indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur. 8
Military matters:
Approval of the general order issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India regarding the withdrawal of pouch ammunition from British and Native soldiers when off duty ... 9
The order issued by the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, for transferring Native officers to the pension establishment recommended to be applied to the Bengal and Bombay armies 9
Native Press: The suggestion made by the *Pioneer* for curtailing the liberty at present enjoyed by the — and a vindication of that press . 8
Pensions: Payment of — in sterling money to Uncovenanted Civil Servants of India protested against 7
Plagiarism by the Government of India: A charge of — 7
Police:
The late robbery at the Karkolpura and the inefficiency of the Poona— 13
The recent riot by Mahomedans at Dholka on the occasion of the Bakri 'Id festival and the necessity for a departmental enquiry into the conduct of the Mahomedan policemen and bailiffs there... 13
Want of a -- chowkey on the road from Surat to Ránder ... 14
Postal matters: Transfer of the sub-postmaster, Dholka, suggested ... 14
Public honours: The Darbár held at Poona to invest His Excellency Lord Reay with the title of K.G.C.I.E. and His Excellency's popularity as Governor 4
Public Service:
A request to Government not to transfer Mr. Fernandez, First Class Subordinate Judge, Ratnágiri 12
Complaint against Mr. Lucas, Second Assistant Collector, Kánara. 12
Mr. Wiltshire's striking off a portion of the remark made by him last year in the visitors' book of Bommanhalli school in Kánara contradicted 12
The — in Sind and a complaint regarding inadequate salaries paid to the Subordinate Judges there 10

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued. Page

Public Works Department: Paucity of highly-paid Natives in the — and the exclusive employment of Europeans in the Telegraph Department 11
Riot by the Beluchi sepoys at Hyderabad, Sind: The Beluchi Regiment at Hyderabad and the timidity of the police and Government authorities there 12
Salaries of Indian officials: Disapproval of the suggestion made in the London *Times* by the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott for having a fixed rate of exchange for the payment of— 7

PART II.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad: The Municipal Board at — and its disregard of the interests of the bulk of the people 15
Bombay:
Disapproval of the proposed introduction of crematoriums for disposing of the dead bodies of Hindus in — 15
The proposal of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, for a crematorium for burning the dead bodies of Hindu paupers approved. 15
The proposed tax on dogs approved 15
Poona: Reply of the Queen-Empress to the Jubilee address from — and the resentment felt by two representatives of the Poona Municipality:
The *Dnyán Prakásh* 14
The *Mahrátta* 14

PART III.—*Native States*—

Bhopál:
Disclosures made by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* regarding Sir Lepel Griffin's action in connection with the State of — ... 16
The Begam of — and the tyranny of Political Agents 16

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24TH SEPTEMBER 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 19th September, writes :—

Suggestions for laying down rules regarding appointments and promotions in the ministerial branch of the Government service in Berár.

We think the time has come when some rules may, with advantage, be laid down regulating the appointments and promotions in the ministerial branch of the Government service, for the system, if it can be called a system at all, at present obtaining in Berár is totally rotten and is a fruitful source of discontent. When the whole fabric is unsound it is obviously absurd to seek a partial remedy, and we therefore, with due deference, advocate a thorough reform which will wipe away the existing state of things.

2. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 17th September, considers Mr. Mirza Abás Beg to be unfit for the post of Special Magistrate, Akola, in succession to Kázi Joráwar Khán, deceased, for the following reasons :—(1) He is very unpopular. (2) He offered a bribe of Rs. 1,500 to Mr. Dhondji Kondji, the Police Inspector, in the well-known case against Bánsilál Mukundlál. (3) He was on one occasion turned out of the Court by the Commissioner for some reason or other. (4) He is in debt. (5) He is, it is said, about to be prosecuted for breach of faith. (6) He does not know English and has but a smattering knowledge of Maráthi. (7) He has not received a legal training. (8) He practises as a Mukhtyár in the local Courts. The paper thinks it better not to fill up the post at all than to appoint such a man to it.

Disapproval of the rumoured appointment of Mr. Mirza Abás Beg as Special Magistrate, Akola.

3. The same newspaper complains that the supply of useful European medicines in charitable dispensaries being limited, hospital assistants give good medicines to the well-to-do and inferior drugs to the poor, and suggests that the former class of people should be made to pay for medicine and that the money thus received should be spent on increasing the medicine supplies so that the poor as well as the rich may get them.

Charitable dispensaries and a suggestion for the benefit of poor patients.

4. A correspondent, writing to the same newspaper, says :—Mr. Chintámanráo Ápte having been appointed Tahsildár, his place of Inspector of Registration has now fallen vacant. It is right that Mr. Gopálráo should get the place, if there be none among his seniors fit for it. It has been the steady policy

Suggestion for filling up the vacant post of Inspector of Registration in Berár.

of Colonel Lane not to employ English-knowing agency in his department except for mere clerical purposes. Does Colonel Lane really think that Maráthi-knowing men make better Sub-Registrars than English-knowing men? They may appear more obedient, but it is the English-knowing agency, especially from high families, that will fill such places efficiently. Men from high families without English education are of little worth. It is true that English education in India has not done what it ought. Yet it is equally true that the sympathies of the English-knowing Natives are wider and that they are in a better position to know their duties both to their countrymen and to the British Government. Unfortunately for the Berárs, Colonel Lane's policy is the policy of European officers more or less. Instead of utilizing the English-knowing element available on the stop they allow it to rot. I hope the Berár authorities will better study the changes brought about by time and will use the educated element ready at hand in the interests of public administration.

Complaints against the management of the last Pleaders' Examination in Berár.

5. A correspondent of the same newspaper says :—I was one of the candidates for the last Pleaders' Examination in Berár. The questions set in the examination were little testing, but reasonable. But there was much disorder in the conduct of the examination. Candidates left their seats for nothing. They talked to each other and I strongly suspect that some candidates answered their papers by referring to books. Some candidates had their note books in their pockets. I am also told that some candidates received answers written outside the examination hall. I can say that this was not an examination but a mere farce. Is was the effect of lenient supervision. Will you kindly bring this to the notice of the Judicial Commissioner and save the honest candidates?

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
30th September 1887.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 40 of 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 1st October 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Indian Workman	Do.	Do.	...
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
14	The Arunodayá	Thána	Weekly	574
15	„ Aryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
20	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
21	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolháp ur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolháp ur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára...	Do.	250

[1] Frequently admits English articles

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
45	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
46	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	200
47	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
48	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
49	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bárai	Do.	350
50	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
51	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
52	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
53	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
54	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Daily	200
55	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
56	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
57	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
58	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
59	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
60	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
61	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
62	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
63	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Weekly	400
64	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
65	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
66	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
67	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
68	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
69	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
70	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
71	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	200
72	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
73	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
74	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
75	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	250
77	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	250
78	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
79	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	350
80	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
81	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
82	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
83	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	330
84	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
85	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	975
86	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
87	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
88	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
89	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	525
90	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
91	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
92	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	300
93	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
94	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	500
95	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,750
96	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
97	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	800
98	„ Jáme Jamshed	Bombay	Daily	850
99	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
100	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
101	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,000
102	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
103	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
104	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
105	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
106	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
107	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
108	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
109	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
110	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
111	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—continued.			
112	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
113	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly ...	...
114	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,786
115	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
117	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
119	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
120	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
121	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
122	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
123	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
124	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
125	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
126	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
127	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Monthly	200
128	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
129	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
130	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
131	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
132	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
133	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
134	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
135	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
136	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
137	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
138	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
139	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
140	The Rashide Karáchi Sind	Karáchi	Weekly	...
	ARABIC.			
141	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
142	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
143	The Barodá Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
144	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
145	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
146	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (अ or आ) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Alleged refusal of the Secretary of State for India to permit the Bombay Government to publish the report of the Commissioners who heard the Wilson case strongly disapproved.

1. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issue of the 28th September, writes:—Whatever sternness and unfriendliness there may be in the conquered race, it will now acquire a fiercer and harsher tone in consequence of the ultra-arbitrary decision of the Secretary of State for India in the notorious Cambay scandal case. Nothing since the days of Dalhousian despotism has so much exasperated the public mind and outraged the sentiments of justice and morality among the natives of India as the reversal of the decision of the Government of Bombay in this case and the audacious prohibition by Lord Cross of the publication of the Commissioners' voluminous and exhaustive report. Surely the force of race prejudices and service nepotism could not go further, and we are lost in astonishment at the lamentable want of statesmanship, common sense and fair play in such high functionaries at the helm of the State vessel. The Conservative jingoism at home, taking advantage of the over-cautious conduct of Lord Reay of the Liberal party, has managed to save ostensibly the reputation and prestige of the Indian Civil Service, but has in doing so brought an indelible stigma upon the fair name and honour of the British Government. There is no earthly reason for the suppression of the Commissioners' report, especially as it forms a portion of the judicial proceedings, and no amount of official high-handedness and tactics can justify this *fiat* of the great autocrat at the India Office. This unjustifiable line of policy naturally gives rise to a very strong suspicion that the report contains most dirty facts and irrefutable arguments and conclusions, the publication of which would most mercilessly expose the hollowness and the iniquity of the Secretary of State's decision. The scandalous exposure of a Civilian's immorality brought about by the Ross-Morgan case at Madras will *now* convince the Secretary of State of the lowest depths of degradation to which members of the heaven-born service sometimes *do* descend and of the abject means which they unhesitatingly employ for the accomplishment of their abominable object. In short, the Great Mogal at the India Office has committed a stupendous and unpardonable blunder, the evil effects of which will be too serious and widespread to be placidly contemplated by the true friends and well-wishers of India. Moreover, it gives colour to the universal assertion that the sons of "perfidious" Albion, as a nation, are rapidly falling off from their high standard of morality and excellence in many branches of public life, and that the days of their boasted superiority in many respects are well-nigh numbered.

2. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 28th September, writes:—Lord Cross's action in the Cambay case gains in its unreasonableness by the refusal of His Lordship to allow the report of the Commissioners to see the light. If it has appeared to His Lordship that the evidence adduced by Mr. Shámráo is artificial and his conduct unsatisfactory, why not let the public know all the facts recorded by impartial experts? Such publicity could have done no harm, and would have helped the public materially to arrive at a right decision concerning the scandal. The Secretary of State's refusal would be construed into an attempt to hide the weakness of Mr. Wilson's case, and it would only strengthen the public in the belief that the charge preferred against him by Mr. Shámráo was well-founded.

3. The *Jagad-hitechchhu* (34), in its issue of the 24th September, says:—Great injustice has been done by the Secretary of State for India in reversing the decision of the Bombay Government arrived at after careful consideration of the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Wilson case. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the Commissioners were much better qualified to decide the case than the Secretary of State for India. The latter's refusal to allow the Commissioners' report in this case to be published strengthens the suspicion entertained by the people about his decision. Our rulers should take care that the people of India do not lose their confidence in British justice as it is essentially necessary for the permanency of the British rule in India.

4. The *Subodh Patrika* (13), in its issue of the 25th September, writes :—

Comments on the reported refusal of the Secretary of State for India to appoint permanently Ráo Báhádur M. G. Ránade as Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

The Secretary of State for India is reported to have vetoed the permanent appointment of Ráo Báhádur M. G. Ránade as Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. It has been stated by a daily contemporary that Viscount Cross desires that the place should be filled up by a Covenanted Civilian, as he considers it a better course to appoint Civilians to such posts than give them personal allowances on account of retarded promotion. There is a tendency now-a-days, which is fast growing up, of filling all fat posts by Covenanted Civilians, whether they be specially reserved for them or not. This tendency requires to be strongly protested against. It is enough that the most important and remunerative offices in the country should be reserved for this service, and if no outsider can have any claim to them there is no reason why they should be appointed to posts which ought to be reserved for men of tried merit and ability in the uncovenanted service. As regards the personal allowances to Civilians which already amount to about three-quarters of a lákh of rupees every year, we think there is not the slightest justification for them. It seems to be forgotten that the officers are for the country and not the country for the officers, and it appears a little absurd for Government to listen to the clamour of their officers for promotion, or, which is the same thing, for extra allowances, when the necessities of the State do not admit of either of these measures. Now, is Government bound by its covenant with them to do so? The sole responsibility in this matter must rest on the shoulders of the Secretary of State who permits fresh selections to the service to be made in England every year even though it be overcrowded and there be no vacancies. [The *Gujarát Mitrá* (72) and the *Yajdán Parast* (131) of the 25th and the *Chandra Prakásh* (88) of the 26th September also disapprove of the reported refusal of the Secretary of State to sanction the appointment. The *Gujarát Mitrá* says that Lord Cross has exemplified by the reversal of the decision of the Bombay Government in the Wilson case and by the refusal to sanction the Honourable Mr. Ránade's appointment the several senses of the word "cross," which means *adverse* or *a gibbet*, for justice has, as it were, been hanged in the above cases. It thinks that the reason given by the Secretary of State for vetoing the appointment is improper and scandalous, for he cannot openly state that he does not wish to give such high appointments to Natives. The paper sincerely desires the speedy replacement of the present Conservative Ministry by one composed of Liberals in order that the foundation of the British rule which has been weakened by the former may again be strengthened. Instead of thus guarding the Indian treasury in a disgraceful way, the Secretary of State should have, according to the *Mitrá*, re-imposed the import duties on European cotton goods and thereby added 80 lákhs of rupees to it, or stopped the appointment of new Civilians for a year. The *Chandra Prakásh* states that some persons think that the Secretary of State's refusal is attributable to the Honourable Mr. Ránade's giving much attention to political matters.]

5. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 28th September, writes :—

Disapproval of the suggestion made in the *Times* by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott for the payment of salaries of Indian officials at a fixed rate of exchange.

No one can deny that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott has given a very vivid description of the hardship entailed upon the Anglo-Indian servants of Government by the growing depreciation of the rupee. But it is not they alone who suffer by the fall in exchange. The evil is general and affects directly or indirectly both Europeans and Natives. The Anglo-Indian non-officials, merchants and professional men, suffer as much as Government officers. The Government suffer more by the heavy loss on account of exchange. The people in general suffer by the increased taxation rendered necessary to meet the deficit in the Exchequer caused thereby, besides bearing the rise in prices of articles imported from Europe. The hardship extends to all classes and Government themselves are as much to be pitied as their employés. Mr. Justice Scott should have suggested a remedy for Government to get out of this difficulty. But he has only proposed to add one more item to their liabilities.

The Government of India is not in a position to adopt his suggestion and this philanthropic Judge should next time propose something more equitable and practicable.

Eulogy of the late Major Evans Bell.

6. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 24th September, writes:—The death of Major Evans Bell will cause sincere regret throughout India. The Native States of India will specially mourn his loss, for he was their greatest friend. He sacrificed all his prospects by advocating their interests, and it was through his exertions that the Mysore State was restored to the heirs of the Native dynasty. He imposed upon himself the task of befriending the Natives and the Native States of India, and this task he performed with admirable energy and devotion. India now prays for the repose of his soul. [Several other papers of the week express similar sentiments.]

Approval of the speeches made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal while on tour.

7. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 25th September, warmly approves of the speeches made by Sir Steuart Bayley, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the course of his present tour and of the way in which he takes the people into his confidence.

Disapproval of the suggestion made by the *Pioneer* for curtailing the liberty at present enjoyed by the Native press.

8. The *Pársi Punch* (109) of the 25th September contains a cartoon, in which a European policeman, emblematic of the *Pioneer* newspaper, is represented as placing a well-dressed Hindu lady, emblematic of the Native press, before His Excellency Lord Dufferin, who is represented as an Indian Nawáb smoking his *hookah*. The letter-press runs as follows:—A got-up case. *A notorious policeman*—(*Sotto voce*) Ah, you wench! Wouldn't come and kiss me, eh? Well, let me see. (To the Nawáb Sáheb) She has become an intolerable public nuisance, Sir. I submit she should be gagged and kept in chains for the public peace, your honour. *Nawáb Sáheb*—Clear out, you coward. The idea of such sweet innocence—weak and gentle—creating disturbance—ridiculous. [Several other papers write against the suggestion made by the *Pioneer* for the curtailment of the liberty at present enjoyed by the Native press.]

Approval of the order restricting the possession of ball ammunition by British and Indian troops issued by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

9. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 28th September, writes:—It is gratifying to learn that Government have at last recognised the inexpediency and the evil of allowing the unrestricted possession of ball ammunition by British and Indian troops in the Bombay Presidency. They have issued regulations for distributing ammunition on definite occasions when its use is required, and have also devised means for its safe custody and prompt distribution in cases of sudden emergency. There will not be much difficulty in enforcing these regulations, and the only thing to be wondered at is the hesitation displayed by Government so long to adopt a step the necessity for which appeared so urgent and apparent. The order restricting the possession of ball ammunition by the troops would be hailed everywhere as a beneficent measure and a long sought for remedy, and the Duke of Connaught is sincerely to be congratulated on its being introduced during his command of the Bombay army. [Several other papers approve of the order.]

The vacancy in the Bombay Legislative Council and a suggestion in connection therewith.

10. The *Mahárashtra Mitra* (42), in its issue of the 29th September, recommends Government to appoint Shrimant Pant Sachiv, Jághirdár of Bhor, to the vacancy in the Bombay Legislative Council caused by the death of the Honourable Dayárám Jethmal, and considers it most useful to Government to have always a Jághirdár in the Council.

11. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 25th September, writes :—

Suggestion to His Excellency Lord Reay for granting elective franchise to the public associations in the Bombay Presidency to choose members for the vacancies in the Bombay Legislative Council.

Lord Ripon, and in his wake Lord Dufferin, asked the British Indian Association of Calcutta to appoint their own member to the Supreme Legislative Council. Cannot Lord Reay follow up the precedent and ask either the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha or the Bombay Presidency Association to appoint a member to the local Legislative Council under the elective franchise? We are persuaded to think that such a step will not be *ultra vires*, but may sow the seed of the future growth of this system which we have been so persistently demanding. We hope that His Lordship will break through the stereotyped routine and lay down a precedent for his successors to follow and improve upon.

12. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 25th September, observes :—There is an outcry raised against Cantonment Magistrates. It is said that the work could be better done by civil officers of Government. We are of the same opinion. In these peaceful times military tribunals for a civic population are an anomaly which Government ought to remove. The new rule of five years' duration of office of Cantonment Magistrates will not mend matters; on the contrary, there is a chance of things taking a turn for the worse owing to these Magistrates being inexperienced.

Appointment of civil officers as Cantonment Magistrates recommended.

13. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 24th September, writes :—We hear that Mr. Pritchard, Commissioner in Sind, has replied to the memorial submitted to him by the people of Hyderabad, though we have not yet received a copy of the reply. But we are told that therein he has stated that there is no evidence to show that the women were insulted. We do not know what inquiry Mr. Pritchard has made. If it has been a merely official one, there is nothing strange in Mr. Pritchard coming to that conclusion. It is the old story told again. It shows how little our rulers and the officers who come to govern us are able to gauge public feeling and understand the ways of the Natives. Of course legal evidence was wanting. But are such enquiries to be conducted on strictly legal evidence and the hard and fast rules of the Indian Evidence Act? Why, the poor people have all along complained that it is almost impossible for them to produce legal evidence to get the offenders convicted. Surely the officers should know Native society better. A respectable Native lady would prefer death to admitting in public that a certain man attacked her modesty. The lady who some months ago was persuaded with great difficulty to admit before a Magistrate of her own class that an attempt had been made on her modesty is now looked upon by her companions as a tainted wretch and we are told that she has been cast away by her husband. Such is public opinion among the respectable people of Hyderabad. We do not justify it; we simply state the fact. If Mr. Pritchard has really sent such a reply, he does not promise to be a good administrator. An administrator to be successful must have a greater insight into the nature of the people he rules over.

The Beluchi riot at Hyderabad, Sind, and Mr. Pritchard's reply to the memorial submitted to him by the people in connection therewith.

14. The *Mahárashtra Mitra* (42), in its issue of the 29th September, bitterly complains of the heavy assessment of the income-tax for the current year at Sátára. It says that Ráo Báhádur Thatte has set aside the income-tax schedules of the last year prepared by Mr. Lee-Warner, the then Collector and a real well-wisher of Government, that last year the incomes were very carefully assessed by Mr. Richardson with the assistance of the Mámlatdár and some gentlemen from the town, and that in spite of this the Ráo Báhádur has prepared a new schedule this year and has increased the income-tax assessments from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 11,000, and requests the new Huzur Deputy Collector to attend carefully to the petitions of the people in the matter. The paper mentions the names of 16 persons whose incomes appear to have been assessed twice, thrice or in one or two cases even five or seven

Complaint about the assessment of the income-tax in Sátára and the Kaira District.

times as heavily as the last year. [The *Kaira Vartamán* (100), in its issue of the 28th September, complains of the high assessment of the income-tax in Kaira and of those not liable to the tax being made to pay it. The people of the Mátar sub-division and of Nadiád also, adds the paper, complain of the tax. In Nadiád several rich men have escaped, while the poor have been taxed. The Collector is requested to attend to the complaint and to see that the officer who hears appeals gives relief to the sufferers.]

The Contagious Diseases Act and its proposed extension to Sátára and its suburbs strongly condemned.

15. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issue of the 28th September, strongly denounces a proposal to make the Contagious Diseases Act applicable to Sátára and its suburbs in opposition to the unanimous opinion of the public, dwells at considerable length upon the comparative immorality and shamelessness of women of loose character in England and in India, and says that the application of the Act to Sátára is unnecessary, as prostitutes in that town are more respectable than Mahár and other low-caste women of bad repute in cantonments and are prevented by caste restrictions from admitting European privates, for whose sole benefit the proposal has been made, and that the Act should not therefore be extended to Sátára, as such a measure is likely to produce much unnecessary hardship.

A request to Government to repeal the Contagious Diseases Act in India.

16. The *Satyá Shodhak* (56) of the 25th and the *Shubh Suchak* (60) of the 23rd September strongly condemn the enforcement of the Contagious Diseases Act in India, say that it gives encouragement to immorality and request Government to repeal it at once and to frame strict rules prohibiting soldiers from visiting the houses of prostitutes, instead of licensing the immoral trade of the latter.

Grievances of the Inámdárs.

17. In continuation of the article reported at page 9, paragraph 17, of the Report on Native Papers, No. 38 of 1887, the *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issue of the 28th September, says:—The village officers in inám villages are not strict and careful in recovering the revenue due to the Inámdárs from their tenants. Has Mr. Lee-Warner inquired whether they work as conscientiously as the village officers in the *khálsa* provinces? Will it be reasonable to blame the Inámdárs for the carelessness of the village officers? The latter do not even collect as much revenue as will cover the amount of *judi* and the local cess which the Inámdárs have to pay to Government. The Mámlatdárs in *khálsa* provinces do not pay the Pátil and Kulkarni their remuneration before they have collected the whole amount of the revenue due to Government from the ryots. Is it not then unreasonable to blame the Inámdárs for acting in the same manner and to force them to pay the remuneration of the village officers punctually? Mr. Lee-Warner could not see the faults of the village officers as they are his favourites. Some Vatandár Pátils and Kulkarnis borrow money from the Inámdár and enter into an agreement to pay the debt out of the remuneration that will be due to them from the Inámdár when it is their turn to serve him, but when this turn actually comes, they, with a view to evade the payment of their debts, apply to the Government revenue authorities for permission to appoint Mukhtyárs or representatives, and their application is granted without any inquiry being made as regards the previous agreements between them and the Inámdár and without the consent of the latter, which is necessary under the Vatan Act. In this manner the Inámdár is brought into difficulties and no attention is paid to his interests. The Government revenue officers not only do not assist him, but on the contrary slight him. Has Mr. Lee-Warner ever looked into the accounts kept by village officers? They are neither kept in the prescribed form nor are they written up to date. It will be found on inquiry that the making of entries of payment in the account-books of the ryots is neglected in seventy-five cases out of one hundred. If the Inámdár asks the village officers to have the accounts written up to date they get annoyed and send reports against the Inámdár to revenue officers. As a rule the village officers never go to the fields to inspect the produce of the ryots. When the divisional clerk comes to examine their accounts they entertain him at the expense of Inámdárs and manage to send him back perfectly satisfied with their accounts.

Praise of Mr. Hammick, Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat.

18. In referring to the enhancement of sentence on appeal by the Bombay High Court on one Mahádshankar Khelshankar for perjury and producing a forged instrument in a civil case in the 1st class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat, the *Suryá Prakásh* (75) of the 1st October says that the appeal in question was unnecessary, as it is a well-known fact that Mr. Hammick's decisions, both in civil and criminal cases, are regarded as just and perfect by the people of the Surat District. Mr. Hammick's judgments are, adds the paper, scarcely altered by the High Court, for he always administers justice after a most careful and minute investigation of facts. His kind and merciful disposition, his courteous treatment of the members of the bar, his zeal for the good of the public and his social intercourse with educated and leading citizens of Surat have won for him the esteem of the local public.

Mr. N. B. Oke, Sub-Assistant Conservator, Thána, and disregard of his claims for promotion.

19. The *Arunodayá* (14), in its issue of the 25th September, says :—We hear that Mr. Náráyan Ballál Oke, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Thána District, will shortly retire on pension. It is discreditable to the British Government that a man should retire from the service under painful circumstances. One of the rules in the Forest Department is that one who has served creditably for six years as Sub-Assistant Conservator may be promoted to a higher post. In spite of this rule Mr. Oke has remained a Sub-Assistant for nearly 20 years. As to his efficiency in doing his work the official records will bear ample testimony. The injustice done to Mr. Oke is evident to all. Many Europeans who have not been trained up in the Forest Class and who entered the department long after him have superseded him and have become Deputy and Assistant Conservators. Government should enquire into the matter and see that their orders are strictly carried out.

A complaint against the Mámlatdár of Chiplun in the Ratnágiri District.

20. A correspondent, writing from Chiplun in the Ratnágiri District to the *Satyá Shodhak* (56) of the 25th September, states that he has learnt that the Mámlatdár at Chiplun does not attend his office punctually, that applicants are kept waiting till late in the evening and that their names are called out at the time of his leaving the office, and requests him to receive their applications as soon as he comes to office.

Appointment of Assistant Police Superintendents in Sind considered unnecessary.

21. In an article headed "The Public Service in Sind," the *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 24th September, considers the appointment of Assistant Police Superintendents in Sind unnecessary, and says that if they be at all appointed they should be chosen from amongst experienced police inspectors. It also complains that the first graduate in medicine from Sind has met with discouragement at the hands of Government by being told that there is no vacancy for him in the province.

Houses of ill-fame in Bombay and the action of the local police in connection therewith.

22. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 25th September, writes :—It is a relief to know that efforts are being made to remove a very serious nuisance from the Fort—the so-called ice-cream saloons, billiard rooms, tobacconist shops, &c., kept by Europeans of a certain order. These are not shops fit to be seen in the neighbourhood of respectable quarters, and the scenes they sometimes present are really revolting. The noise they always make ought to be stopped by the police. The public is beginning to feel the nuisance of *disreputable houses* in Bombay. We should like to know under what authority a whole street was cleared, and the residents in question directed to find dwelling accommodation elsewhere? If the authority or the department ejecting the residents from their homes in Kámáthipura had power to act in so summary a manner, it should, at the same time, have provided them with another locality, and failing to do this, we hold the department responsible for the consequent mischief. It has never transpired, as far as the public is aware, why the residents of the street in question were ousted from their tenements. Was it done on grounds of moral sanitation

or to make the evil more prolific by spreading it, or was it done to please any individual in particular? Is it right that the public should be molested in this way, and that respectable quarters should be disgraced by spectacles of infamy and vice? Is the authority or the department that created this abominable scandal allowed *carte blanche*, and then to stand far off gazing unconcernedly on the wreck and ruin that has been wrought? It *is* true, as we see, that some authority may be invested with singular powers, and that under cover of its impersonality it can simply do as it pleases; while it is evident that the action itself of driving out the residents from their homes is a reflection on the judgment and experience of the authority, which appears to come from the stock of "Such grand *exemplars* as make their own abilities the sole measure of what is fit or unfit." [Several other papers take the police to task for their action in driving out women of bad repute from Kámáthipura and scattering them over the town, and consider the explanation offered in the *Bombay Gazette* by Sir Frank Souter, the Commissioner of Police, unsatisfactory.]

The recent robbery in Karkolpura, Poona, and the comments of the local newspapers about the inefficiency of the police.

23. Referring to the charge brought against the newspapers at Poona by the local police when called upon for an explanation by Government that the complaints made in these newspapers about their inefficiency were false and that they were made by a clique of Bráhmans connected with the press, the *Poona Vaibhav* (47) of the 25th September says:—Will Government be satisfied with this explanation? If the police could not recover the stolen property and find out the remaining robbers in the Karkolpura robbery even when one of them was handed over to them by the owner of the property stolen, can we not safely say that the police were interested in the theft? The charge brought against the police is more reasonable than that brought by them against the newspapers.

Remarks on the conduct of the village police in the Bombay Presidency.

24. The *Pratod* (50) of the 26th September expresses satisfaction at the conviction of and sentence passed upon a police constable in Bombay by one of the Presidency Magistrates, and says that if a minute inquiry were instituted into the conduct of the police in the mofussil it would be found that almost all policemen harass the poor ryots by exacting money and articles of food from them, that an offender, whatever may be the nature of his offence, can escape scot-free by bribing a police officer, that policemen do not perform their duty and that when going their rounds at night they collect small pieces of wood lying in front of the houses of the people and send a portion of them to their officers in order that they may not take any action against them.

A postal complaint.

25. A correspondent, writing from Kárki in the Kánara District to the *Havyak Subodh* (132) in its issue of the 27th September, complains against the postal arrangement thereof, stating that three paid letters posted by him on three successive days were not delivered to the addressees, and requests the postal authorities to pay attention to this complaint.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Disapproval of the proposed changes in the Hindu law regarding the restitution of conjugal rights and the introduction of the system of divorce amongst high-caste Hindus.

26. Referring to the proposed changes in the Hindu law regarding the restitution of conjugal rights and the introduction of the system of divorce amongst high-caste Hindus, the *Mahárashtra Mitra* (42) of the 29th September says:—It looks childish that Mr. Malabári, a Pársi, should find fault with the manners and customs of the Bráhmans, that Professor Max Muller should comment thereon and that Government should listen to them. It is one of the solemn pledges given by Her Majesty the Queen that the British Government will not interfere with the religion of the people of India. Properly speaking, Government ought to have consulted the Shástris and Pandits

in different towns, but instead of doing this they are trying to make out a strong case for effecting a change in the Hindu law by asking the opinions of the Mahomedans, the Jews, the Pársis, &c. We do not understand why even the practice of *sati* should have been stopped by Government. Because the English have conquered our country they should not think that they have conquered even our religions. If in spite of the teachings of history that interference by the State in religious matters has caused revolutions, Government purposely wound the religious feelings of the Hindus, they will have to be sorry for it.

Marriage law of the Hindus and the necessity for publishing the whole correspondence relating to the circular issued by the Government of India on the subject.

27. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 25th September, says:—There appears to be some misunderstanding about the circular which the Government of India has sent to the local Governments with a request to collect the opinions of leading Hindu gentlemen as regards the proposed changes in their marriage laws. Some of our Bombay contemporaries, both Anglo-Indian and Native, believe that there is nothing in the circular to warrant the apprehensions entertained in some quarters about the nature of the proposed changes; and being of this opinion, they have been, of late, ridiculing certain movements in Bombay. Let us, however, tell them that the case is not so simple as they believe it to be. It is true that the Government of India is not taking any practical action on the lines laid down in the circular, but that it has only circulated for opinion certain proposals recommending changes in the existing marriage laws of the Hindus, as it did once the "Notes" of Mr. Malabári. But since the action which the Government of India may take largely depends upon the opinions asked for, it is but fair that the public should criticize the proposals and see that there is nothing radical in them, and in case there be anything of the kind, put in a protest in time. Now we are asked by some of our contemporaries to believe that the Government of India does not propose to introduce divorce amongst all castes, but only amongst such as have practically recognised it. But we may ask, what is there in the circular to support the observation? We are indeed told in the beginning that divorce is common among the Mahomedans *and many castes* of the Hindu community. But when we come to the actual suggestion we simply find it to be "that the decree should be made a ground for the dissolution of marriage" without any qualification as to castes. It would have been better had the Government of India stated in its circular the name of the party that made the suggestion in question. We thought that it emanated from the Bombay Government and accordingly applied to it for a copy of its letter referred to in the circular, with a remark that the publication of the letter would remove the misunderstanding caused by the vague statement in the circular, as in that case the public would definitely know whose suggestion it is and will see what weight to attach to it. But the Government of Bombay was pleased to reply that it was unable to supply us with a copy of its letter for publication. We leave it to the public to find out what this refusal is due to. We are led to believe that our doubts as to the nature of the proposals regarding divorce in the circular are not entirely groundless, and if we are correct in our estimate we cannot but disapprove of the course followed by some of our contemporaries in crediting the Government of India more than was justified by the wording of the circular, and in holding up to ridicule the apprehensions of many as to the bearing of the said proposal. We do not know if the Government of India or the original proposers mean to use the proposals for divorce as a means to divert public opposition. But in case they do not, there is, we believe, little doubt that the extent and the scope of the proposal is far more general than some of our contemporaries appear to believe. The refusal of the Bombay Government to publish its letter containing the proposal and its subsequent conduct in not circulating it as widely as it circulated Mr. Malabári's "Notes," only go to strengthen our original observations. Why has the circular been referred to only about thirty individuals? If Government choose to do things in this manner, how can we blame the people for organizing opposition to such wholesale changes in their time-honoured law of marriage? We have already shown in these columns that divorce is unknown among high-caste Hindus, and the fact is nearly admitted in the

circular. If the Local and Supreme Governments do not wish to introduce radical changes, let them say so plainly and there will be no ground left for opposition. But not only have they not done it, but, on the contrary, they have refused to be more explicit on the point. Under these circumstances it becomes the duty of the people and their true leaders to raise their voice in time and to get a declaration from Government that they do not wish to make radical and unnecessary changes in our marriage law. Some of our go-ahead reformers may not like the course and may therefore choose to represent the circular of the Government of India as an innocent document, but we hope that the common sense of the public will not listen to such arguments. We have sufficient grounds to believe that the proposals in the circular are radical. It is the duty of the Government to remove the misunderstanding, if there be any. But in case they elect to be silent, it is for us to move and to represent that the proposed changes about divorce are uncalled for and mischievous. We again request Government to publish the whole correspondence.

Part III.—*Education.*

Appointment of members of the Indian Medical Service as professors in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, objected to.

28. Referring to the recent controversy regarding the L. M. & S. *vs.* M.B. degree, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (101), in its issue of the 25th September, approves of the adverse remarks made by Mr. K. R. Vikáji, L.M., M.D., regarding the special qualifications of members of the Indian Medical Service appointed to professorial chairs in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, in a speech made by him at a recent meeting of the Senate of the local University, and remarks that these men who expect their students to have a scientific knowledge are themselves wanting in it. The principle of nominating members of the Indian Medical Service to professorial chairs in the local Medical College is, continues the paper, very objectionable, for they are not men who have specially studied the different subjects they are required to teach. This is prejudicial to the interests of the students. Moreover, such a practice does not prevail in England. Even in India professors in Arts and Engineering are specialists in the subjects they teach. Specialists in the medical line should either be sent for from England or experienced doctors from England should be appointed as professors in the local College. If there were a rival Medical College in Bombay, the public could easily make out the kind of training given in the Grant Medical College.

A complaint against Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector, N. D.

29. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (72), in its issue of the 25th September, complains of the transfer by Mr. Giles, Educational Inspector, N. D., of Mr. Bhánushankar Náranshankar Dave, a teacher in the High School at Surat, to the Nadiád High School on the same salary on the strength of the complaints made to him by certain parties about Mr. Bhánushankar taking an independent part in the deliberations of the Surat Municipality of which he was a commissioner, and his having played a prominent part in the controversy between the two Sankarácháryas there. If this be the real cause of his transfer, the *Mitrá* cannot but say that Mr. Giles is responsible for it. It also complains of the supersession of Mr. Edalji Barjorji Patel, an old teacher in the Branch School, Surat, by Mr. Dulabrám Pránvallabhdás, his junior, and respectfully urges the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, to carefully inquire into the matter. It hopes that Mr. Giles himself will pay attention to the complaint, for he is honest, impartial and well-disposed towards deserving claimants.

Alleged injustice to certain school-masters as regards promotion.

30. The *Praja Mat* (111) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 24th September, complains about some *methájis*, not given to flattering the Deputy Educational Inspector, having to suffer for their independence, and suggests that they should be allowed to write direct to the Educational Inspector or the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, about complaints against the Deputy Inspector. The paper gives a list of 25 school-masters with the periods of their service, and adds that it will be seen from it that none of them except four get the salary to which they are entitled by the length of their service.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Disapproval of the levy of a tax on dogs.

31. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 25th September, writes:—Government are now thinking of levying a tax on dogs. This mania for taxes is spreading. From dogs to cats and then to cooks and maid-servants! Why, in this way you may impose a tax on children too. The sum of Rs. 2 for a dog may be small, no doubt, to him who can afford to keep one. But it is worrying that you should be made to pay a tax for everything that you keep or enjoy. We do not believe there is any necessity for such a tax. The police are not at all overworked and might well be asked to look after stray dogs. Moreover, what about poor men who keep dogs?

The proposed levy of a tax on dogs ridiculed.

32. The *Pratod* (50), in its issue of the 26th September, ridicules the idea of imposing a tax on dogs by proposing a number of other taxes such as an air-tax, a marriage-tax, a tax on women's breasts, a tax on births, deaths, &c., and sarcastically observes that the foolish Native Princes should learn from the British Government the art of squeezing out money from their subjects.

Alleged exercise of patronage to the Education Society's Press, Bombay, by Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., in the matter of the printing of annual reports of the municipalities in his division.

33. In a leading article headed "The Solicitude of Government officers to anyhow patronize their acquaintances and friends," the *Hitechchhu* (73) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 29th September, complains of the solicitude displayed by high Government officers to patronize their friends at the public expense in connection with municipalities, local funds and other departments, of Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., having recommended the presidents of the municipalities under him to have their annual reports printed at the Education Society's Press, Bombay, and remarks that this recommendation was acted upon notwithstanding the existence of private printing presses in the principal mofussil towns. The Ahmedabad Municipality had, continues the paper, 50 copies of its annual report printed this year at the Education Society's Press at a cost of Rs. 75-12-0, inclusive of the postal charges, while the same work could have been done in Ahmedabad itself for Rs. 35-8-0. At a general meeting one of the municipal commissioners opposed the proposition for sending the work to the Education Society's Press, but it was adopted at the request of the president. When officials thus patronize their friends at the present time when municipalities have Native presidents and elected commissioners as members, what must have been the case when the Collectors were presidents? The appointment of two Europeans as Municipal Inspectors at Ahmedabad, who sign their names with difficulty, is an instance in point. It can easily be imagined how much the Education Society's Press must have profited by the recommendation in question. Government ought to stop the use of pressure by their officers for the benefit of their friends.

Complaint about mismanagement in the Belgaum Municipality and the oppression practised by it.

34. The *Chikitsak* (21), in its issues of the 14th and the 21st September, publishes a dialogue between two inhabitants of Belgaum, in the course of which one of them complains about the mismanagement prevailing in the local municipality and the oppression practised by it upon the people, and questions the other as regards the causes of this state of things, who in reply says:—Some of the elected municipal commissioners have formed a *clique* and have become very powerful. There are some high Government officers in the municipal board, but being in the minority they cannot carry out their proposals and do not pay attention to the working of the municipality. They, moreover, do not know of the existence of this *clique*. Several members of this body have got into the managing committee with the help of one or two officers of the municipality on condition of their allowing the latter to waste and misappropriate as much municipal money as they liked, conniving at their faults and mistakes, and defending them in case they came into trouble. The *clique* are now taking vengeance on the foes of their members and on those electors who declined to vote for them at the last

elections. The municipal employés have been instigated by them to prefer false complaints against their opponents and to have them fined by the Magistrate. The house of a certain prostitute near the Bogárvesa is their rendezvous where they meet nightly and hatch schemes for bringing others into trouble.

Complaint against the Hubli Municipality and a suggestion for the publication of official Gazettes in the municipal districts, as done in the Madras Presidency.

35. A correspondent, writing to the *Mahrátta* (3) in its issue of the 25th September, says:—The people of Hubli have a feeling of dissatisfaction, if not a grievance, as regards local self-government. Perhaps it would not be wrong to say that municipal work is done here with closed doors. What we want is that the proceedings of the municipality should be published and that its meetings should be regular and open to the public. In the Madras Presidency each municipal district possesses a *Government Gazette* printed and published at the Collectorate press every week in English as well as the vernacular. In this is published news, both local and provincial, regarding judicial, revenue and municipal matters, and occasionally the local Government's and the Government of India's notifications, &c. Such publications in this presidency will not be unwelcome.

Changes in the constitution of the Karáchi Municipality suggested.

36. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 28th September, writes as follows of the Karáchi Municipality:—In Sind it cannot be said that local self-government has found very enthusiastic supporters among the local authorities. We shall not be very far from the truth if we say that in Sind the scheme has met with the least encouragement. If we were to contrast the municipalities of Sind with the municipalities of the Punjab the difference would be easily seen. Except that the elective system has been introduced, no further opportunities have been given to the provincial municipalities to cultivate that public spirit, sense of responsibility and independence without which self-governing bodies can never be successful. The most objectionable feature in the old municipalities was the appointment of the District Collector as president. This system still obtains in Sind, and we are not surprised to hear from time to time of the high-handed proceedings of district municipalities. District officers are not accustomed to being contradicted, and the belief is generally well-founded that the Collector ceases to be friendly with the daring municipal commissioner who ventures to oppose him at a municipal meeting. In Karáchi alone the president is non-official, and there is a fair semblance of self-government. The number of nominated commissioners is the same as that of the elected ones. In Bombay the proportion of the former to the latter is less than one-fourth at present. If this be regarded as too liberal for Karáchi, some other proportion might be laid down for it. Up to this time the president has been a nominated commissioner, and as he has the casting vote the nominated commissioners have always a majority of one on their side. It will be admitted that in Sind no municipality has a majority of elected commissioners. The selections by nomination were very injudicious in several instances. The object of the authorities did not appear to be to get the best men available, but men who would best appreciate a favour. Some of the nominations were of course unexceptionable, but there were others which must be strongly condemned. A few quite obscure men, having neither any public spirit nor the intelligence to understand the responsibility of their position, were pitchforked into the municipality. Some important nominated commissioners were allowed to get some other men nominated on their own recommendations, and these men were naturally bound to vote with those who had obtained for them a seat no the corporation without exercising their own judgment. There are some municipal commissioners so extremely intelligent that they have been known to vote both for and against a proposition. To the local authorities belongs the honour of having nominated such intelligent commissioners. One religiously attends every meeting, but has been never known to vote against that section of the corporation the good-will of which is worth his commissionership to him. Such things as conscientiousness and independence of judgment are beyond his comprehension. Frequent complaints have been heard and sometimes published of the late president's conduct in the chair. While freely

recognizing the sacrifices that the president made in attending to the work of the municipality, we are constrained to admit that the complaints against him were not unfounded. That strict impartiality, patience and freedom from prejudice which are the best qualities of a president were often wanting in him. It is to be hoped that the new president will give more general satisfaction. The Karáchi Municipality is a self-governing body only so far that there is no official president, otherwise the Commissioner in Sind has always exercised vigilant, and in some instances vexatious, control. The president and vice-president, as well as the chairman of the managing committee, are appointed by the Commissioner in Sind. It is our sincere hope that at the approaching elections the Government nominations will be more carefully made than in 1884.

Part V.—*Native States.*

Indian princes in England and praise of Her Majesty Queen Victoria for her solicitude for their comfort.

37. The *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 29th September believes the statement made by the *Truth* newspaper that Her Majesty the Queen was much displeased at hearing of the complaint of His Highness Mahárája Holkar about his treatment while in England for the Jubilee, that Her Majesty specially invited His Highness the Ráo of Cutch to the Balmoral Palace before he left Scotland, he having a day's deer-stalking on the best beat on the royal ground, and that Her Majesty has issued orders for accommodating His Highness the Gáikwád of Baroda in the Buckingham Palace during his approaching visit to England, and observes that the ill-feeling caused in India by the insult given to Mahárája Holkar will thereby be removed to a considerable extent and that this is an additional instance of Her Majesty's goodness of heart.

Sir Lepel Griffin and the Begum of Bhopál.

38. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 25th September, writes:—We think that the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* has made out a strong case for investigation. We call upon His Excellency Lord Dufferin no longer to shut his eyes to what has appeared in the public press. The Begum of Bhopál is a woman, and the question is, has Sir Lepel Griffin shown to her that chivalrous courtesy which is the chief characteristic of Englishmen? We do not speak of the respect due to a Native Princess in independent charge of her little territory or of treaties and engagements, for these considerations have lost in these days much of their value. We appeal to the manly feelings of our rulers, and we have strong faith that Lord Dufferin will not allow conduct like this to go without its just dues.

Complaint against the administration of the Cambay State by Mr. Shámráo N. Lád.

39. "An inhabitant of Cambay" complains in the *Khambát Gazette* (103) of the 18th September against Mr. Shámráo N. Lád's administration of the Cambay State and says that Government should appoint another Diván in his place. He observes that the old despotism has only been replaced by a new one. Though the State revenue has increased, the treasury is empty and several villages have been mortgaged. The exodus of the people from Cambay and the Wilson case are two strong proofs of the bad management of the State during Mr. Shámráo's tenure of office. If Government do not change the Diván and if anything serious happens in the State, they will be blamed for it and it will be said to be the result of Mr. Shámráo's influence. [The *Surat Akhbár* (74), in its issue of the 26th September, dwells on the necessity for Government resuming the enquiry into the management of the Cambay State left unfinished by Mr. Wilson, late Political Agent, Cambay, owing to the cropping up of the Wilson case.]

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
10th October 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 1st October 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Appointments: Comments on the reported refusal of the Secretary of State for India to appoint permanently Ráo Báhádur M. G. Ránade as Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act ... 5

Bombay Legislative Council:

Suggestion to His Excellency Lord Reay for granting elective franchise to the public associations in the Bombay Presidency to choose members for the vacancies in the — 7

The vacancy in the — and a suggestion in connection therewith ... 6

Cambay case: Alleged refusal of the Secretary of State for India to permit the Bombay Government to publish the report of the Commissioners who heard the — strongly disapproved:

The *Bodh Sudhákar* 4

The *Jagad-hitechchhu* 4

The *Sind Times* 4

Cantonment Magistrates: Appointment of civil officers as — recommended. 7

Contagious Diseases Act:

A request to Government to repeal the — in India 8

The — and its proposed extension to Sátára and its suburbs strongly condemned 8

Inámdárs: Grievances of the — 8

Income-tax: Complaint about the assessment of the — in Sátára and the Kaira District 7

Late Major Evans Bell: Eulogy of the — 6

Military matters: Approval of the order restricting the possession of ball ammunition by British and Indian troops issued by the Commander-in-Chief in India 6

Native Press: Disapproval of the suggestion made by the *Pioneer* for curtailing the liberty at present enjoyed by the — 6

Police:

Appointment of Assistant — Superintendents in Sind considered unnecessary 9

Houses of ill-fame in Bombay and the action of the local — in connection therewith 9

Remarks on the conduct of the village—in the Bombay Presidency. 10

The recent robbery in Karkolpura, Poona, and the comments of the local newspapers about the inefficiency of the — 10

Postal matters: A postal complaint... 10

Public service:

A complaint against the Mámlatdár at Chiplun, Ratnágiri ... 9

Mr. N. B. Oke, Sub-Assistant Conservator, Thána, and disregard of his claims for promotion 9

Praise of Mr. Hammick, Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat ... 9

Public utterances: Approval of the speeches made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal while on tour 6

Riot by the Beluchi sepoys at Hyderabad, Sind: The — and Mr. Pritchard's reply to the memorial submitted to him by the people in connection therewith 7

Salaries of Indian officials: Disapproval of the suggestion made in the *Times* by the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott for the payment of the — at a fixed rate of exchange 5

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Restitution of conjugal rights among the Hindus:

Disapproval of the proposed changes in the law regarding the — and the introduction of divorce amongst high-caste Hindus ... 10

The necessity for publishing the whole correspondence relating to the circular issued by the Government of India on the subject of the — 11

PART III.—*Education*—

Educational Inspector, N. D.: A complaint against Mr. Giles, — ... 12

Grant Medical College, Bombay: Appointment of members of the Indian Medical Service as professors in the — objected to 12

School-masters: Alleged injustice to certain — as regards promotion ... 12

PART IV.—*Municipalities*— Page

Belgaum: Complaint about mismanagement in the — Municipality and the oppression practised by it 13
Hubli: Complaint against the — Municipality in Dhárwár and a suggestion for the publication of official Gazettes in the municipal districts as done in the Madras Presidency 14
Karáchi: Changes in the constitution of the — Municipality suggested ... 14
Municipalities in the Northern Division, Bombay: Alleged exercise of patronage to the Education Society's Press, Bombay, by Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N.D., in the matter of the printing of annual reports of the — 13
Tax on dogs:
Disapproval of the levy of a — 13
The proposed levy of a — ridiculed 13

PART V.—*Native States*—

Alleged insult to Native Princes in England: Indian Princes in England and praise of Her Majesty Queen Victoria for her solicitude for their comfort 15
Bhopál: Sir Lepel Griffin and the Begum of — 15
Cambay: Complaint against the administration of the — State by Mr. Shámráo N. Lád 15

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1ST OCTOBER 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	,, Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	,, Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	,, Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	,, Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Shuddha Varhádi* (5), in its issue of the 29th September, considers it very necessary to reform the judicial administration in Berár, requests Mr. Cordery to appoint Government pleaders in all Courts in Berár to conduct criminal prosecutions on behalf of Government, and adds that for the proper administration of justice it is far better to spend money in appointing Government pleaders than to leave the prosecution in the hands of police officers who have received no legal training.

Request to Mr. Cordery to appoint Government pleaders to conduct criminal prosecutions on behalf of Government in Berár.

2. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 26th September, says:—To make good the loss sustained by the abolition of the *nákás* in Amráoti, the local municipality has proposed to impose new taxes on carriages and on *sattás* (speculations in trade) or to double the town fund levied from the people. The merchants will strongly protest against the proposal to impose a tax on *sattás* as it is most unjust to do so. The proposal to double the town fund cannot also be approved, as it will ruin the poor ryots. As to the imposition of a tax on carriages, it is reasonable, but some changes will have to be made in the rules drafted for the purpose. Colonel Bullock, the president of the municipality, is an experienced and far-sighted officer and has regard for public opinion. We request him and the members of the municipality to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants of Amráoti with a view to acquaint them with the income and expenditure of the municipality and to hear their suggestions in the matter of increasing its income.

Observations on the proposed new taxes by the Amráoti Municipality.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
10th October 1887.

CON 676

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 41 of 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 8th October 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Indian Workman	Do.	Do.	...
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
14	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
20	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
21	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Do.	250

[1] Frequently admits English articles

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
45	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
46	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
47	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
48	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
49	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
50	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
51	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
52	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
53	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
54	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Daily	200
55	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
56	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
57	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
58	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
59	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
60	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
61	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
62	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
63	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Do.	400
64	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
65	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
66	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
67	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
68	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
69	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
70	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
71	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	264
72	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
73	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
74	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
75	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
77	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
78	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
79	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
80	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
81	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
82	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
83	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
84	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
85	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
86	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
87	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
88	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
89	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	565
90	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
91	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
92	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
93	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
94	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
95	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
96	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
97	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	800
98	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	1,350
99	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	100
100	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	2,036
101	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,500
102	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	100
103	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	400
104	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	1,412
105	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	750
106	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	400
107	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	500
108	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	225
109	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	200
110	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	490
111	„ Praja Mata	Ahmedabad	Do. ...	

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
112	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
113	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly ...	...
114	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,786
115	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
117	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
119	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
120	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
121	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
122	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
123	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
124	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
125	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
126	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
127	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
128	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
129	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly... ...	761
130	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
131	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
132	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
133	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
134	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
135	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
136	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
137	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
138	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
139	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
140	The Rashide Karáchi Sind	Karáchi	Weekly	...
	ARABIC.			
141	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
142	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
143	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
144	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
145	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
146	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (अ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Dangers to the stability of the British rule in India.

1. The *Pratod* (50), in its issue of the 3rd October, refers to the censure passed by the Secretary of State for India on His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in connection with the Cambay case and to the conduct of Sir Lepel Griffin towards Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal brought to light by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* newspaper, and remarks that such measures and conduct are subversive of British rule in India and show in what direction the present administration is drifting. The Governors in India must henceforward, says the paper, do acts of injustice in order to please the Home Government, and if they accordingly disregard justice, poor Indian subjects have evidently no help to look to.

Importance of the preservation of the nationality of India.

2. Writing about the Maráthi language and the means of its development, the *Vidushak* (66), in its issue of the 3rd October, points out the necessity for preserving the nationality of the people of India in religion, manners, customs, language, dress, &c., in order that their future generations may be induced to attempt, though at a remote period, their emancipation from a foreign yoke.

Merit *v.* class interest.

3. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issue of the 5th October, publishes the following article:—Every day brings to light startling instances of the *enlightened* and *impartial* treatment which the intrinsic merit of the Natives receives at the hands of our merciful foreign rulers, and reveals to the world the repulsive side of their character. The well-known and pleasing American author, Washington Irving, many years ago, gave expression to the prophetic sentiment that the English are not the best and the safest judges in any affair in which their own interests individually or collectively are vitally concerned. The scandalous Cambay case is an instance of the justice of this remark, and the list of the rampant Englishmen's acts of iniquity is steadily increasing. Our readers are already aware that Lord Reay, the popular and discerning Governor of our Presidency, appointed Ráo Báhádur Mahádev Govind Ránade to the post of Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act formerly held by Dr. Pollen. Mr. Ránade's brilliant abilities, his acquirements and legal acumen are universally admitted, even by the most determined and bigoted enemies and detractors of native worth. He has been rightly described as the Prince of Bombay graduates and the best representative of that intelligent race of Bráhmans which for centuries directed and controlled the destinies of millions of people, decided the fates of many powerful States, and successfully played the part of a king-maker upon the stage of India solely by the sheer force of their mighty intellect. It was but natural that this appointment should have met with general approbation both from the Natives and the Europeans. But unfortunately there exists a certain section of the members of the Civil Service, whose insatiable thirst for gain propelled them to strive hard by hook or by crook to regain the post thus temporarily lost to them. The machinations of the secret organization defiantly set up by the Defence Association appear to have been successful. This unmistakably proves that the Secretary of State and the Conservative Ministry are solely working in the interests of the Civil Service, that they do not care a fig for the meritorious and faithful services of a native of India, however prominent his accomplishments may be, and that class prejudices, social interests and nepotism in its most hideous form constitute their Indian policy assisted by back-door influence. Coming as it does upon the heels of the now notorious despatch in the Cambay Scandal case, it damns to eternal infamy the name and honour of the English for their strong sense of justice, fairness and rectitude, and sinks down to the deepest depths of perdition the excellence and superiority of the civilization and enlightenment of the nineteenth century over the barbarism and ignorance of dark ages. The reason advanced by that despotic Mogul, the Secretary of State for India, strongly bespeaks the spirit and greed of a mighty Mammon, [illegible] said that the bestowal of this appointment upon a

person other than a member of the Civil Service throws additional expenditure upon the revenues of India, especially in the present financial embarrassment, as it stops the flow of promotion among the members of the Civil Service and necessitates the continuance of the grant of personal allowances to them. Alas for the shades of the *really Honourable* Edmund Burke and Henry Fawcett! Did it not occur to that jewel of a minister and that august body of the India Council, that paradise of Anglo-Indian fossils, that the present stagnation in the ranks of the Civil Servants is the fruit of their own folly for years together, that many useless but costly appointments of Europeans pass scot-free and unchallenged by them, that millions of rupees are annually wasted on frontier works of questionable utility, and that the extra expenditure, if any, involved in this appointment sinks into insignificance when compared with the fabulous sums annually swallowed up by the continuously increasing flights of these birds of passage? Are they so devoid of common sense and foresight as to be unable to see that the best remedy to improve the existing state of things is to stop the Civil Service Examination for some years, and to weed out the most incompetent and the guilty from the Civil Service? The vetoing of this appointment on such unstatesmanlike and puerile grounds indicates the transcendental incapacity of the authorities at home to successfully grapple with the monster difficulties presented by the intricate questions of considerable magnitude, and sounds the death-knell of the sanguine hopes of the rising men of India for fair, just and impartial treatment, and for adequate rewards due to their true merit at the hands of a nation of shop-keepers and beggars, despotically ruled by yellow pounds and sovereigns.

The Secretary of State for India requested to give weight to the recommendation of the Bombay Government about the appointment of Ráo Báhádur Ránade as Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

4. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 2nd October, writes:—We hope that the Secretary of State will give due weight to the recommendation of the Bombay Government about the appointment of Ráo Báhádur Ránade as Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. If the appointment be vetoed it will come as a shock upon the Native community, which believes that the Ráo Báhádur is entitled to the place by his talents, service, rank and special merit. The local Government has recognized these, and to ignore them now would be unjust and mischievous.

Comments on the decision of the Secretary of State for India in the Wilson case.

5. While writing disapprovingly of the decision of the Secretary of State for India in the Cambay case, the *Mahárashtrá Mitrá* (42), in its issue of the 6th October, considers that influence and favouritism have had much play in the matter and that under the British Government a man possessing influence and given to flattery may commit any heinous offence with impunity, and says that the present judicial courts and examinations are therefore unnecessary. [Writing upon the same subject, the *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 3rd October, remarks that the members of the Council of the Secretary of State for India must have upheld the decision of the Bombay Government, but that Lord Cross must have disregarded their opinion for reasons best known to himself, and considers that either the India Council should be done away with or that new rules should be framed by Parliament to regulate the conduct of work by the Secretary of State and his Council.]

6. Writing about the Cambay case, the *Arunodayá* (14), in its issue of the 2nd October, says that some Englishmen consider the decision of the Bombay Government in the case to have been written by Her Excellency Lady Reay, and that if so it reflects credit upon Her Ladyship. Such a decision, concurred in by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council and the special Commissioners appointed to invest the case, was, however, adds the paper, reversed by the Secretary of State for India and his Council, who are enjoying themselves in England, without considering the shock which that decision would give to the Bombay Government in India. Though the whole of this affair was in connection with women, yet the consort of the Secretary of State for India did not at all feel sorry at the reversal of the decision of the Bombay Government.

7 The *Gujarát Mitrá* (72) of the 2nd October expresses a fear that the rate of the income-tax will perhaps be raised next year in order to meet the deficit of two or three krors of rupees that will probably be found at the end of the current year by the decrease in the estimated revenue from opium and the increased expenditure on Burmah, and remarks that an increase in the rate of the income-tax will add very much to the present dissatisfaction of the people caused by the imposition of that tax. The safer and better course would be, continues the *Mitrá*, to substantially reduce the public expenditure. The reduction of petty Native employés will not answer the purpose. If Government act upon all the suggestions of the Finance Committee much saving will be effected, but they do not think it advisable to do so. The condition of the Indian exchequer will become very serious in case the present unreasonable public expenditure is not speedily curtailed. If Government accept the gift of His Highness the Nizám of Hyderabad of forty lákhs of rupees, they should proportionately reduce the heavy burden of taxation on the people. [The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (76) of the 5th October also suggests vigorous retrenchment in public expenditure instead of increasing the rate of the income-tax or issuing a new loan, and adds that His Excellency Lord Dufferin should know that it is the levy of the income-tax that has chiefly made him unpopular with the Native public. The *Yajdan Parast* (131) of the 2nd and the *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 8th October also consider the financial prospects of India to be gloomy and likely to lead to an increase in the rate of the income-tax, and hope that His Excellency Lord Dufferin will avert this impending danger by having recourse to retrenchment in expenditure or some other measures.]

Apprehensions regarding an increase in the rate of the income-tax from the beginning of the next official year and a suggestion for vigorously reducing the public expenditure.

8. The *Bombay Samáchár* (82) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (98), in their respective issues of the 3rd October, approve of the action of Sir Stewart Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras, in giving people to understand that they do not like expensive receptions, and the latter paper requests Lord Dufferin to follow these functionaries in this matter, in order that the time and money thus saved may be used to better purpose.

Expensive receptions of high officials while on tour.

9. Writing about the A'bkári administration and intemperance, the *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 2nd October, says :—The fight at the present day is decidedly not about innocent *v.* mischievous drinks, lower *v.* higher rates, or few *v.* many shops. The question is whether or not poisonous and most mischievous beverages are being forced upon an abstemious community for purposes of revenue. If it is once for all settled that the A'bkári policy of Government is based and carried out on just and righteous motives, it will be time then to point out to Government that the principles and practice conflict, and that it is the less mischievous of the two beverages, the country and the foreign, that must be supported. That being our view of the matter, we cannot in the very nature of things condemn any action of Government that is calculated to inconvenience the producers, sellers or consumers of the mischievous drinks. We can however sympathise with the Bombay Presidency Association in their views so far as they go to show that any restrictions placed upon toddy and its sale, either in its raw state or as country spirit, give a stimulus to the importation of foreign liquors which bring upon the nation evils more formidable in form and more serious in consequence. The full effect of the many changes introduced in the fiscal part of the A'bkári policy have gradually driven the industry of liquor manufacture into the hands of foreigners, and we find from trade returns that the importation of foreign liquors has increased during the past few years to an alarming extent. The system of monopoly creates and the system of bringing the price of country liquor gradually to the level of foreign spirits keeps up and stimulates the taste so created; so that the A'bkári policy of Government kills two birds with one stone, or we shall not be mistaken if we say kills three birds with one stone. The native industry is killed; foreign industry is encouraged; and the imperial revenue is increased. In the vigorous defence which Mr. Pritchard made of the A'bkári

Comments on the A'bkári policy of the Bombay Government.

policy in 1883 in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, he very clearly explained how the duty on country spirits was raised and was to be further raised so as to place foreign and country spirits on a footing of equality in the Indian market. The natural disadvantage, under which foreign brewers labour on account of the great distance at which the Indian peninsula lies from the liquor-producing countries, was to be removed by enhancing excise duties in India. This feature of the Indian fiscal policy is obvious and ought to be seen by everybody. Indian salt must be taxed if Cheshire has to thrive; import duties on cotton goods must be given up if Lancashire must compete; and country spirits and toddy must be made dear by the imposition of excise duty if foreign brewers are to be enabled to compete with the Bhandáris. These are the dictates of free trade principles, and every Governor and Governor General that comes to India must obey them. Lord Reay is charged by Mr. Dántra with undoing his own doings. What else can he do? He is not a master of himself. He has to obey the behests of his superiors. In every action that he has taken and every reform he has attempted he has shown that he has a good heart; and in undoing his own deeds he has practically exposed to our gaze the vulnerable point in the administrative system where our attack must be directed. If we do not do it it is our own fault. Should the Presidency Association see this as clearly as we do, it will at once agree with us in thinking that in the balance which the Secretary of State holds in his hands the land-owners, tree-tappers and liquor-sellers in Bombay cannot be so weighty as the English brewers. It is altogether a mistaken position to place English beer on the same footing with Indian toddy. We refuse to believe that toddy is an article of necessity to the Natives. While writing on this subject in 1885, we quoted the words of an authority on practical hygiene to point out that in tropical climates spirits cannot and ought not to be looked upon as part of necessary food; and we repeat the same conviction to-day. To place toddy, therefore, on a footing of equality with beer in English society is to give it a respectability and to sanction its free use. We should, if possible, like to see toddy expelled from amongst us as we wish all foreign beverages to be expelled from the country. On this, as on the point noticed above, we can sympathise with the demand for modifying the present rules of the A'bkári administration on economic grounds. Any policy that does not secure to the subjects the benefits of their property, in whatever form that may exist, is mischievous in the extreme and ought to be modified. We can extend our cordial support to any prayer that aims at giving the hungry their full meal; but we cannot sympathise with any attempt that asks them to forget the substance for the shadow. If toddy is used for food to alleviate the pangs of hunger, it is not certainly doing justice to them to attempt to secure a make-believe for food.

10. The *Prajáhit Patrá* (110) of the 5th October is opposed to the appointment of Native Princes as members of the Bombay Legislative Council, and adds the name of Mr. Haridás Viháridás to the names already suggested for a seat on it in succession to the Honourable Dayárám Jethmal, deceased.

The vacancy in the Bombay Legislative Council and a suggestion in connection therewith.

11. The *Rást Goftár* (114), in its issue of the 2nd October, says:—The friends and supporters of the Chief of Lunáváda have been recommending his appointment to the vacancy in the Bombay Legislative Council caused by the death of the Honourable Mr. Dayárám, but have not been able to give a single good reason for adopting their recommendation. The only weak plea they have advanced is that Government have overlooked the Chiefs of Rewa Kántha in the matter of the bestowal of honorary distinctions; and nobody will reasonably object to the Chief of Lunáváda being honoured with a new title or an increase in the number of salute guns. A seat in the Legislative Council is intended for the leaders of society who advocate the public interests most disinterestedly, and its bestowal on a Native Chief would be sore injustice to the public.

12. Writing on the Poona Police and their allegation that the Bráhman editors of newspapers write against them out of spite, the *Pratod* (50), in its issue of the 3rd October, observes:—Now-a-days most of the European officers of Government have become prejudiced against the Bráhmans as a

The attitude of Government and their officers towards the Bráhmans as a class.

class and the Bráhman editors of newspapers, and are day and night thinking of chastising them. They have become quite intolerant of the rise and the doings of the Bráhmans. But we ask how are the Bráhmans to blame if, by dint of their intellectual ability, they are coming forward? It is certainly ungrateful of high European officers to envy the Bráhmans through whose assistance it is that the English got a footing in India, established and are administering their empire here. The Europeans are only in receipt of high salaries, but their responsible work is being really done by the Bráhmans. If all of the latter quietly sit at home, the administrative machinery will be immediately brought to a standstill and the vessel of the State will be in difficulties as if in a storm. The European officers should think well of this before envying the Bráhmans. If it were not for the Bráhman editors of Maráthi newspapers, a majority of which is conducted by Bráhmans, and their exposures of public officers, the latter would not fail to behave wantonly. Government do not pay much attention to the writings of these editors, but this is a great mistake, the consequences of which Government will have to suffer seriously in the end. Some European officers have poisoned the ears of Government against Bráhman newspapers, but we hope that Government will wisely prevent this poisoning of their ears. The condition of the Police Department in this Presidency has become very bad. Most of the men employed in it are illiterate and vain. The head officers are Europeans, but they are ignorant of the language, manners and customs of the Natives. The whole of the power, therefore, is virtually in the hands of their subordinates, who being mostly from non-Bráhmanical classes are uneducated and oppress the *rayats*. They are therefore necessarily afraid of newspapers and try to bring their complaints into discredit. [A correspondent, writing from Poona on the same subject to the *Kalpataru* (36) in its issue of the 2nd October, also expresses regret at the attitude of Government towards the Bráhmans, and adds that all Bráhmans are not like Wásudev Balwant Phadke, and that it is not proper that Government and their officers should consider all of them to be disloyal, treacherous, cut-throats, &c.]

Rations issued to the prisoners in the jails of the Bombay Presidency.

13. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (101) of the 2nd October is thankful to the Government of Bengal for introducing appropriate changes in the rations given to prisoners in the criminal jails of that Presidency which were found to be unsuitable and insufficient, and requests the Bombay Government to make similar alterations in the rations supplied to the jails of this Presidency.

The Bombay five-shers weight is not an exact multiple of a sher weight.

14. With reference to the Government resolution on the subject of the five-shers weight used in Bombay not being a correct multiple of the one-sher weight, the *Jáme Jamshed* (98), in its issue of the 3rd October, says:—The five-shers weight should be considered as the correct standard and 140 grains should be deducted from the weight of one sher at present used, in order to make it an exact one-fifth part of the five-shers weight. The maund weight is very common in this presidency and a sher weight should be one-fortieth portion of it. The present opportunity should be availed of to make a maund of uniform weight throughout the country, which has maunds of different standards for different provinces such as the Bengal maund, the Bombay maund, &c. The uniformity in the maund weight will be as convenient to trade and commerce as the proposed uniformity in the yard measure is expected to be. [The *Káside Mumbai* (102), in its issue of the 5th October, says that it is necessary that a uniform system of weights and measures should be adopted throughout the Bombay Presidency by either adopting the Bombay weights and measures for the whole presidency or introducing those used in the districts into Bombay.]

An appeal case for damages in the Bombay High Court.

15. In alluding to the decision of the Bombay High Court on appeal in the case of James Conroy and his wife *v.* Fakir Mahmed Bábanbhái and others, disallowing the claim of the plaintiffs for damages for injuries sustained by the second plaintiff by falling into a trench, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (78) of the 3rd October says:—Both the Original and the Appellate Courts admitted that the

defendants had committed gross negligence and yet inflicted no punishment on them. This result of the case is much to be regretted because the municipal contractors have, in doing their work carelessly, given much annoyance to the public. Had they met with their deserts in this case they would not have failed to be very careful in digging trenches in future.

Comments on the decision of Mr. Crawley-Boevey in the Rakhmábái defamation case.

16. The *Vártáhar* (64), in its issue of the 2nd October, says that there is not much difference of opinion among the public about the justice of the decision given by Mr. Crawley-Boevey in the Rakhmábái defamation case, but that one cannot understand why a charge was framed against Rakhmábái if the Magistrate disbelieved the evidence of the complainant, as he expressly says in his judgment, and if he had the power of dismissing the complaint for want of reliable evidence. From the fact that a charge was framed, it is evident, adds the paper, that the Magistrate considered that a *primâ facie* case had been made out. How was it then that in the absence of any evidence forthcoming in refutation of the charge brought against the accused the Magistrate altered in two days his opinion about the credibility of the evidence for the prosecution? This is a great mystery which the public are at a loss to solve.

Complaint against Mr. Dalpatrám Pitámbardás, Honorary Magistrate, Kapadvanj.

17. The *Satyavakta* (118), in its issue of the 7th October, denies the necessity for having an Honorary Magistrate in Kapadvanj, complains of the way in which Mr. Dalpatrám Pitámbardás (a Government pensioner, who does not, according to the paper, seem to have meritoriously served Government) administers justice as Honorary Magistrate there, and gives instances in support of its complaint. Much inconvenience is, remarks the writer, caused to the people by his accepting several complaints direct, instead of first referring the complainants to the police. In one case he is said to have been severely reprimanded by the High Court. The Bombay Government is requested to attend to the matter. In a news-letter from Kapadvanj the paper states that Mr. Dalpatrám was not elected chairman of the local municipality on the ground of his advanced age, and adds that it is a question how he must be discharging his duties as Honorary Magistrate.

Complaint against the imposition of heavy fines by Mr. Carmichael, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, for petty municipal offences at Kaira.

18. The *Kaira Vartamán* (100), in its issue of the 14th September, complains of Mr. Carmichael, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Kaira, inflicting a fine varying from Rs. 3 to Re. 1 for petty municipal offences, and observes that the Mámlatdár of Mehmadabad used to fine persons charged before him with such offences from 4 to 8 annas, that the people are poor and should have mercy shown to them, that the municipality has not done much for public comfort, and that the local Mahájan (trading community) should take up the matter and make a representation to the authorities on the subject.

Exorbitant assessment of the income-tax at Sátára.

19. In an article headed "An unprecedented sample of the income-tax," the *Bodh Sudhákar* (18), in its issue of the 5th October, gives a table in which the income-tax assessment at Sátára by the ex-Deputy Collector, Mr. Richardson, for the year 1886-87 is compared with that for the year 1887-88 by Ráo Báhádur Káshináth Mahádev Thatte, and the latter is shown to be many times heavier than th[illegible] former. This exorbitant increase is attributed to a desire on the part of Mr. Thatte to please Government at the cost of the people and thereby to obtain permission to remain in the service even after the age of 55, and it is said that Europeans are very clever and foresighted inasmuch as they have assigned this invidious work to a Native officer with a view to set a Native against Natives and thereby to benefit Government in the present financial crisis. In conclusion, the paper draws attention to the heavy load of municipal taxes that the people of Sátára are obliged to bear and to the comparative poverty of this district, and hopes that the assessment of the income-tax complained about will, after due enquiry and thought, be revised and made commensurate with the means of the people. [The *Shubh Suchak* (60) and the

Pratod (50), in their issues of the 30th September and 3rd October respectively, also write upon the same subject and maintain that the income-tax assessment of the current year at Sátára is very arbitrary and high-handed.]

20. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 2nd October, writes:—There is no doubt that the income-tax has become in the hands of some officers an instrument of torture and extortion. We learn from a Sátára paper that the tax in 1886 brought to Government Rs. 6,000, while this year the amount of the tax is estimated at Rs. 11,000. This is a great leap, and we think there must be either gross negligence or great extortion. Either the figures for 1886 were carelessly fixed or the estimates for the new year have been grossly exaggerated. The matter requires an explanation.

Transfers and promotions in the Revenue Department, Ahmedabad District.

21. The *Praja Mat* (111) of the 1st October regrets that Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., has not fulfilled the expectations formed by the public at the time of his appointment as Commissioner regarding his able supervision of the district placed under his charge, and observes that the enquiry made by him into the complaints made by it about the Ahmedabad Collectorate and the influence exercised by Mr. Trikamlál, the Chitnis to Mr. Reid, the Collector, was superficial, he having relied largely upon the explanation given by the Collector. The paper suggests once more the transfer of Mr. Trikamlál from Ahmedabad, as he has been there for the last nine or ten years, complains of the frequent transfers on the same pay in the Ahmedabad Collectorate of employés drawing small salaries in contravention of the Government resolution allowing them to serve in one place for five years, and of the inconvenience and loss caused thereby to these poor men, and adduces the case of two kárkúns, Mádhavlál A'páji and Kalyánrái Khushálrái, to show that they were unduly favoured in the matter of their transfer and promotion, they being relatives of Mr. Trikamlál, the Chitnis, while injustice was done to others. The paper adds that Mr. Reid's defective supervision of his department is shown thereby. [The *Rájyabhakta* (113) of the 6th October requests Messrs. Reid and Sheppard to attend to the complaints made by the *Praja Mat* newspaper against Mr. Trikamlál, and remarks that speedy measures should be taken to stop them.]

Complaint regarding the transfer of Ráo Sáheb Jethálál Varajbhái to Dhandhuka.

22. The *Praja Mat* (111) of the 1st October complains of injustice having been done to Ráo Sáheb Jethálál Varajbhái, the Mámlatdár, by his transfer from the Daskroi Táluka to Dhandhuka, and insinuates that it is the result of an intrigue.

Alleged injustice to Mr. Gulábdás, Head Clerk to Mr. Campbell, Collector, Panch Maháls.

23. The *Gujarát Mitra* (72) of the 2nd October complains of injustice done to Mr. Gulábdás, Head Clerk to Mr. Campbell, Collector of Godhra, by his re-instatement in the service on a reduced salary, and observes that it is improper that his pay should be reduced when he is said to have been found quite innocent of the charge brought against him. It is, adds the paper, a matter for regret that such should be the case in the time of a good and just ruler like His Excellency Lord Reay. It would be very bad if this were done to preserve the honour of a European officer. It is to be hoped that the Bombay Government will do justice to Mr. Gulábdás.

Comments on an anonymous letter received by the Mámlatdár of Wái in Sátára.

24. The *Vrittasár* (69), in its issue of the 3rd October, says that the Mámlatdár of Wái, having received an anonymous letter to the effect that the Government treasury in his charge would be plundered by dacoits on the 1st October and that if he wanted to have this calamity averted he should place a sum of Rs. 500 at a certain place in a brook in the limits of the village of Bawdhan, was terrified and he made police arrangements for the safety of the treasury and warned rich merchants in the town to be on their guard. The paper says that similar threatening rumours were current during the disturbance by Hari Makáji and that no reasonable man need be afraid of them under the British Government.

25. One Dhondo Gopál Muzumdár writes to the *Jagad-hitechchhu* (34) of the 1st October to the effect that Ráma Murha, the ringleader of the Koli rebels, was really apprehended by five or six *rayats*, who being wounded in the act of apprehension are receiving medical treatment in the dispensary at Khed in the Poona District, though it is said in newspapers that the arrest was valiantly effected by the police. It was after the rebel was arrested by the *rayats* that he was, adds the writer, taken to Poona by the police, who deserve praise, if any, for only his safe removal. The whole credit in connection with the arrest belongs to the abovementioned villagers and they deserve the promised reward. [The *Satyá Mitrá* (54), in its issue of the same date, says the same thing. The *Pratod* (50) of the 3rd October learns from a reliable source that the arrest was effected by a Náik and two Constables of the Poona Police with the assistance of some people of the village of Tokavde and not by Ráo Sáheb Bokad, who arrived at the scene five or six hours after the arrest and reported to his superiors that the whole credit belonged to him. If the head of the Poona Police does not enquire and find out by whom the rebel was really apprehended, poor Constables are, says the paper, sure to be discouraged in the performance of their duty of searching out offenders. The *Din Bandhu* (6), in its issue of the 2nd October, considers that Ráo Sáheb Bokad has done a valiant and meritorious act in arresting the dacoit Ráma Murha, and waits to know how Government reward this act of daring.]

Arrest of the Koli rebel Ráma Murha and its real authors.

26. The *Satyá Mitrá* (54), in its issue of the 5th October, says that wrestling matches which were to take place at the A'nandodbhav Theatre at Poona on the 3rd October were given up for want of policemen, as most of them were employed to keep order in the town on the occasion of His Excellency the Governor's visit to the house of the late Bálásáheb Patwardhan in connection with the adoption of a son by his wife, and that the public was in consequence disappointed, and wishes Government to enquire into the matter as to why the ordinary duties of the police were disregarded on the occasion.

Wrestling matches given up for want of police to keep order at the A'nandodbhav Theatre at Poona.

Part II.—*Education.*

27. In comparing India with America so far as the spread of technical education and the progress of material prosperity are concerned, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 6th October, expresses its surprise at the fact that while nine lákhs of rupees have been collected indirectly through the exertions of high officers like Governors and the Secretary of State for India for the Imperial Institute in London, not even three lákhs of rupees should have been collected for technical education in India, and attributes this difference to the apathy of Government, who, in its opinion, are bound to develop the resources of a rich country like India, the wealth of which they are so profusely draining away. This state of things, the paper adds, should be remedied by Government.

Technical education in India and the indifference of Government in connection therewith.

28. The *Yajdán Parast* (131), in its issue of the 2nd October, heartily approves of Mr. Justice West's draft Act for the University of Bombay, and recommends that a provision should be made for the nomination of European *savants* as honorary Fellows of the University. Under the clause of the draft depriving a Fellow of his Fellowship if he absented himself from the University meetings successively for three years, it would be, says the paper, awkward to deprive a European *savant* of his Fellowship at the end of three years. It is therefore desirable to specially provide for their exceptional case. [The *Gujaráti* (95) of the same date expresses similar sentiments.]

Draft Act for the University of Bombay.

29. The *Havyak Subodh* (123), in its issue of the 4th October, expresses satisfaction at the action taken by the Bombay University to improve its constitution by recognizing the principle of election, but is opposed to the creation of *ex-officio* Fellows.

Approval of the action of the Bombay University to improve its constitution by recognizing the principle of election.

30. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (101), in its issue of the 2nd October, says :—It is quite undesirable that Professors of the Grant Medical College should be appointed examiners for the Medical examinations and Professors in Arts Colleges for the Arts examinations of the Bombay University. It is true that some of them have a reputation for strict impartiality and that no suspicion whatever can be entertained of their going wrong; but not to speak of other grave objections, their personal feelings are concerned in the examinations, and hence they ought not to be appointed examiners as far as possible. There are several gentlemen unconnected with any of the colleges who can efficiently perform the duties of an examiner, and there ought to be no objection whatever to their appointment. Mr. Justice West's draft Act for the University is a fitting occasion for making a provision for the appointment of permanent boards of examiners, having no connection with any of the colleges.

Boards of examiners for the Bombay University examinations.

31. The *Dnyán Sudha* (71), in its issue of the 1st October, refers disapprovingly to the saving of Rs. 20 per mensem effected by Dr. Cooper of the Bechardás Dispensary being placed in medical charge of the Female Training College, Ahmedabad, in addition to his duties, and remarks that a large saving would be effected if the Elphinstone College at Bombay were placed in medical charge of a Native doctor instead of the European doctor who is paid Rs. 300 per mensem, that the former would serve on half this amount, and that it is surprising that Government should not have yet thought of it.

Suggestion for the appointment of a Native doctor to be in medical charge of the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

32. The *Bombay Samáchár* (82), in its issue of the 5th October, says:—By ruling that Matriculation and Previous Examinations are to be regarded as tests for admission to the public service until September 1889, Government appear to stick to the arrangements already made by them in the matter of admission to the public service, and the above rule has been passed to avoid injustice being done to those who are already preparing for the Matriculation and Previous Examinations. But the public cannot be expected to be satisfied with the present ruling. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 6th October expresses similar sentiments, and requests that the ruling that the Matriculation and Previous Examinations will not be regarded as tests for admission to the public service should be totally withdrawn.]

Examination qualifying for admission to the public service.

33. The *Satyá Mitrá* (54), in its issue of the 6th October, recommends that the restriction of age for candidates for the Second Class Public Service Examination should be removed like that in the Matriculation Examination, in order that boys may be induced to finish their vernacular course before joining an English school. The Government, says the paper, need not appoint candidates to the public service until they have attained the proper age, but there should be no objection to their passing the necessary examination.

Recommendation for removing the restriction of age for candidates for the Second Class Public Service Certificate Examination.

Part III.—*Railways.*

34. The *Poona Vaibhav* (47), in its issue of the 2nd October, refers to the resignation of his post by one Mr. Khanderáo Vaidya, passenger guide at the Poona station of the G. I. P. Railway, in despair of his being useful to poor Native passengers under the spirit of opposition shown by the railway authorities, and recommends Government to appoint passenger guides of their own to look after the convenience and comfort of their subjects while travelling by rail.

Appointment of passenger guides by Government recommended.

35. A correspondent, writing to the *Native Opinion* (11) in its issue of the 2nd October, asks if Government will consider the necessity for a railway line to Dhulia, which subject, the ex-Governor Sir James Fergusson, on the occasion of his visit to that place, said, would receive his best consideration.

A proposal for a railway line to Dhulia.

PART IV.—*Municipalities.*

Comments on the proposal of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, regarding the use of crematoria.

36. Writing upon the proposal of the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, to burn the dead bodies of destitute Hindus in Bombay by means of crematoria, the *Poona Vaibhav* (47), in its issue of the 2nd October, says that the reason why the use of crematoria is proposed in the case of Hindus and not in that of Musalmáns, Christians, Pársis and other non-Hindu races, though the burial of their dead bodies must occupy much space, must be the comparative innocence and freedom from religious fanaticism of the Hindus, wishes to know whether this measure is intended to teach the people to become more troublesome to Government for the preservation of their religious and other rights, and recommends Government in their own interests to repress all attempts to exasperate the Hindus by the introduction of unwelcome innovations like the crematoria.

Employment of Native medical graduates in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality.

37. In noticing the remark made by the Acting Municipal Commissioner of Bombay to the effect that even if the Municipal Corporation should pass a resolution recommending the employment of Native medical graduates in the Health Department he would not discontinue engaging the services of Europeans for that Department, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (101), in its issue of the 2nd October, says :—In making this observation Mr. Charles forgot his position and the respect due from him to the Corporation. The Corporation were quite aware that the Commissioner was invested with the authority to employ subordinates in all departments of the Municipality, and never intended to encroach upon that authority. They, however, wanted to impress upon the Commissioner that the medical graduates were acquainted with the rules of sanitation, and that therefore their employment would be more beneficial to the city than that of Europeans, who were ignorant of sanitary rules, and never required the employment or dismissal of particular individuals. The Commissioner was not therefore justified in defying the authority of the Corporation to make the recommendation. It is however gratifying that the Corporation should have sustained their position and honour in passing the resolution. The Commissioner possesses very limited powers under the existing Municipal Act, and yet he has been defying the Corporation ; if the new Municipal Bill is passed into law, he will not fail to be the sole ruler and will completely defy the Corporation. Considerable pains have been taken by the Corporation in going through and suggesting alterations in the draft Act, and the public should add its voice in support of the proposed revision by holding public meetings.

The proposal made by Col. Wise to levy a dog-tax.

38. In noticing the proposal made by Colonel Wise, the Inspector General of Police, for levying a tax of two rupees on each dog, the *Jáme Jamshed* (98), in its issue of the 4th October, says :—The public has already condemned the proposal. It is inexplicable how the dog-tax would be able to prevent hydrophobia. As pointed out by a correspondent, a merciful Jain will be able to obtain a few dozen collars from the police and put them on ownerless dogs, and under these circumstances these animals would be able to do more harm than they do at present. Again it would be very easy to put the police collar on a new dog when the old one is dead or has strayed from its owner. The proposal, if adopted, would remove the burden of destroying stray dogs from the shoulders of Government and create a new source of income to municipalities, without effectually lessening the evil of hydrophobia. The only safe course is that all owners of dogs should be required to use muzzles for their respective animals and that unowned dogs should be killed as at present. For these reasons Colonel Wise's proposal appears impracticable and ought to be set aside.

Complaints against the Municipality of Poona.

39. The *Satyá Mitrá* (54), in its issue of the 6th October, complains of dirty lanes, muddy water flowing through the pipes, delay in obtaining receipts for house and other rates paid into the Municipal Office, and thoughtless disposal of some cases by Municipal authorities in Poona, and hopes that the authorities concerned will attend to this complaint.

40. The *Hitechchhu* (73) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 6th October, complains of the President of the local municipality having acted illegally in placing before a special general meeting of the municipality a proposition to add three members to the sub-committee appointed to report upon the construction of drainage-works for the city on the ground of urgency, without giving previous notice of the proposition in question as required by law, notwithstanding the objection raised by one of the Commissioners at the meeting, says that Act VI. of 1873 and Act II. of 1884 regarding municipalities do not empower the municipal president to act thus, and remarks that though clause 7, section 27 of Act II. of 1884, is explicit on the subject, the Municipal Commissioners allowed the proposition in question to be put to the meeting. The paper adds that the affair shows the acquaintance of the Commissioners with the municipal law and that Government should stop such illegal proceedings.

An alleged illegal procedure on the part of Mr. Ranchhodlál, the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality.

41. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 5th October, writes:—We have received several complaints about the revised lists of voters prepared in the Municipal Office. The Engineer and Secretary, when asked to explain why the lists were not made as complete as possible, put forward the excuse that every care is taken to revise them. Why then so many errors and omissions? Voters who have been dead for months and years appear still on the revised lists. Persons who have left the station for good have their names still on the revised lists. If out of a total of two or three hundred voters several scores of persons entitled to vote have been omitted, what is the public to think of the care and labour with which the lists are revised? In ward No. 12 there are several persons paying municipal taxes whose names stood on the old list, who had all along remained in the same quarter, and whose names did not appear in any other list, and yet their names were struck off probably as a proof of the carefulness with which the lists were corrected. Surely Mr. Strachan, whose ability and industry are well known, should see that such mistakes do not creep into the lists. The lists are so incomplete and inaccurate that one cannot help feeling that injustice is done to the voters and the candidates also. In ward No. 16 alone we notice the names of several persons who died more than a year ago. That the lists are incomplete is shown by the number of applications made during the short period of seven days, and in one ward alone it is said there are no less than 120 applicants claiming their right of vote, and we dare say that if the notice had not appeared during the Mohurrum and Dasara holidays but at some other time, there would have been many more applications not from one ward alone but from almost all the wards, notwithstanding the shortness of the period of notice. And we really wonder how so many omissions could have been made, if really a fair attempt had been made at revising the lists and making them as complete as possible. The paper then gives a list of persons who are qualified as voters, and says:—It is really the income-tax payers and the payers of municipal taxes, servants, assessors and jurors who have to suffer by unfair omissions. We say that their names are omitted unjustly because there exist means of ascertaining the exact number of qualified voters under these heads. The application of Messrs. Jáffer Fudoo and Dosa Kalián to extend the time for the revision of the lists of voters was a very reasonable one and we are surprised to hear that it was rejected by the Managing Committee which met on Monday last by a majority of one. We therefore cannot but consider that the Managing Committee would have exercised its power better if it had granted the application in question.

Complaints about the revised lists of voters prepared in the Municipal Office, Karáchi.

Part V.—*Native States.*

42. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 6th October, writes:—The present offer of His Highness the Nizám would appear to be a kind of reply to the hostile attitude which the Russian press is periodically pleased to assume towards the British rule in India. The *Moscow Gazette* a short time since thought it worth its while to entertain its readers by informing them that "the people of India trust Russia will liberate them from the British yoke."

Comments on the offer of His Highness the Nizám to place at the disposal of the Government of India twenty lákhs of rupees per annum for three years for expenditure in connection with the frontier defences.

Is every silly statement of this type, whenever it pleases a fool to make it, to be met by a demonstration of the kind now under notice? The proceeding is, to say the least, simply ridiculous; for it is not consistent with our self-respect. Such demonstrations may have a value of their own at the proper time and may be of great service in averting a crisis by striking wholesome terror into the heart of the enemy, but then we think that such demonstrations should be very sparingly resorted to, if their significance is not to be frittered away. And we think further that there was no necessity for any such demonstration on the present occasion, because the principles on which the delimitation of the Russo-Afghán frontier is to be carried on have been fairly settled by simple diplomatic negotiations. We have no hesitation whatever in expressing our belief that so long as the attitude of the Anglo-Indian press and the distrust taken by British Indian authorities towards the Indian people remain as they are no demonstrations of the character under notice will serve to effectually remove the feeling under which foreign powers hostile to England are said to be labouring.

43. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 2nd October, writes:—His Highness the Nizám's offer to the Government of India, though it does not take away our breath, as it seems to have taken away that of some of the romancing chroniclers of London, has certainly set us athinking. It is a princely offer, to be sure, and reflects credit on the foremost Native State, the owner of which owes so much to British suzerainty and friendship. It is an offer, too, of which the Government of India may well be proud, though it has no need to be so elated as some of our contemporaries make out. The Nizám has but done his duty in offering this splendid contribution of sixty lákhs; and we shall be disagreeably surprised if the Government of India, in its turn, fails to acquit itself equally well by declining the offer with thanks. Hyderabad is poor and heavily weighted in spite of her oriental shows and vauntings. The condition of her *rayats* has been deplorable. We have not heard of one serious effort made during this decade to save him from the unscrupulous Tahsildár or to bring him within reach of health and competency. Lord Dufferin, who loves our princes and people alike as a father, has a golden opportunity presented to him of advising the Nizám to spend at least a portion of this sixty lákhs on sanitary and agricultural improvements in his own territory. [The *Rást Goftár* (114), the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (101), the *Yajdán Parast* (131) and the *Gujaráti* (95) of the 2nd October express similar sentiments. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (78) of the 6th October observes that the Nizám's offer is a convincing reply to the Russians and those Englishmen who bring against the Native Chiefs the false accusation of disloyalty towards the British Government, and ought to be authoritatively published to the world.]

44. The *Subodh Patrika* (13), in its issue of the 2nd October, expresses sentiments like those in the *Indian Spectator* (1), and adds:—The offer of His Highness the Nizám to contribute twenty lákhs of rupees annually for a period of three years for the defences of the North-Western frontier is more loyal than opportune. Two years back when the Russian scare was abroad and there were difficulties apprehended on the Afghán frontier, the offer of His Highness to place all the forces of his State at the disposal of the Government was loudly and justly applauded. That time passed and was followed by another when it was considered necessary to strengthen our own frontier and add to our military establishments. That was the time when Government was in a fix for money. But His Highness felt no call then to come to its help. Now however when the Afghán difficulty is laid at rest and the frontier defences are completed, he wakes to the necessities of more than a year ago. At such a time the splendid offer looks somewhat officious. It certainly comes in such an unseasonable hour that one feels disposed to doubt its spontaneity and wisdom.

45. The *Mahrátta* (3), in its issue of the 2nd October, writes:—So long as the attitude of the Paramount Power towards the Native Princes remains suspicious, offers like that made by His Highness the Nizám of Hyderabad will not be looked upon as serious. We are most sincerely pleased with this free and loyal offer made by His Highness. We are not surprised at it, for we are sure every Native

Prince in his own heart desires nothing more than an opportunity of showing his zeal and loyalty conspicuously. But they are deterred from coming forward, for they fear a refusal. The refusal to accept these voluntary offers may be politic no doubt, but it is certain that it has a very serious effect on the minds of these sensitive Native Princes. Their ardour is cooled and they feel mortified and thenceforward hide the exuberance of their sentiments in their bosoms. Whenever the British Government has been engaged in war, how have the hearts of these warrior Princes throbbed secretly and how have they panted for an hour on the battle-field? But what are these high-souled personages to do when the Government treats them with suspicion, when every martial preparation is scowled down, and when a display of warlike qualities is severely checked? The Government has not yet realized the fact that the subjugation of India is complete, and that none of the Princes ever dreams of independence. Never were they disloyal, but at no time were they so sincere well-wishers of Government as they are now. The journey to England on the occasion of the Jubilee at a great sacrifice of personal convenience attested to their loyalty. What further proof is now wanted? The Nizám's generous and large offer is only one incident of many. How will the Government of India return so much loyalty and good feeling? With suspicion as before? Hardly that, we fancy. Whether the Government of India accept it or not, the offer of the Nizám deserves some very substantial recognition—a recognition which will strengthen more firmly, if that be possible, the ties that bind him to the Government of India. It is not for us to suggest what shape that recognition should take. But we believe the object most dear to the Nizám—the object for which Sir Sálar Jung laboured all his life—the object which is also in the view of the Nizám's subjects—is the rendition of the Berárs. That would be an imperial gift to make, a gift worthy of the donor and donee alike, a gift quite in keeping with the present glorious year of the Jubilee. Will Her Majesty signalize the year by such an act of kindness? [The *Satyá Shodhak* (56), in its issue of the 2nd October, also expresses its opinion that the magnanimity shown by His Highness the Nizám should be responded to by the British Government by the restoration of the Berárs to the Hyderabad State. The *Rájyabhakta* (113) of the 2nd October makes the same suggestion, and adds that the Government order for reducing the army of His Highness the Nizám should be cancelled and that the army should be well trained.]

46. The *Prajáhit Patrá* (110), in its issue of the 5th October, says that if His Highness the Nizám's offer be meant to display loyalty to the Paramount Power, it remains to be seen whether this object is fulfilled. If it is, continues the paper, meant for the general defence of the country, it remains to be seen what the Home Government contribute for the purpose, for England is not less interested in the matter. Though His Highness the Nizám has thus manifested his loyalty, other Native Princes and the public are not less loyal. The paper does not believe that the British rulers will have as much confidence in the people of India as in that of England, even if the offer of assistance be sixty or eighty lákhs of rupees, for after all it is a foreign country. Moreover, the sovereign does not reside in this country and there is no mutual intercourse between the rulers and the ruled. It is however good that one of Her Majesty the Queen's favourite sons is serving in India. This will afford an opportunity to know somewhat the devotion of the people to their rulers. When their loyalty is appreciated there will be no necessity for spending large amounts of money on defence works. What would Russia and even the whole world be able to do if the twenty-five millions of people of India were to rally round the British Government? Statesmen ought to act in such a way as to cement the ties of love between the rulers and the ruled, instead of by mere words, pomp and show of authority.

47. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 1st October, writes:—His Highness the Nizám of Hyderabad has come forward with a very unexpected and original offer of assistance to the Government of India. Did the idea occur to His Highness by itself or was it suggested to him by his Secretary, Colonel Marshall? It would seem at first that the connection of the latter with the Nizám had something to do with it. No exception can be taken to the spirit which has dictated the Nizám to make this generous offer to the Government.

But it may be doubted whether it is expedient for the Native States to largely follow this example. They have great many administrative improvements to make in their own States. These should be attended to first. To rob Peter to pay Paul is not a very commendable course of conduct.

The alleged insult to Native Princes in England and the conduct of the English press in connection therewith.

48. In a contributed article the *Samsher Báhádur* (116) of the 30th September disapproves of the newspapers in England writing slightingly of the Native Princes and the people of India after the alleged insult to His Highness Mahárája Holkar and other Native Princes on the occasion of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in England, and remarks that India will be sorry for it and that such conduct is harmful to the Indian Government. It is a serious mistake, says the writer, to think that the people of India are spiritless and effeminate, because a population of twenty-five krors is kept under submission by 160,000 soldiers. The people live peacefully under the British rule not because they are in awe of the British army but because they are loyal, meek and resigned. They have been loyal to their different masters. It is an unpardonable insult to term them cowards. If the Native Princes and the public had joined in the Mutiny of 1858, the British would have left India for good. It is very bad to forget this fact and to needlessly malign the Natives, and it is necessary that such conduct should be put a stop to. The British Government ought to censure such public writers and make the Indian Princes forget the insult given to them in England by keeping them pleased.

Plunder by dacoits of the village of Khijadiu near Rájkot.

49. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 5th October, writing under date the 1st idem, says that about five days ago eighteen dacoits plundered the village of Khijadiu of the Gavridád Táluka near Rájkot, and that two of the dacoits are said to have been mortally wounded and a villager killed.

A fresh case of plunder by dacoits in the Jámnagar State.

50. The *Gujaráti* (95), in its issue of the 2nd October, says:—We give below an instance of the continuous mismanagement in the Jámnagar State, the particulars of which are as follow:—A report was current in Jámnagar at the commencement of the month of Ashvin (current) that the dacoits were anxious to commit plunder, and had plundered the village of Khilosh. The patrol came across them and in the encounter Remán Cháus, the Jamádár of the patrol, was killed and three men of his party were wounded, the marauders losing two men and carrying away with them two men from the village of Sin as prisoners. [In a news-letter from Jámnagar, the *Rájyabhakta* (113) of the 2nd October says that the people of Khilosh are said to have suffered a loss of two lákhs of *cowries* (small silver coins, three of which are equal in value to a rupee) by this plunder, and that the Diván should take speedy measures in the matter.]

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
14th October 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 8th October 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Abkári: Comments on the — policy of the Bombay Government ... 6
Appointments: The Secretary of State for India requested to give weight to the recommendation of the Bombay Government about the appointment of Ráo Báhádur Ránade as Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act 5
Attitude of Government and their officers towards the Bráhmans as a class: The — commented upon 7
Bombay Legislative Council: The vacancy in the — and a suggestion in connection therewith:
The *Prajáhit Patrá* 7
The *Rást Goftár* 7
British rule in India: Dangers to the stability of the — 4
Cambay Case: Comments on the decision of the Secretary of State for India in the —
The *Arunodayá* 5
The *Mahárashtrá Mitrá* 5
Income-tax: Exorbitant assessment of the — at Sátára:
The *Bodh Sudhákar* 9
The *Mahrátta* 10
Indian finance: Apprehensions regarding an increase in the rate of the income-tax from the beginning of the next official year and a suggestion for vigorously reducing the public expenditure ... 6
Jails: Rations issued to the prisoners in the — of the Bombay Presidency 8
Judicial matters:
An appeal case for damages in the Bombay High Court ... 8
Comments on the decision of Mr. Crawley-Boevey in the Rakhmábái defamation case 9
Complaint against Mr. Dalpatrám Pitámbardás, Honorary Magistrate, Kapadvanj 9
Complaint against the imposition of heavy fines by Mr. Carmichael, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, for petty municipal offences at Kaira 9
Merit *v.* class interest: Comments on — 4
Nationality of India: Importance of the preservation of the — ... 4
Police:
Arrest of the Koli rebel Ráma Murha and its real authors ... 11
Wrestling matches given up for want of policemen to keep order at the A'nandodbhav Theatre at Poona 11
Public service:
Alleged injustice to Mr. Gulábdás, Head Clerk to Mr. Campbell, Collector, Panch Maháls 10
Comments on an anonymous letter received by the Mámlatdár of Wái in Sátára 10
Complaint regarding the transfer of Ráo Sáheb Jethálál Varajbhái to Dhandhuka 10
Transfers and promotions in the Revenue Department, Ahmedabad District 10
Tours: Expensive receptions of high officials while on tour... ... 6
Weights and measures, Bombay: The Bombay five-shers weight is not an exact multiple of a sher weight 8

PART II.—*Education*—

Bombay University:
Approval of the action of the — to improve its constitution by recognizing the principle of election 11
Boards of examiners for the — examinations 12
Draft Act for the — 11
Elphinstone College, Bombay: Suggestion for the appointment of a Native doctor to be in medical charge of the — 12
Public Service Certificate Examination: Recommendation for removing the restriction of age for candidates for the Second Class — ... 12

Page.

PART II.—*Education*—continued.

Technical education: Indifference of Government in connection with — in India 11
University School Final Examination: New Government resolution regarding the — as a test for admission to the public service ... 12

PART III.—*Railways*—

Passenger guides: Appointment of — by Government recommended ... 12
Railway line to Dhulia: A proposal for a — 12

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad: An alleged illegal procedure on the part of Mr. Ranchhodlál, the President of the — Municipality 14
Bombay:
Comments on the proposal of the Municipal Commissioner, —, regarding the use of crematoria 13
Employment of Native medical graduates in the Health Department of the — Municipality 13
Karáchi: Complaints about the revised list of voters prepared in the Municipal Office, Karáchi 14
Poona: Complaints against the municipality of — 13
Tax on dogs: The proposal made by Colonel Wise to levy a — ... 13

PART V.—*Native States*—

Alleged insult to Native Princes in England: The — and the conduct of the English press in connection therewith 17
His Highness the Nizám's offer: Comments on — to place at the disposal of the Government of India twenty lákhs of rupees per annum for three years for expenditure in connection with the frontier defences:
The *Dnyán Prakásh* 14
The *Indian Spectator* 15
The *Mahrátta* 15
The *Prajáhit Patrá* 16
The *Sind Times* 16
The *Subodh Patrika* 15
Jámnagar: A fresh case of plunder by dacoits in the — State ... 17
Rájkot: Plunder by dacoits of the village of Khijadiu near — ... 17

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8TH OCTOBER 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Shuddha Varhádi* (5), in its issue of the 6th October, says that His Highness the Nizám should rest assured that the British Government is too wise to accept of his offer of sixty lákhs, for it knows full well that if it accepts this gift it will have to restore the Berárs.

His Highness the Nizám's offer of sixty lákhs to the British Government.

2. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 1st October, writes :—To assist in defraying the cost of the frontier defences His Highness the Nizám of Hyderabad has offered to the Viceroy sixty lákhs of rupees. The offer is said to be an entirely spontaneous act of the Nizám. But whatever may be the motive of the gift, it is plain that publicly as it is made, the princes of the other Native States will feel themselves under a moral compulsion to follow the example set by the Nizám.

3. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 3rd October, writes :—There is yet an ample scope for improvement in Amráoti so far as the sanitation of the town is concerned. A system of drainage is an urgent necessity and the most mischievous results will and must follow if the present state of affairs continues for some time to come.

Drainage necessary in Amráoti.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
14th October 1887.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 42 of 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 15th October 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Indian Workman	Do.	Do.	...
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
8	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
14	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
20	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
21	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	M puca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnatak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár ...	Do.	...
39	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Do.	250

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
45	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do. ...	175
46	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
47	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
48	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
49	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bárai	Do.	350
50	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
51	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
52	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
53	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
54	„ Satyă Mitr	Poona	Daily	200
55	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
56	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
57	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
58	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
59	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
60	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
61	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
62	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
63	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Do.	400
64	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
65	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
66	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
67	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
68	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
69	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
70	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
71	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	264
72	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
73	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
74	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
75	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
77	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
78	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
79	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	300
80	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
81	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
82	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
83	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	330
84	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
85	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
86	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
87	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
88	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
89	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	550
90	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,250
91	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
92	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	300
93	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
94	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	1,336
95	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	300
96	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	500
97	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	800
98	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	1,350
99	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	100
100	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	2,050
101	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,500
102	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	100
103	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	400
104	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	1,412
105	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	750
106	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	400
107	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	500
108	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	225
109	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	200
110	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	450
111	„ Praja Mata	Ahmedabad	Do.	

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
112	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
113	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly ...	...
114	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,786
115	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
117	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
119	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
120	„ Saurashtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
121	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
122	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
123	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
124	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
125	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
126	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
127	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
128	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
129	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
130	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
131	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
132	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
133	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
134	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
135	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
136	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
137	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
138	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
139	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
140	The Rashide Karáchi Sind	Karáchi	Weekly	...
	ARABIC.			
141	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
142	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
143	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
144	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
145	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
146	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The policy of the British Government in India.

1. A correspondent, writing in the *Poona Vaibhav* (47) of the 9th October, says :—The policy of the British Government in India has been, and will continue to be, to create dissentions and distrust among the different sections of the people. There are differences amongst them in every respect. The vatandár pátils and kulkarnis have been divided in interest and are now fighting over their respective rights; the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act of 1879 has given rise to a misunderstanding between the borrowers and the money-lenders and has become a source of revenue to Government by making compulsory the registration of certain documents which were formerly not required to be registered; servants have been alienated from their masters by declaring differences between them to be subjects of litigation; it is under contemplation to legislate upon the subjects of early marriage and enforced widowhood among the Hindus with a view to foment quarrels between husband and wife; and the imposition of restrictions on the free disposal of ancestral property by the father and his sons has set them one against another. In this manner the Government has become the master of the situation by creating quarrels amongst the people of India in a thousand and one ways. As long as the Government does not give up this attitude it has no fear from the people, and the whole of the military expenditure is unnecessary. The so-called reformers should, therefore, instead of asking for legislative measures regarding early marriage and enforced widowhood, ask for a law of primogeniture in order that there may be no quarrels about family property, and that jághirdárs, zamindárs and other vatandárs, instead of being reduced to poverty, may be made to give up laziness and to become industrious for their own maintenance.

Dhulip Sing's letter to the *Daily Telegraph* and observations thereon.

2. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 10th October, writes:—Some one in Paris, presumably acting on behalf of Mahárája Dhulip Sing, has sent us a printed copy of a letter which the Mahárája appears to have addressed to the *Daily Telegraph* newspaper of London. The letter is dated Russia, July 25th, 1887, and is written by the Mahárája with a view, as he says, "to contradict the erroneous assertions put forward by that supposed leader of British opinion," *i.e.*, the London *Times*. The Mahárája points out that the *Times* was wrong in stating that he had asked for more from the British Government than he was justly entitled to. He claimed what had been promised him by the Treaty of Annexation, his "claim having been admitted and acknowledged by one of the high Law Lords of the British House of Peers." As to the allegation that he squandered his income, he says:—"I never exceeded my income, but it became straitened and inadequate (owing to the generally pervading agricultural depression) to support the rank guaranteed to me by England under the treaty in question." He complains that though Her Majesty *herself* always replied to his letters, yet the Marquis of Salisbury replied through his Secretary to a letter of his in which he had asked for a court of arbitration. Lord Salisbury's contempt for "the coloured millions" of India, as he described the Natives in his cynical manner during the Ilbert Bill agitation, is so well-known that we are not surprised that His Lordship did not care to correspond with one who belonged to that race. The Mahárája proceeds to say that "it was the outrage of the arrest inflicted upon" him, on his arrival at Aden, which, like the "last straw that broke the camel's back," made him hate England. In reply to the *Times'* allegation that he possesses "no education worth considering," the Mahárája says that it was no fault of his, but of the late Marquis of Dalhousie, who studiously prevented his superintendent, when he was young, from sending him to either a public school or a University, being anxious to keep him as ignorant as possible. Proof of this, the Mahárája says, will be found with his "former legal advisers in London." There are other statements in the letter before us, but we have selected out of it such as seemed to us important.

3. Referring to the same letter, the *Kannadá Suvarte* (133), in its issue of the 14th October, writes:—There appears to be little doubt from what Dhulip Sing states that he was discourteously treated, and that his complaints, whether

just or imaginary, received little or no consideration. His repeated calls for justice were not heeded and even his dignity as the son of the "Lion of the Panjáb" was in some instances disregarded. The Mahárája wanted to agitate his cause, he says, through the medium of the London *Times*, but even this supposed leader of British opinion, as the Mahárája calls it, did not prove trustworthy, and instead of stating facts misrepresented the whole case. The Mahárája in his present letter takes an opportunity of refuting the false statements made by the *Times*. In this, too, the Mahárája cannot be said to have gone astray. His grievances, his complaints and his declaration appear all to be well-founded and reasonable, although the wisdom of the final step taken by him may be doubted. The Mahárája's present letter, whatever may be its merits or demerits, is, we think, a document of some historical importance. It records how an Indian Prince was treated in an European country and how at last almost in his declining age he was forced to seek shelter with a rival Power. The document does not lose a bit in its importance although in places it is too strongly worded.

Dhulip Sing's proclamation calling upon the natives of India to revolt against their British rulers.

4. In noticing a Reuter's telegram from Paris to the effect that a proclamation, believed to be the joint production of Mahárája Dhulip Sing and Djem-el-Uddin, has been printed there for circulation throughout India calling upon the Natives to revolt against the British rule, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (78) of the 14th October says that the people of India know full well what weight to attach to such attempts, for they have studied well the accounts of the intrigues of Russia and the straitened circumstances and discontent of Dhulip Sing. When Dhulip Sing is, continues the paper, trying to incite the people of India against the British Government, His Highness the Nizám has made an offer to Government of twenty lákhs of rupees per annum for three years and the use of his sword against their enemy. Poor Dhulip Sing must be unable to understand the importance of this offer and the deep devotion of the Indian people to their rulers. Instead of succeeding in inciting rebellion in India he will find himself ridiculed. This will be a severe blow to Dhulip Sing and perfidious men like him, and specially to Russia. There is no reason, therefore, to be displeased with this attempt of Dhulip Sing, for it will of itself show the measure of loyalty of the people of India to their rulers. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (82) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 13th October say that the proclamation in question can have no effect whatever upon the Indian people, who have no sympathy for Dhulip Sing. The *Samáchár* adds that care should be taken to see that the proclamation is not the work of some unknown person done with a view to create difficulties. The *Kásde Mumbai* (102) of the 14th October adds that the British Government should try to cement more firmly the affection of the Natives towards them, and that then they will find that a thousand proclamations like that of Dhulip Sing can produce very little effect on the people.]

The decision of the Secretary of State for India in the Wilson case and its effects.

5. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 9th October, writes:—From what little we have seen of his work, Viscount Cross is a just man with firmness of character and much good sense. We must, therefore, leave it to His Lordship to see what the effect has been of his revision of the Government of Bombay's decision in the Cambay case. Amongst Natives the effect has been very depressing; they think that it is the policy of the British Government to shield every white culprit. This is bad enough, but it becomes worse because of the jubilant tone affected by certain Anglo-Indian writers. Nothing could be more aggravating than that little crow of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*. Few Native writers can see through such clever tactics. It is all the more necessary, we think, to take care not to set the two classes by the ear. Lord Cross probably did not mean it, but the political effect of his order has been very bad indeed.

The desirability of a change in the working of the Legislative Councils.

6. The *Indu Prakásh* (10), in its issue of the 10th October, writes:—So far as the public is concerned, it cannot hope to derive much advantage from the presence of such men as Mr. Mandlik, or Mr. Telang, or Mr. Badrudin Tyebji in the Supreme Legislative Council, where they are

expected to speak on rare occasions and which fails to consider matters in which the public feels vitally interested. The system should be changed, if these nominations are to be really useful. The change need not be a radical one. Let the member or members chosen be allowed to interpellate the official members on administrative questions—it being left to the discretion of the latter to answer them or not—and let every year's budget be submitted for discussion to the Council. This, we feel sure, will be welcomed as a moderate change by all parties.

Sir Charles Turner and the Public Service Sub-Committee.

7. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 9th October, writes:—After recent experience it would be idle to say that we were prepared for the stand alleged to have been taken up by Sir Charles Turner as President of the Public Service Sub-Committee. We had misgivings as to the result of the inquiry, judging from events over which Government had certainly no control. On the one hand, we saw that the evidence was generally loose and straggling, given under a sense of insecurity, as might be expected from Native subordinates dependent for their bread on the good will of the heads of departments. On the other hand, the evidence of European witnesses was dogmatic and sweeping to a degree, and preconceivedly hostile to Native interests. This was perhaps natural in the circumstances of the case, but we did not anticipate such an issue, and we felt that the inquiry would do more harm than good unless the members of the Committee acted as judge, jury and witness. It is a great relief to find that the learned President at any rate is prepared to do justice in the matter independently, if necessary, of the circumscribed results of the inquiry as disclosed by one-sided evidence. If all goes well so far, and if some of the departments like the Survey, on which Sir Charles seems to lay special stress, are closely looked into, we shall have reason to be thankful to Lord Dufferin's Government for having ordered this inquiry in the matter of the Subordinate Public Service. And now that Sir Charles Aitchison has returned, we hope that he will soon be able to set at rest the anxiety of the educated classes. We may count upon justice from him.

Rumoured retirement of Sir Lepel Griffin from India in April next hailed with joy.

8. The *Bombay Samáchár* (82), in its issue of the 11th October, refers to a telegram from London to the effect that Sir Lepel Griffin has started for India and that he will retire from the service from April next, and observes that the public is anxiously awaiting his explanation regarding the serious charges brought against him by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* in connection with his conduct towards the Begum of Bhopál and that the Native public will be glad at his retirement from the service, for, as a Civilian officer and principally as a Political Agent to Native States, he has turned out very strict and unpopular. His thoughts and feelings are against the Natives, who do not expect any good from his continuance in office. [The *Rájyabhakta* (113) of the 13th October expresses similar sentiments and adds that the Native public sincerely desires that its enemy should speedily leave these shores.]

Mr. Udhárám Mulchand recommended for the vacancy in the Bombay Legislative Council caused by the death of the Honourable Dayárám Jethmal.

9. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 8th October, writes:—The Bombay Government have by their acts shown that they are trying to make amends to Sind for the past neglect by Lord Reay's predecessors. The late lamented Honourable Dayárám Jethmal's vecancy in the Council should be given again to a Sindhi, and there is no one in Sind so qualified on the whole as Mr. Dayárám's inseparable friend, Mr. Udhárám Mulchand. The Commissioner in Sind has expressed his confidence in him by appointing him the Vice-President of the Karáchi Municipality. The Sind Sabha has with one voice appointed him its President. The College Association has also placed him at its head. Among the leading persons whom we have now in Sind, Mr. Udhárám Mulchand is undoubtedly the best representative. In appointing him the Government will not only be satisfying the claims of Sind, but paying regard to the memory of the late Honourable Dayárám Jethmal whose loss they deeply regret. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (101) of the 9th

October advocates the appointment of a Sindhi gentleman to the local Legislative Council, and says that Government should make it a rule to always have a representative from Sind in it.]

10. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 9th October, writes :—

The opening of the Reay Paper Mill at Poona.

The opening of the Reay Paper Mill at Poona may fairly be looked upon as one of the more notable triumphs of Lord Ripon's administration of India. For it is to the beneficent activity of that administration, so conspicuous in departments which most needed such activity, that the Paper Mill named after our popular Governor owes its origin. The present Government of India, as also of Bombay, have worthily kept up Lord Ripon's policy in this respect, and we trust that Messrs. Padamji and Co. will have no cause to regret the investment they have made in this most promising enterprise.

11. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 10th October, quotes a passage beginning with "Among the lessons taught us to-day, &c.," from Lord Reay's speech at Mundwa on the occasion of the opening of the Reay Paper Mill, and says :—The passage is remarkable for its scarcely concealed sarcasm, and we think that though it might have been appropriate if it had emanated from an intolerant bureaucrat like Sir Richard Temple, it does not come with good grace from a statesman of the liberal and scholarly traditions of Lord Reay. We suspect that the passage in question betrays on the part of its author an impatience of public criticism of the action and doings of the bureaucracy, as though the bureaucracy were infallible and did not stand in need of any light from public discussion and criticism.

Comments on His Excellency Lord Reay's speech on the occasion of the opening of the Reay Paper Mill at Mundwa in Poona.

12. In writing about His Excellency Lord Reay's speech at Mundwa, the *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 11th October, observes that it is unable to understand how His Excellency's remarks about the Poona Municipality were relevant to the occasion, and that though His Lordship ostentatiously said that Government had not gone to sleep over the subject of technical education, yet the public was disappointed to see that no encouraging remarks were made on the subject.

13. A correspondent writes to the *Nyáyadarshak* (108) of the 10th October to say that the attacks made in the *Praja Mat* newspaper on Mr. Reid, the Collector of Ahmedabad, and his Chitnis, Mr. Trikamlál, are malicious and exaggerated, that the *Praja Mat* was started by some dissatisfied employés of the Revenue Department at Ahmedabad to harass the head authorities of that department when the Ahmedabad newspapers declined to insert articles in their columns against these authorities, and that the Commissioner, N. D., and the Government have done well in paying no heed to the improper writings of the *Praja Mat* against Messrs. Reid and Trikamlál, who are guileless and honest.

A defence of Mr. Reid, the Collector of Ahmedabad, and his Chitnis from the attacks made upon them by the *Praja Mat* newspaper.

14. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 9th October, writes :—

Approval of the removal of the 17th Native Infantry Regiment from Bombay and the necessity for removing the Beluch Regiment from Hyderabad, Sind.

The Government of Bombay, presumably with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, have decided to remove the 17th Native Infantry Regiment from their present quarters. Their decision will be welcomed by the entire public. How very unfavourably this action of the authorities contrasts with their inaction (in such matters we can judge only by results) in the case of the Beluch Regiment at Hyderabad! If it is necessary in a public-spirited and well-protected town like Bombay to remove unruly soldiers from where they have been accused of disturbing the public peace, how much more necessary is it to adopt similar measures, if indeed not more stringent, in a case where the sepoys have made themselves notorious for their unruliness, and where a timid population is quite unable to take care of itself? The Commissioner in Sind is not satisfied as to the ill-treatment of Hinduwomen in the streets. Does he expect the aggrieved parties to give proof in person of

the bruise or blow received? We thought it was enough that there was a serious row, and not the first of its kind. Let us hope that the higher authorities will not rest with this half-hearted decision of the local officials. [Several other papers also approve of the transfer of the 17th Regiment, Native Infantry, from Bombay to Mhow.]

15. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 12th October, writes:—The authorities in Sind should take a lesson from the authorities at Bombay in the matter of meeting an emergency with vigour. The sepoys of the 17th Regiment, N. I., misbehaved themselves. They assaulted and wounded a policeman, which ended in a *fracas* between the sepoys of the regiment on one side and the police and the public on the other. Great excitement prevailed on both sides and the police had at first much difficulty in restoring peace and quiet. The police were ill-treated, but their Commissioner demanded from the military authorities justice on behalf of his men. Colonel Bulkley, who commanded the regiment which misbehaved itself, took naturally the side of his men and tried all he could to protect them. But public opinion declared itself strongly against the regiment and so it was at once ordered to Mhow. Well, the riot at Hyderabad was much graver. Not only were the police assaulted and beaten and the shops in the *bázár* plundered, but the modesty of women was attacked and outrages committed on them. In one respect the two riots are similar, viz., in the attitude of the officers towards the sepoys under their command. In both instances the officers endeavoured to protect their men. In the Hyderabad riot it is alleged that the Superintendent of Police himself was very roughly handled by some of the regimental ruffians, and both the acting and the substantive Town Inspectors received cuts and wounds. And yet the police officers and the civil authorities did not press the matter to the attention of the military authorities with vigour. The people made a representation to the Commissioner in Sind and received a schooling from him as to making too much fuss about a thing which would have settled down of itself. The aggressive regiment is still at Hyderabad, although the Commissioner in Sind admits that there was ground for the people to complain and be alarmed. The regiment in Bombay was sent away by a special train before the result of the inquiry into their guilt was known; while in Hyderabad, although nine men were convicted and suspicion rested on others, yet the regiment has been allowed to remain where it is. What intensifies the guilt of the regiment is that this was not the only instance in which the Beluch Regiment misbehaved itself and proved disorderly. A frightfully long list of recorded cases was cited by the people in support of their prayer that the regiment should be at once removed and never again stationed at Hyderabad. But as yet their representation has not been favourably considered by the authorities here. Lord Reay expressed sympathy with the wounded policemen in Bombay. Will not His Excellency sympathize with the much aggrieved inhabitants of Hyderabad, where females, although outraged, are deterred by peculiar public opinion from seeking justice? The Beluch Regiment bears the Duke of Connaught's name and His Royal Highness should see that his fair name is not coupled with a regiment which is alleged to have committed outrages on the modesty of poor women.

16. The *Pandit* (142), in its issue of the 14th October, says:—The two poor sepoys of the 17th Regiment, Native Infantry, who were in the custody of the police have been sentenced each to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. From enquiries made by us we find that prisoner No. 1 is innocent and it is a great pity that he should have been convicted. The public prosecutor appeared on behalf of the police, while the poor sepoys were undefended. We pity this sepoy's case and would like to see an appeal instituted against the Magistrate's decision. We hope that the result of the court of enquiry will be soon published. The punishment of the two sepoys will produce a bad impression upon the minds of the uneducated military men and will badly affect the popularity of the military service. Should any officers and friends of the two sepoys be prepared to assist them, subscriptions may be collected for an appeal to the High Court, and the proprietor of the *Pandit* will gladly subscribe Rs. 100 for that object. [The

The conviction of two sepoys of the 17th Native Infantry Regiment implicated in the disturbance created by some men of the regiment in Bombay.

Bombay Samáchár (82) of the 12th and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (78) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 13th October approve of the sentence passed in this case. The *Jáme* adds that a European officer should be present at all hours in the barracks of Native regiments and that the military authorities should speedily remedy this defect now that it has been discovered.]

Improper conduct of Mr. Gopálji, 3rd class Magistrate, Broach District.

17. In a news-letter from Broach, the *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 11th October says that Mr. Gopálji, the Aval Kárkun to the Mámlatdár of the Broach Táluka and 3rd class Magistrate, was on the 4th instant hearing a case against the patel of the village of Mahughala, when he got excited and threw a sand-box at the face of the accused, making it bleed. The accused in question preferred a complaint in the matter against Mr. Gopálji before Mr. Mody, the 1st class Magistrate, but the complaint was withdrawn the next day as the case was settled out of court.

Complaint against the Chief Constable and the 1st class Magistrate of Rájápur.

18. A correspondent, writing from Rájápur under the signature of V. B. to the *Din Bandhu* (6) of the 9th October, says that on the last Bakri 'Id holiday of the Musalmans, the Juma Masjid at Rájápur was closed to Musalmans wishing to offer their prayers by the local Chief Constable under the orders of the 1st class Magistrate, who was informed that an affray was likely to take place in the Masjid, that the Mahomedan population of the place was in consequence put to much inconvenience and trouble, and that an application having been made to the Magistrate in question he refused to acquaint the applicants with the cause of the closing of the Masjid in the absence of any breach of the public peace. The correspondent regrets that the Native Magistrate should have interfered with the religious observances of the Mahomedans and requests Government to make enquiries in the matter and to appoint a better Chief Constable for the place.

Complaint against the Poona police.

19. The *Shri Shiváji* (59), in its issue of the 7th October, says that on the 3rd idem the editor of the paper, having reasons to believe that a woman living in front of the *Shiváji* printing press was suffering from the effects of opium, sent a man to the *Pharáskhána* with a note addressed to the Chief Constable, but that as the Chief Constable was engaged in keeping order in connection with His Excellency the Governor's visit to the residence of the late Bálásáheb Patwardhan, there was nobody in the *Pharáskhána* to attend to the note and to take the necessary steps in the matter of the suffering woman. The paper regrets this occurrence, wishes to know whether this want of attention on the part of the police in Poona was due to negligence or to their numerical weakness, and hopes that the authorities concerned will attend to the matter.

20. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 13th October, refers to the recent abduction of two Bráhman girls in Poona, the delay of the police in proclaiming the fact by beat of drum in the town and to various cases of theft and assault and the inability of the police to trace out the offenders, prominently draws the attention of the townspeople to the necessity for their making united efforts to bring this state of things to the notice of Government by petitions and writing in newspapers, and says that whatever the police may say about the Bráhman editors of newspapers and their motives in complaining against them, the newspapers must not fail in the performance of their duty of bringing to light the faults of public servants, whether they be Bráhmans or non-Bráhmans. [The *Subodh Patrika* (13), in its issue of the 9th October, writes on the same subject and requests His Excellency Lord Reay to see that police officers do their duty and give protection of person and property to the people.]

21. The *Satyá Mitrá* (54), in its issue of the 8th October, states that on the 4th instant at about 7 P.M. Tukárám Náik and four constables of the Poona police went to the liquor shop in Ganesh Peth and demanded liquor *gratis* on the strength of their being policemen, and that the shopkeeper having offered half a bottle but refused to give one whole bottle, the policemen in question soundly beat two of the shopkeeper's servants, overturned the liquor tub and

broke the glasses, causing in the aggregate a loss of Rs. 7, and adds that Government should enquire why these policemen were not prosecuted as ordinary people are.

PART II.—*Education.*

Comments on the Bombay University Draft Bill.

22. The *Indu Prakash* (10), in its issue of the 10th October, writes :— Among the salutary changes which the draft Bill introduces into the constitution of the Bombay University may be noticed the one which makes the non-attendance of the Vice-Chancellor at any meeting of the Senate, Syndicate or a Faculty for one year, and of a Fellow for three years, a ground of disqualification for holding office. As a means of eliminating ornamental Fellows and securing better attendance this will be a wholesome rule to enforce. In reference to this some distinction should be made between resident and non-resident Fellows. By non-resident we mean Fellows living in India but compelled to live out of Bombay by reason of service, trade or calling. Such persons may find it difficult to attend the meetings of the Senate as often as they ought to without any wilful default or negligence on their part, but they may be too valuable members for the University to lose. The proposed period of three years is, therefore, good enough for non-resident Fellows. The office of the Vice-Chancellor is made tenable for two years, but the appointment is still left in the hands of the Government. The Vice-Chancellor is the chief executive officer of the University and usually presides at all its meetings. We think it is high time the office is made elective, the Senate, like the Bombay Municipal Corporation, being given the power to elect its own chairman. The provision about the qualification of Fellows is also, we fear, conceived in a narrow spirit. It excludes graduates of Continental Universities and also of Indian Universities other than that of Bombay; also under-graduates and persons who may not enter the University at all but may yet distinguish themselves in their own walks of life. Even among graduates, B.A.'s, B.Sc.'s, L.M & S.'s and L.C.E.'s would be excluded. For persons of rare merit in these classes there is the door of nomination open, but we wonder why a bar should be placed against their being elected. Academic qualifications of the highest order would ordinarily be an index of superior intelligence and talent. But in the non-academic class it is not rare to find as successful and intellectual men as in the academic. The exclusion of graduates of Universities other than those of Bombay and the United Kingdom is less defensible. German Universities have exercised no small influence on the University of Bombay from the commencement of its career. As regards the sister-Universities of Calcutta, Madras, Lahore and Allahabad, there ought to be comity among them all to recognize one another's degrees. In this view the provision as regards the eligibility for election to a Fellowship will, we think, have to be considerably altered. We think the University should refuse to grant any *licenses*. As we observed on a former occasion, it ill becomes a University to be a licensing body. It should once for all be declared that the University grants only *degrees* and the terms L. M. & S. and L.C.E. should be changed into the more dignified titles M.B. and C.E. If these latter titles are understood to import more than the present standard implies, we are quite willing that the standard should be raised rather than that the Bombay graduates should be looked upon as inferior persons to those who pass equal or even simpler tests elsewhere. There is one point which strikes us as a case of omission : we mean, some provision to enable the University to be a teaching body, as it is already an examining body. At present the only function of the University is to prescribe a certain course of instruction, to institute certain tests to verify whether the course has been followed and to certify on satisfaction that the course has been conformed to. Useful as is this function and great as is the power for good which the University exercises over public instruction, its power would be much greater if it itself undertook to instruct and showed the best models of instruction. A course of University lectures of the proper style and mark would not only have a most beneficial effect on students but would inspire scholarly effort, induce special application to special subjects, and bring into being a large quantity of useful literature.

23. The *Chandrá Prakásh* (88) of the 10th October considers the Government resolution allowing the Matriculation and Previous Examinations to continue to be regarded as tests for admission to the public service until September 1889 only to be unsatisfactory and requests the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay to allow these examinations to be regarded as tests for entering Government service as hitherto. If His Excellency Lord Reay does not, remarks the paper, grant this request, his action in the matter will remain as a dark spot on his good career, for it will stop the spread of high education. [The *Gujárat Mitrá* (172) and the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (101) of the 9th October also think the resolution to be unsatisfactory. The *Yajdán Parast* (131) of the 9th October, however, approves of the resolution and adds that the University School Final Examination will better serve as a test for admission to Government service than either the Matriculation or the Previous Examination and that Government are at liberty to fix their own standard of merit for entering their service.]

University School Final Examination as a test for entering the public service.

24. The *Satyá Mitrá* (54), in its issue of the 14th October, concurs with the *Kesari* (39) of the 11th idem in thinking that the large amount of money at present spent on the Female High School at Poona is wasted, as the subjects of instruction taught in the school being unsuited to the requirements of middle-class families it is attended only by a handful of girls belonging to rich families. The paper therefore recommends the local municipality to consider the wisdom of this large grant for the benefit of a few girls before sanctioning it next year, as there are many useful objects on which the money can be spent with greater benefit.

The Female High School in Poona and the large grant it receives from the municipality.

Part III.—*Railways.*

25. The *Praja Mat* (111) of the 8th October regrets that no attention should have been paid by the railway authorities to the complaint about over-crowding of passengers in railway carriages on the occasion of the Dákor Fair, and says that on the occasion of the last fair on the 1st instant several passengers were carried in goods wagons and sheep trucks, there being from 80 to 100 passengers in one wagon. The station-master at Bhálaj was, continues the paper, requested by a passenger not to allow more than 60 persons to travel in one third-class carriage as required by law. He was insulted by the station-master and told to get out of the carriage if he liked and that from 80 to 100 persons would be made to sit in it. The arbitrary conduct of the railway employés is evident from this and strict notice ought to be taken of it. It is said that some passengers fell sick owing to the stench issuing from the sheep trucks. The railway authorities are requested to attend to the complaint.

Passengers carried in goods wagons and sheep trucks to Dákor on the occasion of the last Dákor Fair by the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

26. The *Káside Mumbai* (102) of the 14th October complains of the Bombay Municipality neglecting the comfort of the poor in attending to that of the rich and of the continuance of the system of cess-pools in certain parts of Mázgaon, and remarks that the municipality should construct drains there as it has done in other parts of the town, and that it will thereby be able to save half the present expenditure on cleaning these cess-pools and to effect improvement in the sanitary condition of the locality.

Necessity for constructing drains in Mázgaon, Bombay.

27. The *Jáme Jamshed* (98) of the 15th October does not much approve of the Bombay Municipal Corporation having sanctioned at once a grant of Rs. 60,000 for street improvements at its last quarterly meeting, and observes that Dr. Blaney stated from experience at the meeting that the Gibbs Road and the Girgaum Back Road were unnecessarily widened at a great cost. When such is the principle on which street improvements have been effected, streets in the quarters occupied by Natives must,

Street improvements in Bombay and the local municipality.

says the paper, remain in a miserable condition. Some of the streets in the Native quarters are so narrow that if unfortunately a fire were to break out in one of the houses there, the whole street would be consumed for the impossibility of effectually supplying water at the time. It now remains to be seen how many streets in the thickly-populated part of the native town will be improved and widened out of this grant of Rs. 60,000. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (78) of the 15th October complains of the wretched condition of a large portion of the roads in Bombay, and states that it is necessary that an explanation be given of the present state of things when allotments have been made every year in the municipal budgets for road-repairs. When the roads stand very much in want of repairs, how has, asks the paper, the money hitherto allotted every year for the purpose been spent? If a committee composed of impartial men were appointed to enquire into the management of the municipality, many such cases of mismanagement would be brought to light.]

Appointment of managing committees in municipalities with non-official presidents.

28. The *Suryá Prakásh* (75) of the 15th October disapproves of the memorandum issued by Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., against the appointment of managing committees of municipalities and the chairmen of such committees in cities that have non-official municipal presidents, points out the disadvantages of the proposed measure and remarks that much inconvenience will be caused thereby to the public. It adds that in Bombay even there is the Municipal Corporation and the Town Council with their respective chairmen and that the proposed change may be tried as an experimental measure only. [The *Rást Goftár* (114) of the 9th October thinks that the proposed change will be much opposed, as it will deprive some ambitious municipal commissioners of an opportunity of becoming chairmen of managing committees.]

Cleanliness and public health in Ahmedabad.

29. The *Jáme Jamshed* (98), in its issue of the 10th October, refers approvingly to the memorandum sent by Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., to the Ahmedabad Municipality against the nomination of a municipal managing committee and its chairman, and observes that this question has cropped up at a time when bitter complaints continue to be made against the dirty condition of Ahmedabad and when the local municipality is not exerting itself hard to reduce the large death-rate in the town. If Ahmedabad wishes to preserve its claim to be the capital of Gujarát, the health of the town ought, remarks the *Jáme*, to be improved. The municipality is bound to do so. It is now time that some of its "rusty" commissioners should resign their seats on the municipal board in order to make room for young and educated gentlemen better acquainted with improved methods of sanitation. [The *Nyáyadarshak* (108), in its issue of the 10th October, says that cholera and fever prevail in Ahmedabad, the former to a limited extent only; that the municipality is careless about the watering of roads, that the drainage scheme has engrossed the attention of most of the municipal commissioners, that no heed is paid to the condition and improvement of the town, and that the sellers of sweets use very bad oil in preparing them and sell stale sweets after re-cooking them. The *Ahmedabad Times* (77) of the 11th October also complains of several of the commissioners being engrossed in the drainage scheme and sacrificing the other interests of the municipality in order to gain the favour of high personages.]

Complaint against the Bulsár Municipality.

30. In a news-letter from Bulsár the *Gujarát Mitrá* (72) of the 9th October complains of the municipal lights on the roads there being put out every night at 8-30 and adds that it would not be objectionable if such were the case on moon-lit nights only. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the miserable condition of the hack-conveyances in Bulsár and of the bullocks yoked to them and of their having no lanterns at night, and requests the authorities concerned to attend to the matter.

Complaint against the municipality of Bágalkot.

31. A correspondent, writing from Bágalkot to the *Kannadá Suvarte* (133) in its issue of the 14th October, complains that the streets in Bágalkot are not lighted even on dark nights and that no heed is paid to the patients in the local dispensary.

32. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 8th October, writes:—On Thursday last the Maráthi school presented a scene of bustling activity, it being the polling station. In the morning there was a great rush and great confusion prevailed. There was no arrangement at first and the huddle, the hurlyburly and coercive tactics of some individuals rendered it very difficult for the polling officer to proceed with his work in a proper manner. In the confusion persons were passed off as voters who were not voters; some individuals were noticed voting more than once; real voters whose names had been mutilated in the list sought to give their votes but were rejected; names were twisted in the most ridiculous fashion to make them conform to the entry in the list; dead persons were raised from their graves to give votes; persons who had not been in Karáchi for months and years past appeared in the body of another person to vote, thanks to the vivifying skill of voting managers! In short, the voting business was transacted in the most irregular way and we doubt very much whether if these facts are ascertained and proved, the present election can at all be regarded as legal or tenable. Here the paper gives some instances of irregularity and fraud and continues:—The public will be simply surprised, as we have been, to hear of such alleged frauds. Tricks like these should not be allowed to pass off. We wait to see what notice the municipality takes of them. The affair is very serious and steps should at once be taken by the municipality to render impossible the repetition of such irregularities at the approaching general elections.

Irregular election of municipal members in Karáchi.

Part V.—*Native States.*

33. The *Kesari* (39), in its issue of the 11th October, refers to a rumour that it is under contemplation to appoint a joint-administrator at Indore on the ground that His Highness Bála Sáheb Holkar is, on account of his inexpertness from youth, unable to administer his State satisfactorily, and says that though it cannot rely upon the rumour, yet it hopes that Lord Dufferin will not appoint a European as Private Secretary to His Highness the Holkár as has been done in the case of His Highness the Nizám. The appointment of a European Private Secretary is, remarks the paper, tantamount to the appointment of a Joint-Administrator, for though no orders are issued in his name, yet he is virtually the ruler of the State, as is at present the case at Hyderabad. As soon as a European has his hand in the administration of Indore, the State will cease to be a source of present satisfaction to the public. There is no denying, however, that such an appointment will allay all distrust about the Prince and will be beneficial to Government as causing the diversion of the current of wealth towards Calcutta. [In an article contributed to the *Samsher Báhádur* (116) of the 7th October the writer refers to the rumour regarding the intention of Government to deprive His Highness Mahárája Holkar of some of his rights, and remarks that if the rumour be true such conduct would be like returning evil for good for the trouble taken by the Mahárája in going to England on the occasion of the Jubilee to do homage to Her Majesty the Queen and would be very contemptible. It would be tantamount, observes the writer, to insulting India by thus adding injury to insult to the loyal Holkar, and the people of India will not fail to manifest their displeasure at it. The writer wishes that the rumour in question may prove false.]

Comments on a rumour about the intended curtailment of the powers of His Highness Bála Sáheb Holkar.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
22nd October 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 15th October 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Administration of India: The policy of the British Government in India... 4
Bombay Legislative Council: Mr. Udhárám Mulchand recommended for the vacancy in the — caused by the death of the Honourable Dayárám Jethmal... 6
Cambay case: The decision of the Secretary of State for India in the — and its effects 5
Dhulip Sing:
Letter of — to the *Daily Telegraph* and observations thereon:
The *Indu Prakásh* 4
The *Kannadá Suvarte* 4
Proclamation issued by — calling upon the natives of India to revolt against their British rulers... 5
Encouragement to native industry: The opening of the Reay Paper Mill at Poona 7
Judicial matters:
Complaint against the Chief Constable and the 1st class Magistrate of Rájápur 9
Improper conduct of Mr. Gopálji, 3rd class Magistrate, Broach District 9
The conviction of two sepoys of the 17th Native Infantry Regiment implicated in the disturbance created by some men of the regiment in Bombay 8
Legislative Councils: The desirability of a change in the working of the Indian — 5
Military matters: Approval of the removal of the 17th Native Infantry Regiment from Bombay and the necessity for removing the Beluch Regiment from Hyderabad, Sind:
The *Indian Spectator* 7
The *Sind Times* 8
Police: Complaint against the Poona —
The *Dnyán Prakásh* 9
The *Satyá Mitrá* 9
The *Shri Shiváji* 9
Public Service:
A defence of Mr. Reid, the Collector of Ahmedabad, and his Chitnis from the attacks made upon them by the *Praja Mat* newspaper. 7
Rumoured retirement of Sir Lepel Griffin from India in April next hailed with joy 6
Public Service Sub-Committee: Sir Charles Turner and the — ... 6
Public utterances: Comments on His Excellency Lord Reay's speech on the occasion of the opening of the Reay Paper Mill at Mundhwa in Poona:
The *Dnyán Prakásh* 7
The *Kesari* 7

PART II.—*Education*—

Bombay University: Comments on the — Draft Bill 10
Female High School, Poona: The — and the large grant it receives from the municipality 11
University School Final Examination: The — as a test for entering the public service 11

PART III.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway: Passengers carried in goods wagons and sheep-trucks to Dákor on the occasion of the late Dákor Fair by the — ... 11

PART IV.—*Municipalities*— Page.

Ahmedabad: Cleanliness and public health in — 12
Bágalkot: Complaint against the municipality of — 12
Bombay:
Necessity for constructing drains in Mázgaon, — 11
Street improvements in — and the local municipality 11
Bulsár: Complaint against the — Municipality 12
Karáchi: Irregular election of municipal members in — 13
Municipalities: Appointment of managing committees in — with non-official presidents 12

PART V.—*Native States*—

Indore: Comments on a rumour about the intended curtailment of the powers of His Highness Bála Sáheb Holkar... 13

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15TH OCTOBER 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

The offer of sixty lákhs of rupees by His Highness the Nizám.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 8th October, doubts the spontaniety of the offer of Rs. 60,00,000 made by His Highness the Nizám to the Government of India, and considers it to be imprudent on the ground of the circumstances of the Nizám not being such as to admit of such liberality, and thinks that the Government of India should decline the offer with thanks.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
22nd October 1887.

INDIA OFFICE

CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 43 of 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 22nd October 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Indian Workman	Do.	Do.	...
3	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
4	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
5	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
6	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
7	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
8	„ Dnyánodayā	Bombay	Do.	400
9	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
10	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
11	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
12	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
13	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
14	The Arunodayā	Thána	Weekly	574
15	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
16	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
17	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
18	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
19	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly ..	...
20	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
21	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
22	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
23	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
24	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
25	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
26	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
27	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
28	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
29	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
30	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
31	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
32	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
33	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
34	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
35	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
36	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
37	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
38	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
39	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
40	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
41	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
42	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára...	Do.	250

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
43	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
44	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
45	„ Nyáyá Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
46	„ Pandhari Mitrá	Pandharpur	Do.	296
47	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
48	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
49	„ Prabodh Ratná	Bárai	Do.	350
50	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
51	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
52	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
53	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
54	„ Satyá Mitr	Poona	D	200
55	„ Satyá Sadan	A[illegible]	Weekly	400
56	„ Satyá Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
57	„ Satyá Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
58	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
59	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
60	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
61	„ Suryodayá	Thána	Do.	300
62	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
63	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Do.	4[illegible]
64	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
65	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
66	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
67	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
68	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
69	„ Vritasár	Wái	Weekly	325
70	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
71	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	264
72	„ Gujarát Mitra	Surat	Weekly	600
73	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
74	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
75	„ Suryá Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
76	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
77	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	[illegible]
78	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	[illegible]
79	„ A'ryá Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly ...	[illegible]
80	„ A'ryá Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	[illegible]
81	„ A'ryá Prakásh	Do.	Do. ...	[illegible]
82	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	[illegible]
83	„ Broach Mitra	Broach	Weekly	[illegible]
84	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	6
85	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
86	„ Chakraaák	Dohad	Weekly	68
87	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
88	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
89	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
90	„ Deshi Mitrá	Surat	Do.	1,200
91	„ Dnyánodayá	Br ach	Monthly	475
92	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	350
93	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
94	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	1,525
95	„ Gujaráti	Do	Weekly	300
96	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limb li	Monthly	900
97	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	800
98	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	1,350
99	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patra	Nadiád	Monthly	100
100	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	2,086
101	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	1,500
102	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	100
103	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	400
104	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	1,412
105	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	750
106	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	400
107	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	500
108	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	225
109	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	200
110	„ Prajáhit Patrá	Nadiád	Do.	490
111	„ Praja Mata	Ahmedabad	Do.	

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
112	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
113	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly ...	...
114	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,786
115	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
116	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
117	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
118	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
119	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
120	„ Saurishtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
121	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
122	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
123	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
124	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
125	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
126	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
127	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
128	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
129	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
130	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
131	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
132	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
133	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
134	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
135	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
136	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
137	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
138	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
139	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
140	The Rashide Karáchi Sind	Karáchi	Weekly	...
	ARABIC.			
141	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
142	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
143	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
144	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
145	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
146	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Shubh Suchak* (60), in its issue of the 14th October, considers the laying of the Indian Budget before the House of Commons to be merely a solemn farce, and remarks that the Government authorities in India and England are very clever in deceiving the people of both the countries by showing in the Indian Budget a false balance, that though Government can on the credit of the British nation obtain as much loan as they want, yet India is on the verge of bankruptcy, and that this pitiful state of things cannot be improved unless the people of India have a voice in the administration of their country.

The introduction of the Indian Budget into Parliament and the bankruptcy of India.

2. The *Shri Shiváji* (59), in its issue of the 14th October, says:—After reading the recently published letter of Dhulip Sing nobody will think that he has gone mad. Considering the unjust treatment which he received at the hands of the British Government everyone will think that, as a spirited man, Dhulip Sing's conduct towards them is perfectly justifiable. If the people of England have any regard for justice and honesty they should try to efface the stain put upon their fair name by their conduct in connection with Dhulip Sing. If they cannot do it they should remain silent. At least the English newspapers should not stoop to abuse the Mahárája and to add insult to injury. [The *Bakul* (16), in its issue of the 16th October, says that Dhulip Sing, the son of the Lion of the Punjab, was perfectly justified in using strong language towards the British Government in his letter to the *Daily Telegraph*, that history will for ever bear testimony to the injustice done to him by the British Government in annexing the Punjab, that though the people of India will not even dream of revolting against the British Government yet they will always condemn the conduct of the latter towards him, and that it is most shameful to the British Government that one of their wards should, through disappointment, go over to their enemy and that the 250 millions of Indian people should be sorry for him.]

Letter of Dhulip Sing to the *Daily Telegraph* and observations thereon.

3. The *Poona Vaibhav* (47) of the 16th October is at a loss to understand how a highly civilized nation like the English can believe in a simple and loose religion like Christianity and in Christ, who having no known father, the paper says, came to be looked upon as God's son, and who like people of unknown parentage being constantly irritated became humble and meek. The paper is, however, glad to learn from some books it has obtained from America that there are people who, though apparently Christians, have exposed and severely criticised their religion. In conclusion, the paper gives a Maráthi translation in verse of an English piece of poetry descriptive of the ten preachers of a certain place, all of whom have been shown to be immoral, vicious and debauched men.

An attack on Christianity.

4. The same newspaper questions the equity of the steps the Bombay Government have been taking in carrying out the suggestions of the Finance Committee, complains of injustice done in reducing the salaries or abolishing the posts of poorly paid clerks in the once favourite Revenue Survey Department, and says that such insignificant reductions are not calculated to help the finances of the State to any appreciable extent. It advocates the abolition of one of the Revenue Commissionerships, or of the post of the Director of Public Instruction or that of the Survey Commissioner, but is afraid that Government will not listen to such advice because any reform of that kind would involve the loss of situations to Europeans.

Disapproval of reductions in the Revenue Survey Department, Bombay.

5. The *Din Bandhu* (6), in its issue of the 16th October, says that the residents of Bombay from Ratnágiri intend to convene a meeting on the 17th instant in the Kámáthipura Library to adopt a memorial to Government praying for the extension of the Agriculturists' Relief Act to the Ratnágiri District, that looking to the condition of the agriculturists in that district Government ought to have extended the Act to it long ago, and that Government should not hesitate to comply with the request of the memorialists

Necessity for extending the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act to the Ratnágiri District.

though the Bráhmans and the newspapers conducted by them are sure to write through selfishness against it and though some influential Bráhmans will even make a representation to Government that there is no necessity for the extension of the Act.

Government grant for a building for the Victoria Museum at Ahmednagar.

6. The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (45), in its issue of the 17th October, says:—It is nearly ten months since the Bombay Government were requested to contribute half the expense of building the Victoria Museum at Ahmednagar in commemoration of the Jubilee year of Her Majesty the Queen, but no reply has been received from them as yet. It will be unfair on the part of Government to refuse to contribute towards such an object or to delay the consideration of the matter by bringing forward all sorts of excuses. Government are in need of a building for the museum and the people have collected Rs. 16,000 for the purpose, including the grants from the local boards and the municipality. We recommend Government to consider this matter and to promise at once the necessary grant.

Approval of the rumoured intention of the Bombay Government to search old records in the Poona Daftar and suggestions in the matter.

7. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 20th October, says:—We are extremely glad to hear that the appointment of an officer to search the old records in the Poona Daftar is under the consideration of Government. We hope that the rumour will turn out to be true. In connection with this appointment we suggest to Government the names of Ráo Sáheb Káshináth Náráyan Sáne and Professors Jinsivále and Gopál Ganesh A'garkar, who are well-versed in history. Services of men like Mr. Hádapsar who have much knowledge of the Poona Daftar should also be utilized. The appointment of an educated Gujaráti to search the Gujaráti records in the Daftar is also necessary.

Necessity for appointing Natives as Small Cause Court Judge and the Registrar in Karáchi.

8. The *Sind Times* (5), in its issue of the 19th October, writes:—When the last Judge of the Small Cause Court, Karáchi, retired, Mr. Pinhey, a barrister, was appointed to succeed him. There is no question about Mr. Pinhey's qualifications for the post, but still another question was pointedly raised at the time by a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*. He wanted to know whether the Secretary of State's order regarding all appointments over Rs. 200 a month had been complied with in the case of Mr. Pinhey. The same question might again be asked regarding the Registrar of the Small Cause Court. We are not sure whether he is a native of India in the statutory sense of the term, but it seems somewhat curious that even the Registrarship of the Small Cause Court should pass away from the possession of Natives. The last Registrar, who held the post for a long time, was a Pársi gentleman, and it was naturally expected that a Native would succeed him. We have every reason to expect that both the Judge and the Registrar of the Karáchi Small Cause Court should be Natives. While a Commission has been sitting to inquire into the claims of the Natives to fill higher appointments, we find in this province that they are being deprived of appointments which they once held and which they hold even now in other parts of the country.

Suggestion regarding the post of the City Magistrate, Karáchi.

9. The same newspaper suggests that the City Magistracy of Karáchi should be made a First Grade Deputy Collectorship, and that it should be held by a Native on its present salary.

Retirement of Mr. E. S. H. Neale, City Magistrate, Sukkur, desired.

10. The same newspaper writes:—About Mr. E. S. H. Neale, City Magistrate, Sukkur, we are constrained to make some personal remarks. This officer, we learn, passed the 55 years' limit several years ago, and he is quite incapable of work. In the case of many officers we have seen the 55 years' rule applied with promptitude, although the officers concerned were in vigorous health and in perfect possession of all their faculties. Mr. Neale is old and infirm and should have retired long ago. At all events it is necessary that a younger and more energetic City Magistrate should be stationed at Sukkur.

11. The *Jáme Jamshed* (98), in its issue of the 22nd October, writes:—

A funny rumour in connection with the decision given by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in the Rakhmábái Libel Case.

The *Gujarát Gazette* of Ahmedabad states that it has received a funny but quite unfounded piece of information. It is to the effect that a large portion of the Parbhu community think that the chief points in the praiseworthy decision given by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in a recent case of alleged libel (it can well be imagined, the Rakhmábái Libel Case) were supplied to him by Lady Reay. The very idea is ridiculous and discreditable to the intelligence of the Parbhus. The *Gujarát Gazette* also states that some persons have started the rumour that the important and just resolution of the Bombay Government in the Wilson case was also drawn up by her!

12. Referring to a murder case under investigation by Mr. Ommanney, the Collector of Kánara, the *Satyă Sudha* (57), in its issue of the 9th October, considers it illegal that the Magistrate should have allowed the police officer who had investigated the case to conduct the prosecution, and observes that this procedure of the Court of a District Magistrate is a good exponent of the practice prevailing in subordinate Courts.

An illegal proceeding in a District Magistrate's Court.

13. The *Karnátak Mitrá* (37) of the 13th October is very sorry to see that the present European officers of Government and their Native subordinates do not properly discharge their duties, and says:—The European and Native officers of former times were righteous and careful in the performance of their duties. The present officers are not like them and hence the people have to suffer a great deal. There is no justice and redress of grievances in these days. The Government officers can do what they like. Under such circumstances we do not know what the people should do. The present Government officers in Belgaum do not do their work well and so nobody likes them. We intend to write about all the officers in this district one after another. To begin with Dr. Pollen, he has been the Sessions Judge of this district for the last five or six months. He sits in the office only for two or three hours. During the Sessions and when there is some special work he sits a little longer. In this time, besides doing the usual office work, he disposes of two appeals. We do not know how he reads the papers of those cases and listens to the arguments of pleaders in so short a time. We need not write about the quality of the work which is done in haste. Since he came here more than half the number of appeals in civil cases has been rejected. In cases of rejection the appellants are unnecessarily deprived of the money paid as court-fees at the time of filing the appeals. Because the Judge has the power of rejecting applications it is not just to reject all of them. The reason of his rejecting a number of applications is his implicit confidence in his subordinates. He is not, however, acquainted with their doings. How the Native officers exercise their authority need not be described here. There is no proper supervision over their work and consequently the grievances of the people are left unredressed and justice has become very dear.

Dr. Pollen, Sessions Judge at Belgaum, and comments on the manner in which he does his work.

14. The *Jagad-hitechchhu* (34), in its issue of the 15th October, considers it unfortunate for Poona that Mr. Keyser, the Collector, should be transferred to Sátára, and says that there are very few officers who are kind and just towards the subjects like Mr. Keyser.

Regret for the transfer of Mr. Keyser from Poona to Sátára.

15. The *Satyă Sudha* (57) of Kárwár, in its issue of the 9th October, learns from a news-letter from Supa of a certain European officer, whose name has not been disclosed, having pursued a certain pátil with the intention of drowning him in a river though the pátil was subsequently saved on account of his having caught hold of a boat. The name of the European officer in question is, the paper says, known to its subscribers and will be made public hereafter.

A European officer in the Kárwár District attempting to drown a pátil in a river.

16. A correspondent, writing from Ahmedabad to the *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 20th October, objects to the attendance of Mr. Narsilál Revádás, the Income-tax Collector in that city, at the time when Mr. Feroze Hoshang Dastur, the City Magistrate, hears appeals against his assessment of the income-tax on the ground of appellants being thereby deterred from freely stating their cases to the appellate authority. [The *Praja Mat* (111) of the 15th October takes the same objection though it praises Mr. Feroze Hoshang Dastur as a Magistrate. It requests that summonses to appellants should be served more expeditiously than at present. The *Nyáyadarshak* (108) of the 17th October cannot concur with the *Praja Mat* in praising Mr. Feroze Hoshang Dastur as a Magistrate, but on the contrary finds fault with him for delivering judgments orally before writing them out and for introducing extraneous matter into them.]

Income-tax appeals at Ahmedabad and the practice of allowing the Income-tax Collector to be present at the time of hearing them.

17. The *Bakul* (16), in its issue of the 16th October, says that tigers are committing great ravages in one or two villages in the Saitawde Peta in the Ratnágiri Táluka and that the people have no weapons to protect themselves and their cattle from their attacks, and requests Government to take proper steps in the matter to allay the excitement among the people.

Ravages committed by tigers in one or two villages in the Ratnágiri Táluka and a request to Government in the matter.

18. The *Din Bandhu* (6), in its issue of the 16th October, attributes the affray that took place between some Native regimental sepoys and the police in Bombay during the last Mohorum holidays to the petulance and moroseness of disposition of the former on account of their being always confined to their lines and never permitted to mix freely with the people on holidays and festive occasions, and asks why Native soldiers should not have the same freedom as their European brethren who are allowed on Sundays to go about in the town and enjoy themselves.

The cause of the recent affray between regimental sepoys and police constables in Bombay.

19. The *Yajdán Parast* (131) of the 16th, the *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 22nd October, and several other papers approve of and support the petition made to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay by persons residing in Khetwádi, Fort, Chaupáti and other parts of the town praying for the removal of women of ill-fame from their vicinity to Kharshedji Sukhláji Street, Kámáthipura, where they lived before Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, ordered their removal from that locality.

Petition to His Excellency Lord Reay praying for the removal of houses of ill-fame from respectable quarters in Bombay supported.

20. The *Telangu Punch* (63), in its issue of the 16th October, says:—Comparing the Diváli with the Mohorum holidays, the former have nothing in them like the latter which is mischievous and causes extra trouble to the police. In spite of this fact the Bombay police deprive Hindu lads of their harmless pastime of letting off crackers and other fireworks during the Diváli, while they give much liberty to the Mahomedans during the Mohorum. Is it just to confine in a police lock-up Hindu lads and their parents for a night and to liberate them on the payment of fine the next day simply because they let off crackers during the holidays? No doubt the police would not have interfered in this matter if the Hindus had been a spirited race like the Mahomedans. But they being perfectly loyal and mild, calmly submit to the will of the police. The Hindus are looked upon as step-children. The treatment accorded to the Hindus is thus different from that given to the Mahomedans and this is a stain on British justice. Is it, moreover, equitable on the part of Government to allow lákhs of rupees worth of crackers to be imported into the city and to make a large amount of money by levying an import duty on them and by issuing licenses for their sale, and then to prevent the poor Hindu people from using them in streets and by-lanes during the holidays? We do not know where to look for redress in this matter.

The Bombay police and the order issued by them forbidding the firing of crackers during the Diváli holidays.

21. In its local columns, the *Gujarát Mitrá* (72) of the 16th October says:—A Dubla, named Budhiya Hariya, residing in Barbodhan, táluka Olpád, was on Monday last arrested by the police on suspicion of being concerned in a theft and was confined in the lock-up, where he died. The people allege that he died of police torture, while the police state that he committed suicide by hanging himself through fear. The jury held over the dead body have returned a verdict to the latter effect. If he hanged himself, are not the police answerable for the suicide committed by him while in their charge? The paper hopes that Captain Marriott, Superintendent of Police, Surat, who has proceeded to Olpád to enquire into the matter, will personally investigate it and find out the truth, for the case has been much commented upon by the people.

Alleged police torture and death of a Dubla at Olpád in the Surat District.

22. The *Shri Shiváji* (59), in its issue of the 14th October, refers to the remarks of the Sessions Judge at Poona on the conduct of the police while acquitting two persons falsely accused by them of having committed a murder in the village of Mahamadvádi in the Haveli Táluka and says:—It is a fortunate thing that the Sessions Judge is neither a Bráhman nor the Secretary of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha. It is also clear that what he has written about the police is not through malice. We therefore request Government to pay attention to what one of their high judicial officers has said in his judgment about the police and to severely notice the conduct of the police officers interested in this prosecution. It is very disappointing that those Government officers who lose no opportunity of administering a rebuke to the Poona City Municipality if there be a little dirt in the town should remain silent when the police officers under them are trying to take away the lives of poor *rayats* by concocting evidence and bringing serious false charges against them, as borne out by the Sessions Judge himself. We hope that Government will take notice of the conduct of the police officer who concocted evidence to get up a case for the prosecution. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 20th October, says:—It is most shameful to the Chief Constable of the Haveli Táluka that the Sessions Judge should express such an opinion on the case brought up by him. We understand that Mr. Fulton, when he was Sessions Judge here, also passed unfavourable remarks about the conduct of this Chief Constable. These two officers are not Bráhmans. If Government do not notice the conduct of a police officer about whom two European Sessions Judges have passed adverse remarks they will be acting against the principle of the English law that it is better that a hundred offenders should escape punishment than that one innocent man should be punished. The more we look into the working of the Police Department the greater is the necessity we see for a reform in it. It is the duty of every Government to protect the life, honour and property of its subjects, and if it fail in this duty why should it not be called a devourer of its subjects rather than their protector?]

Remarks on the conduct of the police made by the Sessions Judge at Poona in a judgment recently delivered by him and a request to Government to pay attention to them.

23. The *Poona Vaibhav* (47), in its issue of the 16th October, bitterly complains of inefficiency and shamelessly indifferent behaviour of the local police regarding the safety of life and property in the city of Poona, particularly owing to the inability of the *rayats* to protect themselves from thieves, dacoits, kidnappers and murderers on account of the Arms Act. The paper prefers the proverbial Mogul rule of by-gone days to the present state of insecurity at Poona, the seat of the local Government during the rains, wonders at the lame excuse of the police that there are complaints against the department because the editors of the Poona newspapers are Bráhmans, and challenges official enquiry against such editors if the statements made by them are unfounded.

24. The *Din Bandhu* (6), in its issue of the 16th October, once more emphatically asserts that the dacoits Ráma Muria and Dagadya Nirmálya were apprehended by Ráo Sáheb Bokad and his son Mádhavráo, and says that the account to the contrary published in some of the newspapers conducted by Bráhmans is false.

Arrest of the Koli rebels Ráma Muria and Dagadya Nirmálya and its real authors.

PART II.—*Education.*

25. The *Native Opinion* (11), in its issue of the 16th October, says:—

Importance of high education and the educational policy of His Excellency Lord Reay.

History tells us that high education is essentially necessary for the rise and progress of a nation bent down under the rule of foreign rulers whose oppression and selfishness are diminishing its happiness and its resources. One cannot appreciate the importance of technical education unless he has received high education. If there be no bad motive in the mind of His Excellency Lord Reay in abolishing it, he is at least mistaken in this matter. There is no means except high education to make the people understand their rights and privileges, to teach them patriotism and to create in them a love for independence and the republican form of Government. Our rulers appear to have first thought that high education would make the Natives weak and timid, but seeing that the result has actually been one which, in their opinion, is undesirable, they now consider it as their folly that they gave Natives high education. They are now thinking of changing the course of instruction, but it is too late to repent now. The Natives fully understand the importance of high education and it is certain to spread gradually under any circumstances. The duplicity of the British Government and its officers in their policy is the only cause of the distrust of the people towards their rulers. Eight or ten years ago, however, the people did not understand the sleights of hand practised by the British Government.

26. The *Jáme Jamshed* (98), in its issue of the 19th October, refers to the changes in the Educational Department, Bombay, consequent on the departure of Mr. Wordsworth on leave for 18 months, dwells on the disadvantages of promoting Educational Inspectors over Professors, and suggests that these two classes of educational officers should be distinct from one another and should have promotion in their respective grades only. It is not at all beneficial, continues the *Jáme*, to appoint a graduate ordered from England for his proficiency in a certain subject of study to act as a Professor of a different subject or as an Inspector in order to give him promotion. Indian colleges will fail to secure the best English graduates for their professorial chairs if they are appointed to teach subjects other than those specially studied by them, and if Inspectorships continue to be considered more important than the posts of Professors they will have to rest satisfied with Professors of inferior abilities. This is undesirable in the interests of the spread of education.

Recent higher appointments in the Educational Department, Bombay, and a suggestion in connection therewith.

27. The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (45), in its issue of the 17th October, says:—

Comments on the new Government resolution regarding the University School Final Examination as a test for admission to the public service.

When the British rule was first established in India Government were in need of clerks and interpreters and so they established schools for imparting high education to the Natives. They were not then unaware of its results, but they were then helpless. Now seeing that the Natives have begun to ask for more rights and privileges and that consequently the arbitrary administration of India has become more difficult, they want to change the course of instruction. His Excellency Lord Reay has devoted almost the whole of his tenure of office to this subject and has at length introduced the University School Final Examination qualifying for the public service and dealing a severe blow to high education. The recent resolution of the Bombay Government allowing the Matriculation and Previous Examinations to be regarded as tests for admission to the public service until September 1889 has been issued simply to put a stop to the present agitation in the matter without really granting the request of the public associations. Government have done great injustice in this matter. It would have been better if His Excellency Lord Reay had plainly told the people that he wanted to abolish the imparting of high education in the presidency. We request the people not to sit quiet, but to again petition Government in the matter. The action of His Excellency Lord Reay in this matter is inconsistent with his former reputation.

Part III.—*Railways.*

28. The *Satyá Mitrá* (54), in its issue of the 20th October, thanks the G. I. P. Railway Company for running a tranship-train from Poona to Dhond, but complains that passengers by this train have to expose themselves to the burning sun for more than an hour on account of there being no fixed time for the departure of the train, that the train is not brought along the platform to receive passengers, and that consequently the female passengers and children are put to much inconvenience, and that the carriages are not lighted at night, and requests the railway authorities to remove this inconvenience. Mr. Khanderáo, the late passenger-guide on the Poona station, adds the paper, paid much attention to the convenience of passengers, but in doing this he incurred the displeasure of his superiors. He lately resigned his post simply because he could not carry out the orders of his superiors and at the same time look to the convenience of passengers. We hope the railway company will make itself popular by paying better attention to the convenience of passengers.

Inconvenience caused to passengers by the tranship-train running from Poona to Dhond and a request to the G. I. P. Railway Company in the matter.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

29. The *Poona Vaibhav* (47), in its issue of the 16th October, complains of the gross carelessness of the city municipality in allowing accumulations of filth all over the town and particularly in the vicinity of the new costly market on which, it adds, a large sum has been wantonly wasted. The Secretary, the Health Officer and the Ráo Sáhebs or representatives of wards are never seen making enquiries as regards the preservation of cleanliness. Government have complained of the insanitary condition of Poona, but the clever municipality pays no attention to it. Added to the insecurity of life and property under an inefficient police, the deplorable state of the municipality leaves it to the public to imagine the misery of the residents of Poona. The paper would not blame Government if under such circumstances they were to deprive the municipality of its powers.

Want of cleanliness in the city of Poona.

30. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 16th October, writes :—From mill industry to sanitary improvement is a wide leap; but Lord Reay has a versatile mind, and place and time favouring, and with an audience both intelligent and interested, he was not the man to miss a golden opportunity. Mr. Dorábji Padamji and his colleagues seem to be satisfied with the present sanitary condition of Poona, but streets of Poona are disagreeable to walk in, so far as we can personally judge. The main reason why they are so appears to us to be laxity of discipline, arising from the fatal habit which loves to let things alone. We do not think there is any dishonesty on the part of subordinates more than elsewhere, but the perception of responsibility on the part of some of the commissioners must be dim. Probably these gentlemen, being of the people, do not wish to harass them and thus render themselves odious. If this is their policy, the commissioners could not be greater enemies of the people they have undertaken to represent and to protect. From what we have seen with our own eyes of some of the lanes and by-lanes of Poona, we have conceived a very poor opinion of municipal supervision. During the rains especially, the situation of the poorer classes is deplorable. In some part of the town cholera seems to make a permanent abode during these months. Let us hope the advice given by His Excellency will be laid to heart and that he will be enabled next year to congratulate the Poona Municipality upon the success of its efforts in the direction of sanitary improvement.

Necessity for improving the sanitary condition of Poona.

31. The *Ahmedabad Times* (77) of the 18th October states that except on public thoroughfares the lamps generally burn till 10-30 P.M. only in the *pols* (lanes) in the town, gives the names of some of these *pols* and requests the local municipality to speedily attend to the complaint. The paper also draws the attention of the municipality to the deficient watering of certain roads and observes that the roads used by well-to-do folks are well watered.

Lighting and watering of roads in Ahmedabad.

32. In a news-letter from Ahmedabad, the *Bombay Samáchár* (82) of the 21st October refers to the death by drowning of a Hindu boy named Nátha Lallubhái on the 18th instant while bathing in the Sábarmati River and says that the authorities concerned ought to prevent the potters from removing sand from the bed of the river near bathing-places and thereby giving rise to fatal accidents by drowning in the big pits dug by them.

Death by drowning of a Hindu boy in the river at Ahmedabad and a suggestion to the local municipality.

Part V.—*Native States.*

33. Referring to His Highness the Nizám's offer of sixty lákhs of Rupees to the Government of India for frontier defences, the *Shri Shiváji* (59), in its issue of the 14th October, says:—The Native Princes in India have no sense at all. They consider themselves to be the sole masters of their States and think that they have power to extort from their subjects as much money as they like. The burden of taxation has thus become unbearable, but their subjects do not know where to seek for the redress of their grievances when the princes have the support of the paramount power in this matter. They have nothing to fear if they please the British officers in their States. Hundreds of instances can be cited in which Native Princes have indiscreetly wasted public money extorted by them from their subjects. We do not wish that they should be deprived of their States, but looking to the waste of public money they cause we are persuaded to believe that it would be better if the whole of India were to become British territory and marked in the map of the country with a red line. Properly speaking, the *rayats* in the Native States should be better off than the *rayats* in British territory, but we are very sorry to state that the latter are actually more happy than the former. Should not the Native Princes be ashamed of this? They are generally vicious and always try to flatter and please the British officers in their States and consequently they forget their duty to their subjects. They have not received that good education which is essentially necessary for the ruler of a State. In our opinion the British Government is responsible for this state of things.

Criticism on the conduct of the Native Princes in India with regard to the waste of public money they commit.

34. The *Satyá Mitrá* (117) of the 16th October says:—His Highness the Nizám of Hyderabad should first pay off his old debt of 44 lákhs of rupees to the family of the late Messrs. Vikáji Meherji and Pestanji Meherji before making an offer of pecuniary assistance to a powerful and rich Government like the British. In 1848 these two brothers, who were bankers to the Nizám's Government, advanced 44 lákhs of rupees to the then Nizám through his prime minister Chandulál and the bond bore the signature as a witness of the then British Resident at Hyderabad. The Nizám failed to repay the whole or any small amount even of the money advanced to him, though the attesting British Resident and the Home Government persuaded him to pay it off. The firm failed and these two brothers, their family and the persons who had deposited money with them were ruined. If the present Nizám were to try to help these people the souls of his ancestors would rejoice and their blessings will do him an amount of good. The principal with interest would now amount to Rs. 2,25,00,000, and His Highness the Nizám should try to pay off this old debt when the State treasury is full and his territories prosperous. Moreover, it would be very disgraceful to the British Government to accept the offer of such an indebted State. Government is bound by justice to have the old debt repaid by His Highness the Nizám to his creditors or their heirs. His Highness the Nizám would achieve real glory by paying off the debt of his ancestors.

His Highness the Nizám should first pay off his old debt of 44 lákhs of rupees to the Vikáji Meherji family before making an offer of pecuniary help to the British Government.

35. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (78) of the 20th October is glad to hear that the Bombay Government have deprived Rája Gambhirsinghji of all share in the administration of the Rájpipla State by appointing Colonel Stace to be the sole administrator thereof. (The paper publishes the

Approval of the Government assuming he sole management of the Rájpipla State.

Government notification on the subject, dated the 13th October 1887 and signed by Mr. W. LeeWarner, in its issue of the 22nd October.) It says that Colonel Stace, the joint administrator, has much reformed the State, made it prosperous and greatly increased its revenue. The subjects of the State are so very pleased with his administration that his appointment as sole administrator will meet with their hearty approval.

Installation of the Chief of Sávantvádi recommended.

36. A correspondent, writing to the *Jagan Mitrá* (35) in its issue of the 17th October, says:—Colonel Westropp, Political Superintendent at Sávantvádi, looks to the interests of the State, but he being ignorant of the intrigues of some selfish officers cannot remove the mismanagement of affairs in it. The selfish officers will never approve of the idea of the installation of the Chief on the *gádi* because in that case they would not be able to do things in their own way. In order to remove the present mismanagement and to keep supervision over the doings of the selfish officers in the State it is necessary to entrust the Mahárája of Sávantvádi with its administration. It is to be hoped that the Government, the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., and the Political Superintendent will not retard any further the installation of the Chief on the *gádi*.

Prevalence of bribery and mismanagement in some of the subdivisions of the Baroda State.

37. The *Nyáyadarshak* (108), in its issue of the 17th October, complains of the prevalence of influence, bribery and oppression in some of the villages and subdivisions of the Baroda State, and states that in the Visnagar and Kadi subdivisions so much mismanagement prevails that it would be surprising if the authorities there did not know of the annoyance and ill-treatment of a poor *rayat* by a toll-gatherer. The paper has learnt of some curious things about a court of justice in Visnagar from a friend. More than six months are taken up in giving decisions even in petty cases. In some places female influence largely prevails. One officer is said to be so lazy and unacquainted with work that he cannot come to a right decision, and decides things in favour of parties recommended by his wife. The paper suggests that two commissioners should visit every *máhál* (subdivision) every month, and should notify these visits to the people and hear their complaints, saying that such a measure will give much satisfaction to the people. In some places the higher authorities are said to have a share in the bribes received by their petty employés. [In a news-letter from Pátan the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (78) of the 21st October states that it is said that a magistrate and a judicial officer there freely take bribes and that the State authorities should take notice of it.]

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
31st October 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 22nd October 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Appointments :
Necessity for appointing Natives as Small Cause Court Judge and the Registrar in Karáchi 5
Suggestion regarding the post of the City Magistrate, Karáchi ... 5
Christianity : An attack on — 4
Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act : Necessity for extending the — to the Ratnágiri District 4
Dhulip Sing : Letter of — to the *Daily Telegraph* and observations thereon 4
Income-tax : The — appeals at Ahmedabad and the practice of allowing the Income-tax Collector to be present at the time of hearing them... 7
Indian Budget : The introduction of the — in Parliament and the bankruptcy of India 4
Judicial matters :
A funny rumour in connection with the decision given by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in the Rakhmábái Libel Case 6
An illegal proceeding in a District Magistrate's Court 6
Dr. Pollen, Sessions Judge at Belgaum, and comments on the manner in which he does his work 6
Military matters : The cause of the recent affray between regimental sepoys and police constables in Bombay 7
Police :
Alleged — torture and death of a Dubla at Olpád in the Surat District 8
Arrest of the Koli rebels Ráma Muria and Dagadya Nirmálya and its authors 8
Petition to His Excellency Lord Reay praying for the removal of houses of ill-fame from respectable quarters in Bombay supported 7
Remarks on the conduct of the — made by the Sessions Judge at Poona in a judgment recently delivered by him and a request to Government to pay attention to them :
The *Poona Vaibhav* 8
The *Shri Shiváji* 8
The Bombay — and the order issued by them forbidding the firing of crackers during the Diváli holidays 7
Public expenditure : Disapproval of reductions in the Revenue Survey Department, Bombay 4
Public Service :
A European officer in the Kárwár District attempting to drown a pátil in a river 6
Regret for the transfer of Mr. Keyser from Poona to Sátára ... 6
Retirement of Mr. E. S. H. Neale, City Magistrate, Sukkur, desired . 5
Records : Approval of the rumoured intention of the Bombay Government to search old — in the Poona Daftar and suggestions in the matter 5
Victoria Museum at Ahmednagar : Government grant for a building for the — 5
Wild animals : Ravages committed by tigers in one or two villages in the Ratnágiri Táluka and a request to Government in the matter ... 7

PART II.—*Education*—

Appointments in the Educational Department, Bombay : Recent higher — and a suggestion in connection therewith 9
Educational policy of His Excellency Lord Reay : Importance of high education and the — 9
University School Final Examination : Comments on the new Government resolution regarding the — as a test for admission to the public service 9

Page.

PART III.—*Railways*—

G. I. P. Railway: Inconvenience caused to passengers by the tranship-train running from Poona to Dhond and a request to the — Company in the matter 10

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad:
Death by drowning of a Hindu boy in the river at — and a suggestion to the local municipality 11
Lighting and watering of roads in — 10
Poona:
Necessity for improving the sanitary condition of — 10
Want of cleanliness in the city of — 10

PART V.—*Native States*—

Baroda: Prevalence of bribery and mismanagement in some of the subdivisions of the — State 12
His Highness the Nizám's offer: His Highness the Nizám should first pay off his old debt of 44 lákhs of rupees to the Vikáji Meherji family before making an offer of pecuniary help to the British Government. 11
Native Princes: Criticism on the conduct of the — in India with regard to the waste of public money they commit 11
Rájpipla: Approval of the Government assuming the sole management of the — State 11
Sávantvádi: Installation of the Chief of — recommended 12

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 29th October 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolháp ur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolháp ur	Weekly	297
27	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
28	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
29	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
31	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
32	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
33	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
35	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára...	Do.	250

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
42	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
43	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
44	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
45	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
46	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
47	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
48	„ Prabodh Ratna	Bárai	Do.	350
49	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
50	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
51	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
52	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
53	„ Satyă Mitr	Poona	Day	200
54	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
55	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
56	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
57	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
58	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
59	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
60	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
61	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
62	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Do.	400
63	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
64	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
65	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
66	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
67	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
68	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
69	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
70	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	264
71	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
72	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
73	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
74	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
75	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
76	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
77	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
78	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	314
79	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
80	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
81	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
82	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	529
83	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
84	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
85	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
86	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
87	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
88	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
89	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
90	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
91	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
92	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
93	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
94	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
95	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
96	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
97	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
98	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,370
99	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
100	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,686
101	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
102	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
103	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
104	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
105	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
106	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
107	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
108	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
109	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
110	„ Praja Mata	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
111	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
112	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly ...	...
113	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,786
114	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
115	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
116	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
117	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
118	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
119	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
120	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
121	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
122	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
123	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
124	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
125	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
126	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
127	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
128	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
129	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
130	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
131	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
132	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
133	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
134	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
135	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
136	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
137	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
138	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
139	The Rashide Karáchi Sind	Karáchi	Weekly	...
	ARABIC.			
140	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
141	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
142	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
143	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
144	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
145	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or ā) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Dhulip Sing and his conceit.

1. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 23rd October, pities Dhulip Sing for his frequent changes of religion and for his conceit, and says that his belief in his ability to raise a rebellion in India against the English bears ample testimony to his infatuation.

Comments on Dhulip Sing's letter to the *Daily Telegraph*.

2. The *Kesari* (38), in its issue of the 25th October, says:—It was ungrateful on the part of Dhulip Sing to rise against the British Government, under whose protection he had been for many years past, simply because he could not get from them the revenue of the salt mines in the Panjáb and an increase in his stipend. With more patience and less bitterness he could have succeeded in obtaining what he wanted from a Government which paid Rs. 8,00,000 annually to the last Peshwa, Bájiráo, which returned the province of Mysore to its owner without the least hesitation, and which did not annex to its territories Native States like Kolhápur and Baroda even when there were ample opportunities for doing so. He has gone wild like a man who has met with frequent disappointments and his present acts are the outcome of his madness. The British Government could have certainly been more liberal towards him. They should not have made Dhulip Sing their enemy for the sake of 10 or 12 lákhs of rupees. The British Government committed a great blunder in arresting him at Aden while he was on his way to India. They could have safely allowed him to come to India, and if necessary could have ordered him not to move out of a certain place. Now we request Government to let the matter drop. They can safely rely upon the help of their Native subjects in the event of a foreign invasion. Dhulip Sing can do them no harm as his letters and manifestoes will have no effect on the loyal people of India, who are naturally averse to revolting against their rulers. [The *Mahárashtrá Mitrá* (41), in its issue of the 27th October, observes that if there are insurrections against the British Government they will be owing to their own conduct. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 24th October, says that the letter of Dhulip Sing addressed to the *Daily Telegraph* and the proclamation which he intends to issue shortly will not only not serve his purpose, but will, on the contrary, go against the interests of the people of India, and particularly the Native States, and that therefore he and other men in his position should keep quiet even if they do not receive proper treatment at the hands of the British Government.]

Home Rule for Ireland and the sentence of two months' imprisonment passed upon Mr. Wilfrid Blunt.

3. In noticing the sentence of two months' imprisonment passed upon Mr. Wilfrid Blunt for taking part in a proclaimed meeting of the Home Rule Union at Woodford, the *Bombay Samáchar* (81) of the 29th October says that the entire Native public of India will feel sorry at the sentence passed upon its well-wisher. Mr. Wilfrid Blunt must not himself be, remarks the paper, sorry for it, for he has suffered in doing a philanthropic act. It is disgraceful to the Conservative Ministry that it should send its late partisan to prison. Not only the Indian public but the Irish nation and a large portion of the people of England will also be sorry. The adoption of coercive measures will lead to the speedy downfall of the present Ministry. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (97) of the 29th October takes a similar view.]

Appointment of Lord Lytton as British Ambassador at Paris considered an insult to India.

4. In referring to a Reuter's telegram regarding the appointment of Lord Lytton as British Ambassador at Paris, the *Bombay Samáchár* (81) of the 24th October says that he has incurred public odium for his cruel policy of crushing down the Natives and the Native press during his Viceroyalty of India, and that he does not possess the high abilities necessary in a statesman. His appointment at the present juncture is, continues the *Samáchár*, awkward and harmful, and is not at all surprising, for the Salisbury Ministry is well-known for patronising its partisans in making high appointments instead of looking to merit. His nomination will be received with disapprobation on all sides and the people of India will regard it as an insult to them. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (97) of the 24th

October says that the hesitation displayed by the Conservative Ministry in giving him the post shows that he has suffered some loss by his failure as Viceroy of India.]

Appointment of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, K.C.S I., to the India Council in place of Mr. Dalyell disapproved.

5. The *Satyavakta* (117), in its issue of the 23th October, says that the appointment of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., to the India Council in place of Mr. R. A. Dalyell will be much disapproved of by the Indian public. Sir A. Arbuthnot has, continues the paper, not only done nothing for the welfare of the Natives while serving in this country, but has, on the contrary, taken a prominent part in opposing the Ilbert Bill. It is very much to be regretted that no Native representative has yet been nominated to the India Council. The appointments recently made are so unpopular that the India Council has become useless and the Indian people have therefore frequently raised a cry for its abolition. As Sir A. Arbuthnot took a prominent part in the passing of the Vernacular Press Gagging Act during the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, it can well be said that his appointment to the Council will prove harmful to India. The paper thinks that influence prevails in the selection of members of the India Council, and adds that this principle is discreditable to the Salisbury Ministry. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (81) of the 25th and the *Jáme Jamshed* (97) of the 26th October also disapprove of the appointment. The *Jáme* takes an opportunity of writing on the necessity for reforming the constitution of the India Council and having a Native representative of India in it, and suggests that the agitation on the subject should be kept up until it succeeds.]

Pandit Gatulálji's views about the British Government of India found fault with.

6. The *Rást Goftár* (113), in its issue of the 23rd October, quotes several passages from the speeches recently delivered by the well-known Pandit Gatulálji of Bombay in order to show that the Pandit is opposed to the re-marriage of child-widows, the high position of women in society and social and religious reforms among the Hindus, and adds that from one of these passages it will be seen that he has not even failed to create disaffection among the Hindus against their British rulers. In this particular passage the Pandit is reported to have said that the English have drained away and are draining away wealth from India, that the Hindu religion would meet with a similar fate if it were useful to them, that they are trying to destroy this religion, and that the latest instance in point is the question of having a crematorium for them mooted by the Bombay Municipality.

Appointment to the vacancy in the Bombay Executive Council.

7. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 23rd October, writes:—The Bombay Government stands at present in need of a member in the Executive Council who has the happy knack of getting out of difficulties, and it is therefore necessary that the Councillor, whoever he may be, should possess in a high degree the tact of making himself agreeable all round. Such an official would be found in Mr. A. T. Crawford, C.M.G. He has proved his capacity for undertaking the most delicate duties requiring the highest diplomatic skill. He is a hard-working official, has had varied experience and has a highly judicious mind. Mr. Justice West has better claims, but Mr. Crawford would prove a more serviceable member. We do not take the responsibility of choosing between the two; Government must do that. In connection with the above we must also mention that the Chief Secretaryship is yet unprovided for. We believe Mr. Naylor has the best claims to it. He would make an excellent Chief Secretary. Mr. Lee-Warner is undoubtedly an able man and we can understand why Government should be anxious to retain him in the Secretariat. But this must not be secured by doing injustice to the claims of other men. By the bye, it may be said that Mr. Crawford's appointment would enable Government to effect the long talked of saving in expenditure by the amalgamation of the three Commissionerships into two.

His Excellency Lord Reay's speech at Mundwa and comments thereon.

8. While commenting on the sentiments expressed by His Excellency Lord Reay in his speech at the opening of the Reay Paper Mill at Mundwa in Poona, the *Pratod* (49), in its issue of the 24th October, says:—The importance of technical education has long been recognized by

educated Natives, and Lord Reay's speech was only a repetition of what had been said before. The natives of India know full well that what India wants is the development of its industries, but they can do nothing so long as they have not got the necessary capital. Indispensable as technical education is, liberal education must not be neglected, as without it no nation can become great and independent. It is this latter kind of education which teaches that the sovereign is for the nation and not the nation for the sovereign, that scientifically speaking there is no sin in rebelling as rebellions when successful assume the form of political revolutions, that disloyalty and such other things are only matters of convenience, &c. If education so edifying and beneficial is traduced and made light of by Lord Reay and others, it is only a political trick and plainly betrays the feelings of distrust and envy on the part of the British rulers. But now it is too late to think of stemming the progress of higher education which has got a firm hold in the country and will grow in spite of the opposition of Government. If Lord Reay is really actuated by good motives and has the interests of India at heart, he should persuade the higher authorities to give the natives of India instruction in mechanics and to stop the importation of foreign goods into this country.

Subhedár Major Karamsherkhán of the Bhopál battalion recommended for the Order of British India.

9. A correspondent of the *Pandit* (141) of the 28th October says:—Subhedár Major Karamsherkhán of the Bhopál battalion has loyally served Government for more than forty years and is about to retire on pension. His long services deserve the reward of the Order of British India being conferred upon him, and it is to be hoped that Government will not fail to acknowledge them in this manner before his retirement. The *Pandit* heartily supports the recommendation.

Ratnágiri Vatandárs and the forced non-service settlement.

10. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 23rd October, publishes a protest against the Government resolution directing non-service settlement to be forced upon Vatandárs. It runs as follows:—With deep concern we learn that the Bombay Government has lately issued a resolution directing the compulsory abolition of the services of the Vatandárs in Ratnágiri. The resolution apparently affects only this district. But in principle it is so important that we cannot help drawing the attention of the general public to it. There are service vatans in the district of Ratnágiri in connection with which the Vatandárs have to perform certain services to Government. These vatans are mostly of a very long standing. Some of them even date as far back as the times of the great Shiváji, while a few came into existence long before the times of the Great Akbar. They were originally granted by way of remuneration to certain important persons for the assistance they had rendered to Government in the revenue administration of the country. After the retirement of the Peshwás, the British Government, to their great credit, preserved these vatans intact and the Vatandárs have been up to this day performing the services appertaining to their respective vatans. Some of them serve personally and others through deputies nominated by them and accepted by the Collector. The vatans of some are so small as to make it inconvenient for the vatan-holders to serve personally, while to employ deputies in such cases entails an actual pecuniary loss. Accordingly, for the convenience of such petty Vatandárs, the Legislature has made a provision in the 15th section of Bombay Act III. of 1874, which is the law on the subject of service vatans. This provision empowers the Collector perpetually to relieve Vatandárs from their liability to serve Government by levying a *judi* on them in lieu of the services they are under an obligation to perform, *provided the Vatandárs give their written consent thereto and on such conditions as may be agreed upon between Government and the vatan-holders.* Thus the Legislature makes such a settlement as the above completely voluntary on the part of vatan-holders. This is what is called non-service, or service commutation settlement, or *judi* settlement. Civil Courts have virtually ceased to have jurisdiction over matters relating to service vatans since the operation of the Pensions Act XXIII of 1871, the 6th section of which makes the Collector's certificate a condition precedent to the exercise of jurisdiction by Civil Courts. Before the passing of this

Act, however, Civil Courts did take cognizance of these matters, and the High Court of Bombay has more than once held that Government cannot force non-service or service commutation settlement on Vatandárs against their will. Nay, in one case (the Government of Bombay *vs.* Dámodar Parmánandás, Bombay High Court Reports, Volume V., page 202) the High Court has gone further and held that even if the Government chooses to dispense with the services of Vatandárs that will not deprive the latter of their *haks*, if there are services to be performed and if Vatandárs are willing to perform them. The very proposal to levy a *judi in lieu of services* implies the existence of services to be performed. Thus then it is clear that in the present case the Vatandárs have not only the liability, but also the right to perform services appropriate to their vatans. And it is this time-honoured and long-cherished right of the Vatandárs which the Government resolution under consideration threatens to injure in a very serious manner. The Government resolution in question directs that a non-service settlement may be forced upon Vatandárs whether or not they consent thereto. Moreover, we understand that the rate of *judi* that is threatened to be levied is too hard, viz., 5 annas and 6 pies in the rupee, whereas some of the Vatandárs are at the present day rendering quite efficient and satisfactory services at less than half the cost that will be entailed by the aforesaid rate. This resolution, we regret to observe, is quite out of keeping with the liberal and enlightened tone which the administration of His Excellency Lord Reay has hitherto maintained. We are, however, inclined to believe that some unfortunate mistake has brought about such an undesirable result, or that all the facts and arguments bearing on the subject have not been placed before His Excellency. And consequently it is hoped that His Excellency Lord Reay, with his characteristic nobleness of mind, will, for the sake of justice, review the aforesaid resolution and modify it, so as to make it consistent with the time-honoured rights of Vatandárs and the express provisions of the law on the subject.

11. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (17), in its issue of the 26th October, says:—

The Inámdárs and village officers.

The Inámdárs have no objection to pay the remuneration of their pátils and kulkarnis in half-yearly instalments as in Government villages, provided rules are made and strictly enforced by Government as regards their conduct towards the Inámdárs and as regards the due collection and payment of revenue and the keeping of accounts. The paper then proposes a few rules and hopes that the Bombay Government will adopt them.

12. The *Hindu Punch* (30) of Thána, in its issue of the 27th October, says that it has received the following complaint against a District Judge:—

Complaint against a District Judge.

He makes the bailiffs in his court work in his garden like beasts. They are made to do the work of ploughing, sowing and weeding in his garden. He has kept cows and she-buffaloes, and he sells their milk and dung. He is a great miser, and sells to a *máli* (gardener) the vegetables, leaves, fruits and all other produce of the garden and deposits the sale-proceeds in a bank. The paper then observes that looking to the position of a Judge he should never do such things, and that if the complaint be true the gentleman who may be in the habit of doing such things should improve his conduct.

13. The *Kalpataru* (35), in its issue of the 23rd October, says:—

Complaint against Mr. W. Allen, Collector of Sholápur.

Races were held at Sholápur on the 20th and 21st October and Mr. W. Allen, the Collector, deserves praise for starting these sports. But we strongly disapprove of his conduct towards the Natives on the occasion. He was the originator and the secretary of the sports and as such had the management of them. On the first day some pleaders, municipal commissioners and rich merchants, of whom many had subscribed to the sports, were seated on the ground close to one of the tents pitched for the occasion. Long after they had taken their seats there Mr. Allen suddenly came to them, ordered them to get away from the place and at once threw shoes that were lying there at them. The persons who were thus insulted called upon Mr. Allen in writing to apologise for the insult given to them. In reply to their notice he expressed

regret for the sad occurrence, but the facts stated in his letter not being true in their opinion they have again written to him in the matter. We refrain from making any further remarks on the conduct of Mr. Allen until the matter is finally decided. A local correspondent of the paper requests the insulted people not to sit quiet and urges them to take proper steps in the matter. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 27th October, asks whether His Excellency Lord Reay will administer a strong dose which will cure the meanness, rudeness and haughtiness of the high officer who misbehaved himself in this manner.]

Alleged persecution by liquor-sellers in the Thána District of persons of influence opposed to the spread of intemperance.

14. The *Dnyánodayá* (7), in its issue of the 27th October, writes:— We constantly hear of the persecution by liquor-sellers in the Thána District of persons of influence who are opposed to the spread of intemperance. We have been assured by those who have the opportunity of knowing from personal acquaintance with facts, that it is not an uncommon thing for the liquor-sellers to vent their spite by having instruments for the distillation of liquor secretly placed in the house of those whom they desire to ruin. Suddenly, in company with the Ábkári Inspectors, who are but their paid tools, they rush into this innocent man's house, seize the utensils which they themselves have placed there, and then bring the poor man before the magistrate on a charge of illicit distillation, and by false witnesses procure his imprisonment. This, we are assured, occurs very often in the Thána District. We wish some one interested in the welfare of the common people would take pains to investigate the truth of these persecutions and bring the matter to light. We have been also informed that those who took an active part in the late temperance movement in the Konkan are especially singled out for this persecution. If this be true and Government ábkári officials and magistrates be hand and glove with the liquor-sellers, it is certainly a very grave scandal, which needs to be brought to light.

The Magistrates' bench at Dhárwár.

15. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (24), in its issue of the 27th October, disapproves of the appointment of Messrs. Gurushidappa Hapali and Chanamallappa Tenginkai to form a bench of Magistrates at Dhárwár on the grounds that the former, though a rich man and a thorough gentleman, has received no legal training, and the latter, though he has received the necessary legal training, will not find time to do the work, and says that Government could have found persons more qualified to do it, that Government should be very careful in making selections for the honour and that the third appointment on the bench is in every way satisfactory.

The publication of selections from vernacular manuscripts in the possession of the Bombay Government recommended.

16. While writing on Professor Forrest's recent selections from the State papers in the Bombay Secretariat, the *Mahrátta* (2) of the 23rd October recommends His Excellency Lord Reay to cause the vernacular manuscripts in the possession of Government relating to the Marátha period to be searched and selections therefrom to be published in the interests of authentic history, and says that the work need not cost Government much, as it can be done by cheap Native agency under the supervision of a European officer on the spot, who may be paid a small extra allowance for the extra work, and that the special experience of Mr. P. B. Joshi now under Mr. Forrest may be utilized in this work by putting him in charge of old records, English as well as vernacular.

Necessity for a Government building for the Cantonment Magistrate's office, Karáchi.

17. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 26th October, suggests that the Cantonment Magistrate's office and court ought to be located in a Government building instead of its moving about with the Cantonment Magistrate wherever he finds it convenient for him to have his private residence. Moreover, the space allotted for offices and court-house is, adds the paper, generally very limited and somewhat inconvenient for people having business therein.

18. In reviewing the report on the working of the police in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1886, the *Dhárwár Vritt* (24), in its issue of the 27th October, draws the attention of Government to the large number of 15,172 persons found innocent out of the total of 21,242 persons summoned or arrested on warrants and brought before the magistrates, and to the unnecessary harassment of so many persons by the police, and requests that something may be done to lessen this evil.

Comments on the report on the working of the police in the Bombay Presidency for 1886.

19. The *Satyá Mitrá* (53), in its issue of the 28th October, says that from the report on the working of the police for the year 1886 it seems that the police authorities also are aware of the unsatisfactory condition of the Police Department, that unless the salaries of policemen are substantially increased men of good birth and respectability will not enter the department, that the complaint of the Superintendent of Police, Ratnágiri, in this matter is well founded, and that it should be duly considered by Government while effecting improvements in the department.

20. The *Rást Goftár* (113) of the 23rd October refers to the passing by the Bombay Legislative Council of the new Bill for preventing gambling, and says that it is amused at the ignorance of those who think that gambling will now disappear from Bombay. Places where gambling is, observes the *Rást*, carried on with cards and dice are said to exist under the very nose of the Bombay police, and sensible persons are very much surprised at the police not preventing it. Gambling of other sorts has also taken the place of that with cards and dice, the poor classes being the chief sufferers. Rain speculation has been considered to be gambling by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. Billiard-rooms, where gambling is largely carried on, ought to be closed by the police. But before so doing they ought to stop gambling carried on in broad day-light in European clubs and military mess-rooms. Betting during horse-races is no less gambling. But as long as the police are unable to stop these "fashionable" sorts of gambling, they cannot take notice of it among the Natives.

Gambling in Bombay and the local police.

21. The *Dnyánodayá* (7), in its issue of the 27th October, says:—The prostitutes who occupied a lonely street in Kámáthipura were driven out by the police from that street a short time ago. They are now spread all over Bombay. Most of them have settled in streets which are at a short distance from the Free Church College and boys' and girls' schools and churches. Many respectable men and women while on their way to church and many boys and girls on their way to schools have to pass through these streets. It would be better if all these women were driven out of Bombay. For in that case one-fourth of the police force in Bombay could easily be reduced. These women should at any rate be located in a lonely corner of the city.

Houses of ill-fame in Bombay and the action of the local police.

22. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (6), in its issue of the 26th October, refers to a fresh case of abduction in Poona and to the serious assault committed near Náná's Wáda on Tuesday, the 18th instant, on Hari Átmárám Shimpi by three or four bad characters, asks whether the city police are asleep, and says that it is most discreditable to the police that such mismanagement should prevail in the town and that they should do their duty better and make necessary inquiries into these matters. [The *Satyá Mitrá* (53), in its issue of the 24th October, says that there was a slight altercation, it is said, between the missing girl and her mother-in-law on the day on which she was missed.]

Complaint about the Poona police.

23. The *Khándesh Chitragupta* (39), in its issue of the 27th October, states that many persons were killed and injured during the last year and a half on account of the reckless manner in which tángás were driven through the public streets of Dhulia, and requests Government to pay attention to this matter.

Complaint against the drivers of tángás in Dhulia.

24. The *Jagad-hitechchhu* (33), in its issue of the 22nd October, says that, the work in the City Post Office, Poona, is in arrears, owing to the establishment being insufficient for the requirements of daily work, that registered book-packets are frequently not accepted by the post office, and requests that the postal authorities should at once remove this complaint.

A postal complaint.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

25. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 23rd October, writes:—Public opinion in Bombay is very fitful. At one time it was content to accept the Bombay Municipal Draft Bill with important omissions and modifications, especially in regard to the powers contemplated to be bestowed upon the already too powerful Municipal Commissioner. Then came interesting opinions from disinterested lawyers attempting to show that the measure was bad beyond redemption, and that the only way for Government to act under the circumstances was to withdraw it forthwith. This view seems to have commended itself to our local parliament, and it has been emphasized by the infallible "we" of the fourth estate of the realm who speak for the public at large. Marvellous must be the force of education that has brought about this unanimity. Who can have the temerity of disturbing such a oneness of mind among the Corporation, the press and the inhabitants of Bombay? Those well-meaning English friends who may be opposed on principle to Government control of any kind or degree forget that for one thing the public spirit of Bombay is spasmodic, and that whenever it is roused it is roused mainly for destruction. It appears to be at present in the mood to destroy the Municipal Draft Bill; no sooner is its destructive work done than it will retire to rest. And neither Captain Selby's sacrifices nor the prayers of the Bombay Ratepayers' Association, nor the taunts of the local press, can revive it soon for constructive work. There is so little of perseverance among us and so little perception of individual responsibility that we now and then hear some of those who overthrew Mr. Crawford's administration doubting if they acted wisely. Though in a woful minority, we cannot help repeating that an elaborate and comprehensive measure like Mr. Naylor's Draft Bill, one of the most laborious efforts of a laborious life, deserves a better fate than being shelved. The Governor is, we think, as anxious to secure the dignity of the Corporation as of the Municipal Commissioner, and he is not likely to compromise his reputation for love of progressive self-government even to oblige an enlightened opposition. Both Lord Reay and Mr. Naylor have declared that they are not wedded to any particular provision of the Bill. Then why not omit or recast everything that is objectionable in it rather than go in for a wholesale withdrawal? That it requires modification, and in some respects a radical one, has been shown abundantly. But if this is effected, we leave it to our politicians to say whether the advantages of an extended franchise are to be spurned for a mere show of independence.

Public opinion in Bombay and the Bombay Municipal Draft Bill.

Part III.—*Education.*

26. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 24th October, finds no fault with the promotion of Messrs. Kirkham and Jacob but thinks that His Excellency Lord Reay has done justice to them by recognising their valuable services and acted in conformity with the orders of the Government of India in distributing the two first-grade appointments between the Inspectors and the Professors. [The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 23rd October, expresses similar sentiments.]

Recent higher appointments in the Educational Department, Bombay, and comments thereon.

27. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 23rd October, writes:—Mr. Kirkham entered the service on 21st June 1862; Mr. Oxenham on 9th September 1863. So Mr. Kirkham is senior to Mr. Oxenham, but in the matter of appointment to the graded service Mr. Kirkham is certainly junior by several years. But the question before Government was, of the two second-grade officers whom to choose. It has certainly not sinned in choosing Mr. Kirkham. This officer has done good service to Government in an unostentatious way.

As this service was in the mofussil the *Times of India* or its informant was probably not aware of it. Prominent in the list stands the smoothness with which the transfer of primary schools to municipalities was effected. The present Secretary in the Educational Department was aware of this and could not have failed to bring it to the notice of Government. By itself it is a service worth the reward. Then Mr. Kirkham has organised his subordinate establishment in a thorough manner. He arranges conferences of his subordinates as also of the other Inspectors. A higher tone has been certainly infused into the Inspectorial branch of the service and the work there is now much better done than before. Mr. Jacob has similar claims to promotion and we are glad that Government has done justice to him. Before we conclude our remarks on this subject, we wish to suggest to Government the desirability of publishing for general information the principles on which such appointments are made. The other day Professor Peterson, in his evidence before the Public Service Sub-Committee, made his individual case a ground for sweeping charges against the Government. That is not desirable. The Professors must be given to understand that the loaves and fishes of office will not invariably fall to their lot, or let the two branches be separated once for all, the Inspectors getting promotion under a fixed scale. Some hard and fast rules ought to be laid down so that there may be no unnecessary and avoidable heart-burning each time an appointment is made.

28. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 23rd October, writes :— The temporary appointments made in the Educational Department to last during the absence of Professor Wordsworth on leave cannot fail to provoke general dissatisfaction in spite of the justification which has been put forth on their behalf. The work of a College Professor is always of a higher character and requires men of a higher calibre than that necessary in Inspectors of schools. It is hence expedient for a Government which cares to draw first-class men to the service to give them the first chance of any promotion, whether permanent or temporary. Moreover, officers brought from England after the institution of the grades on the promise of promotion therein have a better right to a vacancy than those who come to India with vague promises of promotion. But we have now entered on a *régime* of technical at the expense of high education. And as it undoubtedly pays to join in the cry for technical education, so it seems to be an object to neglect the interests of high education in all possible ways. [The *Gujarát Mitrá* (71) of the 23rd and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (77) of the 26th October say that much disappointment will be caused by the recent appointments in the Educational Department.]

29. The *Satyá Mitrá* (53), in its issue of the 27th October, says :—Until recently we were of opinion that there was nothing but justice done under the British rule in making appointments, but looking to the recent nominations in the Educational Department consequent on the absence of Principal Wordsworth on leave, the good impression has utterly vanished and we are reminded of the Marátha and Mogal rules. We once pointed out a case in which injustice was done to Native subordinate officers. In the present case injustice has been done to Europeans holding high posts. Flattery and favouritism have much influence even under the British rule as they had under the Mogal rule. We here give a recent case in which injustice was done to Native subordinate officers. A place of a graduate having fallen vacant in his office, Mr. Crawford, Commissioner, C. D., set aside the claims of several graduates and gave it to a man who is not only not a graduate but has not passed any examination. God and Mr. Crawford alone know the wonderful qualifications which justify his appointment to the post.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

A suggestion to the Bombay Municipality.

30. A correspondent writes to the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (100) of the 23rd October to point out the necessity for having a powerful light near the Gaiety Theatre where four roads meet, and near the big lantern at Dhobi Taláv where six roads meet, and requests the Bombay Municipality to speedily provide there a powerful light like the one on the Queen's Road in the vicinity of the Church Gate station.

31. The *Telangu Punch* (62), in its issue of the 23rd October, bitterly complains of dirty lanes and privies in Kámáthipura, Bombay, and of the nuisance caused to the inhabitants in that locality by the constant movement during the day of carts and baskets full of filth and night-soil to be emptied into the depôt which is located there, says that because the people living in that part of the city are poor the municipality should not neglect its sanitation, and requests that the depôt may be removed to some other place.

Complaint about nuisance in Kámáthipura, Bombay.

32. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 24th October, writes:—The first year of the new system of municipal administration under Lord Ripon's local self-government scheme was both satisfactory and encouraging and produced substantially better results in all respects—sanitation, conservancy, education, the minimization of the abuses of the octroi taxation, &c., than those shown by the official system of administration. It is therefore to be hoped that, in consideration of this fact, the minor shortcomings of the present system will be overlooked, and that even when they assume such a character as to call for official remonstrance, such remonstrance will take the form of friendly advice and skilful leading, and not of the captious, fault-finding spirit and scarcely concealed hostility.

Local self-government in the mofussil.

33. The *Satyá Mitrá* (53), in its issue of the 25th October, says that it is rumoured that an unfavourable report about the Poona Municipality has been sent to Government and that the Revenue Commissioner, C. D., has written to Government that if they intend to abolish the system of local self-government they must first deprive Poona of the privilege, and asks who will not attribute this result to the conduct of the present municipal commissioners.

Local self-government at Poona.

34. In noticing the acquittal of Mr. Edalji Mancherji, the accused in the Broach municipal case, the *Jáme Jamshed* (97) of the 24th October observes that the acquittal is in accordance with what the public expected the case would end in, and that the receipt of the news of acquittal with joy by the people shows that they did not approve of the way in which the prosecution was undertaken. The over-zeal displayed by Mr. Wilson, the president of the Broach Municipality, in the case is, says the *Jáme*, reprehensible and it would be in accordance with the result of the prosecution if he were to resign the post of president. What guarantee is there for the safety of the heads of big mercantile firms if they are to be at once prosecuted criminally for the alleged negligence or roguery of their employés? It is the duty of Government to call for an explanation from the Broach Municipality in the matter and issue a resolution thereon. [The *Broach Mitrá* (82) of the 26th October wants to know who is responsible for the heavy costs incurred by the accused in this case. The *Broach Samáchár* (83) of the 27th October says that the chief trait of the British rule, viz., the dispensation of impartial justice, has shone forth more clearly by this case, and that the municipal commissioners of Broach should, in consultation with the municipal president, adopt stringent measures for preventing the municipality from being defrauded in future.]

The Broach municipal case and the action of Mr. Wilson, the president of the Broach Municipality, in the matter.

35. A correspondent, writing from Násik to the *Dnyán Chakshu* (6) in its issue of the 26th October, questions the propriety of the honour done to the local municipality in making it a first-class one, considers that Government like what the people dislike, and says that the municipality does not look to the convenience of the people and that though a bridge over the Godávari is a long-felt want, yet the money collected by imposing a permanent tax on pilgrims is recklessly wasted by the municipality on unnecessary measures.

Complaint against the Násik Municipality.

36. A correspondent, writing from Chiplun to the *Satyá Shodhak* (55) in its issue of the 23rd October, says that it is nearly 5 or 6 months since the rules framed by the local municipality under the new Act in the matter of municipal assessments were sent to the Revenue Commissioner for his sanction, but that they have not yet

Delay in sanctioning the new rules regarding assessment framed by the Chiplun Municipality.

been sanctioned ; that owing to this delay the municipality has suffered a great loss in its income, and that it has also suffered to the extent of Rs. 1,500 owing to the abolition of the water-tax levied on water supplied at much expense to the crew and passengers at Govalkot Bandar. The correspondent thinks that either the Government officers should restore the old order of things or the municipality should stop the water-supply to the Bandar people and give it to the people at Peth Máp as requested by them, and should impose a tax on it which will enable the municipality to start works of public utility, such as the repair of roads, which have been stopped for want of funds.

Part V.—*Native States.*

37. The *Jagadádarsh* (32), in its issue of the 23rd October, says :—There is no doubt as to the inconvenience caused to the Jághirdárs on account of the appointment of District Collectors as Political Agents, particularly when there is a misunderstanding between the Jághirdárs and the British Government. The Political Agent and the Collector being one and the same person, there is no third party to impartially decide disputes between them. Judicial officers are better suited for the administration of justice than revenue officers, and so we think it advisable to appoint the former as Political Agents instead of the already over-worked Collectors. There is an opportunity afforded to Government for carrying out this proposal. We hear that the Collector of Sátára having much other work the Bombay Government intends to transfer the Native States of Bhor and Jath to the control of the Poona and Bijápur Agencies respectively and to retain only the two States of Aundh and Phaltan under the Sátára Agency. We request Government to avail itself of this opportunity and to place these four States under the control of the District Judges of Poona, Bijápur and Sátára respectively. We also request Government to put a limit to the power of Political Agents who at present meddle with Native Chiefs even in trifling matters and have deprived some of them, we understand, of the right of trying murder cases, which they should possess according to the provisions of the treaties entered into between them and the British Government.

A suggestion to Government to appoint District Judges instead of Collectors as Political Agents.

38. The *Shri Shiváji* (58), in its issue of the 21st October, says :—It is really a matter for surprise that of the numerous Native Princes brought up under the superintendence of officers specially appointed by the British Government not even one should have turned out a model ruler. Government have made arrangements for giving them education at Rájkot and Kolhápur, yet one cannot point to a single Native Chief who has given happiness to his subjects. The principal cause of this is that the education imparted is defective. Very few of the officers appointed as tutors to Native Princes are fit to do their duty. They are generally inclined to promote their own interests by pleasing their pupils, and consequently the latter do not receive much education. Moreover, what little education is given them is not such as will qualify them for the administration of their States If they were given education best suited to make them good rulers, there would be no cause for complaint. We do not know whether this neglect is intentional or otherwise, but very likely it is intentional, as we shall explain hereafter.

Complaint about the education imparted to the Native Princes in India being unsuitable.

39. "A Native" writes from Gondal to the *Bombay Samáchár* (81) of the 29th October in connection with the alleged insult to His Highness Mahárája Holkar during the Queen's Jubilee in England, and observes that one of the 2nd class Native Princes in Káthiáwár had recently to apologize to a European police officer of the same province while on a visit to his State for providing accommodation for him in a bungalow set apart for the use of ordinary European travellers and not in the one for high European officers. The police officer in question wrote to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, that he was insulted by this treatment and the Native Prince had to apologize by the order of the Political Agent. When a

The alleged insult to His Highness Mahárája Holkar in England and the recent case of a 2nd class Native Prince in Káthiáwár having had to apologize to a European police officer of the same province for insulting him.

Native Prince had thus to apologize to a police officer for a trivial incident, why should not, asks the correspondent, the defaulting Government officers do the same to His Highness Mahárája Holkar?

Complaint against the Resident of Bikanere in Rájputána.

40. A correspondent, writing to the *Indian Spectator* (1) in its issue of the 23rd October, says:—Up to the year 1884 the inhabitants of Bikanere, one of the Native States of Rájputána, have been somewhat happy. But since the month of March of that year, when the new Resident introduced a new revenue system, the people have been reduced to a very miserable condition. Before the introduction of this new system the duty on a maund of sugar was only 4½ annas, but now it has risen to Rs. 1-10-0. In the same way the duty on a maund of cloth, ghee and corn has risen to Rs. 5-5, Re. 1 and 3 annas from 4½ annas, 2¾ annas and ¾ anna respectively. The same is the case with other articles, and the duty levied on them has increased four, five or in some cases even six fold. The other evil of this system is that if a woman goes out of the city, her upper garment is taken off her body, weighed, duty taken for it and then she is allowed to go out of the city. In some cases if the garment is costly and light, duty is charged on the price of that garment, generally at the rate of five per cent. The same thing is repeated at the time of that woman's returning to the city. If a woman goes out of the city ten times in a month with the same upper garment on, duty is taken from her as many times. If a man who has to go out of the city has put on a new pair of shoes, duty is taken from him also. What is more horrible than this is that if a man takes with him half a *ser* of sweets to satisfy his hunger on the way, duty is taken from him. And if a man goes out of the city to attend the marriage ceremony or funeral of a relation of his, his clothes are searched to see if there be anything concealed under them. I have also heard that about a year and a half ago a Vaishya inhabitant of Bivani chose a girl from among the people of Rajgad to be his wife, and while he, accompanied by his friends and relations, was going to perform the marriage ceremony, Rs. 300 were taken from him before he was allowed to enter Rajgad, although the people who accompanied him had nothing with them except the ornaments and clothes which they had on their persons.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
5th November 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 29th October 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári: Alleged persecution by liquor-sellers in the Thána District of persons of influence opposed to the spread of intemperance ... 8
Bombay Executive Council: Appointment to the vacancy in the — ... 5
British Ambassador at Paris: Appointment of Lord Lytton as — considered an insult to India 4
British Government of India: Pandit Gatulálji's views about the — found fault with 5
Dhulip Sing:
Comments on the letter of — to the *Daily Telegraph* 4
Dhulip Sing and his conceit 4
Home Rule for Ireland: The sentence of two months' imprisonment passed upon Mr. Wilfrid Blunt... 4
Inámdárs: The — and village officers 7
India Council: Appointment of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., to the — in place of Mr. Dalyell disapproved 5
Judicial matters:
Complaint against a District Judge 7
Necessity for a Government building for the Cantonment Magistrate's Office, Karáchi... 8
The Magistrates' bench at Dhárwár 8
Military matters: Subhedár Major Karamsherkhán of the Bhopál battalion recommended for the Order of British India 6
Police:
Comments on the report on the working of the — in the Bombay Presidency for 1886:
The *Dhárwár Vritt* 9
The *Satyă Mitră* 9
Complaint about the Poona — 9
Complaint against the drivers of tángás in Dhulia 9
Gambling in Bombay and the local — 9
Houses of ill-fame in Bombay and the action of the local — ... 9
Postal matters: A postal complaint 10
Public service: Complaint against Mr. W. Allen, Collector of Sholápur . 7
Public utterances: His Excellency Lord Reay's speech at Mundwa and comments thereon 5
Records: The publication of selections from vernacular manuscripts in the possession of the Bombay Government recommended ... 8
Vatandárs: Ratnágiri — and the forced non-service settlement ... 6

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Bombay Municipal Draft Bill: Public opinion in Bombay and the — ... 10

PART III.—*Education*—

Appointments in the Educational Department, Bombay: Recent higher — and comments thereon:
The *Indu Prakásh* 10
The *Mahrátta* 10
The *Satyă Mitră* 11
The *Subodh Patrika* 11

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Bombay:
A suggestion to the — Municipality 11
Complaint about nuisance in Kámáthipura, Bombay 12
Broach: The Broach municipal case and the action of Mr. Wilson, the president of the — Municipality, in the matter 12

Page.

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—continued.

Chiplun: Delay in sanctioning the new rules regarding assessment framed by the — Municipality 12
Local self-government in the mofussil: Comments on— ... 12
Násik: Complaint against the — Municipality 12
Poona: Local self-government in — 12

PART V.—*Native States*—

Bikanere: Complaint against the Resident of — in Rájputána ... 14
Insult to Native Princes in England: The alleged insult to His Highness Mahárája Holkar in England and the recent case of a 2nd class Native Prince in Káthiáwár having had to apologize to a European police officer of the same province for insulting him 13
Native Princes: Complaint about the education imparted to the — in India being unsuitable 13
Political Agents: A suggestion to Government to appoint District Judges instead of Collectors as — 13

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 29TH OCTOBER 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Government officers on circuit and the payment of money for the provisions supplied to them.

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 22nd October, says that when Government officers are on circuit they hand over the prices of provisions supplied to them to their subordinates, who dishonestly withhold the payment thereof to the traders, and requests the officers to see that all moneys due to traders and labourers are duly paid to them.

Increase to the establishment of the Judicial Commissioner in Berár necessary.

2. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 24th October, writes :— Coming events cast their shadows in advance. Long before the expiration of the probationary period allowed to those officials who had been promoted on Mr. Stacey's retirement in April last, it was whispered that Mr. A. A. D. Jones had found his work too much for him in the Commissioner's office and had consequently asked permission to revert to his substantive appointment in the Judicial Commissioner's office, and now that the rumour has been verified, the attention of the public has been drawn to the amount of work done in the provincial head office. The present establishment was organized some years ago and was calculated to cope with the then limited work of the office, but since then many changes have been wrought and many departments have come under the Commissioner's control. There can, therefore, be no doubt that the work in his office must have increased to a considerable extent during the last few years, and an increase to the establishment appears to be essentially necessary to keep abreast of the heavy work. We think the time has come when the remodelling of the *personnel* of the Commissioner's office cannot any longer be delayed with safety, and as the subject is one deserving of early consideration, we trust that the advent of Mr. Wade from Hyderabad will be taken advantage of to effect this end, not only in the interests of Government, but to afford rest to Mr. Saunders, who has so ably supervised single-handed, since 1884, multitudinous departments placed under him, as also to remedy the hardships which the long suffering clerks are at present labouring under.

3. The same newspaper learns that those Munasarims and Classers who failed in the examination recently held at Akola are to be suspended from their work, considers it most unjust to suspend them simply for having failed to pass the examination though they had not sufficient notice of the examination beforehand to prepare for it, and hopes that the authorities concerned will not do anything to the great disadvantage of the Munasarims and Classers plucked in it.

Examination of Munasarims and Classers recently held at Akola and the fate of those who failed to pass it.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
5th November 1887.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 45 of 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 5th November 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
27	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
28	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
29	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
31	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
32	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
33	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
34	„ Jagan Mitrá	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
35	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Do.	250

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
42	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
43	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
44	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
45	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	175
46	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	296
47	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	1,250
48	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	100
49	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	350
50	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	400
51	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
52	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	225
53	„ Satyă Mitr	Poona	Do.	300
54	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	200
55	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	400
56	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	275
57	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	100
58	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	350
59	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	200
60	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	250
61	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	300
62	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Do.	100
63	„ Vártáhar	Do. ...	Do.	400
64	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	450
65	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	150
66	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	310
67	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay ...	Do.	200
68	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	300
69	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	150
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
70	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	264
71	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
72	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
73	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
74	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
75	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
76	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
77	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
78	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	384
79	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
80	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
81	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
82	„ Broach Mitra	Broach	Weekly	539
83	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
84	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
85	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
86	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
87	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
88	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
89	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
90	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
91	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
92	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	370
93	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
94	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
95	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
96	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
97	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
98	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patra	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
99	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
100	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,086
101	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
102	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
103	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
104	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
105	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
106	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
107	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
108	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
109	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
110	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
111	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
112	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly ...	...
113	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,786
114	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
115	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
116	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
117	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
118	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
119	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
120	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
121	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
122	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
123	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
124	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
125	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
126	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
127	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
128	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
129	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
130	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
131	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
132	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
133	The Chandrodayă	Dharwár	Weekly	180
134	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
135	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
136	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
137	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
138	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
139	The Rashide Karáchi Sind	Karáchi	Weekly	...
	ARABIC.			
140	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
141	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
142	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
143	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
144	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
145	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The people of India and their condition under the British rule.

1. In a poetical description of the social, commercial and political condition of the people of India, the *Satyá Shodhak* (55), in its issue of the 30th October, describes the various changes which the costume, habits and manners of the people of India have undergone under the British rule, refers to heavy land revenue assessments and the consequent misery of the agriculturists, the various court-fees and stamp duties which petitioners have to pay to obtain justice, the unsubstantial nature of the justice dealt out by Government officers, the forest laws and the consequent difficulty of getting fuel, ráb and fodder, the heavy salt duty and the ways of departmental officers in increasing the revenue of their respective departments with a view to increase in their own pay, and says that no item of taxation has been left unlevied by the British Government under the rule of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, and that under oppressive laws the people have been reduced to a miserable plight and every possible effort has been made to extort money from them. In conclusion, the paper prays to Government to have pity upon the natives of India and not to provoke unnecessary wars with foreign nations and thereby increase the burden of national debt and public taxation. [The *Satyá Mitrá* (53), in its issues of the week, makes similar complaints against the British Government, and expresses an opinion that if India had had a parliament of its own, it would have been saved from many of the oppressive laws under which the Natives have long suffered.]

An imaginary dialogue between a European and a Hindu on the British Indian policy.

2. In the course of an imaginary conversation between a Hindu and a European about the character of the British Government in India and its officers published in the *Mahárashtrá Mitrá* (41) of the 3rd November, the Hindu says that the policy of the British Government is distrustful, oppressive and hypocritical, inasmuch as the Forest Department was created apparently with a view to secure abundant rain, the income-tax was imposed to meet the expenditure of the defences of India, the A'bkári Act was passed with the object of diminishing the vice of drinking among the people, and the progress of education is being checked because the people being educated have begun to see through the selfish policy of Government. Even all this would have been quietly borne by the people if their rulers had, adds the Hindu, abstained from having recourse to force, as in the case of Mr. Allen, Collector of Sholápur. In conclusion, the Hindu tells the European to note that the English cannot do without the Natives and that the former must therefore live amicably with the latter, and that though the English are at the present day in the ascendant, yet some day or other they will meet with due retribution at the hands of Providence. The European, on the contrary, is of opinion that the Natives should feel grateful for the education imparted and protection afforded to them by the British Government and should remain satisfied with their condition. He says that the course of education is to be stopped short because the Natives ill use their education, and that the womanish curses of the Natives will do no harm to the British.

Caution to the people of India against Dhulip Sing and his writings.

3. The *Mahárashtrá Mitrá* (41), in its issue of the 3rd November, disapproves of the action taken by Dhulip Sing against the British Government, and advises the people of India to be cautious and see that they are not led away by his writings, which, the paper says, instead of being in any way useful to them will only disturb the peace which they are enjoying under the British Government and will add to the miseries of the people, as was the case when Nanásáheb Peshwa promised to re-establish Native rule in India and butchered Europeans, male and female, with a view to it.

Sympathy with Dhulip Sing in his attitude against the British Government.

4. The *Arunodayá* (13), in its issue of the 30th October, disapproves of the sentiments expressed by the *Kesari* about Dhulip Sing reported in para. 2, page 4 of the weekly Report on Native Papers, No. 44 of the current year, and says that looking to the treatment which he has

received at the hands of the British Government his present conduct towards them is perfectly justifiable, that the people of India should rather be proud of a man who has so much self-respect, and that though it is impossible for him to drive away the British from India, yet it is unwise on the part of the educated editors of the *Kesari* to call him ungrateful.

5. The *Poona Vaibhav* (46) of the 30th October does not know how far to believe the statement of a newspaper that Dhulip Sing is hard of cash, that the Russian Government is not going to render him any pecuniary assistance and that therefore he will have shortly to go to France, and says :—We shall never be glad to see one of our own Rájás in such a wretched condition. He may have been reduced to this state by his own folly, yet after all, remembering that he is our Rája we shall be very glad to supply him with money for his maintenance if Government will permit us to do so. English newspapers have no reason to taunt us and our Rájás in this matter.

Suggestions to the delegates from Sátára to the Indian National Congress, 1887.

6. The *Pratod* (49), in its issue of the 31st October, makes among others the following suggestions to the delegates from Sátára to the National Congress which will shortly assemble at Madras :—(1) Shrimant Abásáheb Mahárāj, Chhatrapati of Sátára, has been classed among second-class Sardárs and so he does not receive due respect. The people are sorry to see the descendants of the Chhatrapati family thus degraded. Government should therefore be requested to give him such honour as is due to his family. (2) The rate of *judi* or settlement levied from the Vatandárs in the Sátára District is 4 annas in the rupee, while in other districts it is only two annas or a little more than that. Why should there be such a discrepancy under the just British Government? Government should be requested to levy the same rate in Sátára as in other districts. (3) Much confusion has been made in fixing the shares of partners in the vatans of pátilki and kulkarna under Act III. of 1874 and incomes which can be divided under the Hindu law are treated as indivisible. The attention of Government should be drawn to this interference with the customs sanctioned by the Hindu Shástras in this matter. (4) Agriculturists in four districts of this presidency are put to much inconvenience and have to suffer hardships on account of the village registration system under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. Government should therefore be requested to do away with it altogether, or to change it so that people may find it very easy to register documents by paying a small fee, as is at present the case with documents registered by the Sub-Registrar.

The importation of play-counters into India and the necessity for protecting the public from fraud.

7. In referring to the intimation given to the public by the Accountant-General, Bombay, against its being deceived by play-counters being passed off as four-anna silver pieces, the *Bombay Samáchár* (81) of the 31st October says that it is necessary that either these play-counters should be modified so as to prevent illiterate persons from being duped, or that their importation should be prohibited, instead of thus ineffectually cautioning the public against deception.

Tribute to the memory of Sir Philip Wodehouse, late Governor of Bombay.

8. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 30th October, writes :—Bombay loses a sincere friend by the death of good old Sir Philip Wodehouse. Honest, conscientious and self-respecting in his public acts, and indifferent alike to praise or blame, the late Governor of Bombay carried on the administration as smoothly as the times permitted. In some respects we thought he came too late in life for a progressive community like ours, but even if that were true no man could be readier than Sir Philip to accept accomplished facts. His policy was paternal in the true sense of the word, and between man and man, so far as he himself had to deal, he always tried to hold a just balance. He was not a weak man as was once believed, but had often necessarily to be in the hands of his associates in office. Sir Philip had many of the best qualities of the Englishman. His quiet, practical benevolence and the presence of mind required on an emergency were shown to the highest advantage during the late famine that devastated parts of the Bombay Presidency. Many more showy Governors have come to Bombay and won her

applause; but we can hardly think of another whose grave may so appropriately bear the simple epitaph "Honest." That, after all, is the best criterion. [Several other papers also express regret at his death.]

9. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 31st October, writes:—The death of Sir Philip Wodehouse, who was Governor of this presidency from 1872 to 1876, has occurred just at the time when the municipal constitution which he helped in building for this city is trembling in its balance because of the attempt that is being made by some bureaucrats to reduce local self-government in Bombay to a veritable farce. Sir Philip was by no means a liberal man, but he was honest and frank; and his honesty and frankness proved useful to Bombay and the presidency in more than one way. *In the first place*, it was he who first felt the necessity for appointing well-educated and public-spirited Natives as members of the Legislative Council; and the Honourable Ráo Sáheb Mandlik was the first gentleman on whom Sir Philip's choice deservedly fell. *In the second place*, it was in his time that the Deccan riots occurred. He carefully went into the question, and when he saw that the Revenue and Survey Departments were preying on the *poor ryots*, he issued a resolution limiting the State demand from the agriculturists. But his good act was nullified by the Government of India, and it was in this or some other connection that honest Sir Philip is said to have remarked to a Native gentleman that *it was the Civil Service which really ruled India—not its Governors and Viceroys*. But the greatest service which Sir Philip was able to render was in regard to the municipal constitution of Bombay; and Bombay will always remember his advice—"Agitate, agitate, agitate."

10. The *Rájyabhakt* (112), in its issue of the 3rd November, refers to the forthcoming tour of His Excellency Lord Reay in Gujarát and hopes that His Excellency will take due measures beforehand to prevent Native Princes from spending large amounts of money on his reception, as was done recently by Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras. It is, says the paper, certain that His Excellency will meet with a warm welcome from the people, as he is a good and popular ruler, but at the same time it is advisable that he should make minute enquiries into the condition of the ryots and the people at large and earn their blessings. [The *Gujaráti* (94) of the 30th October requests His Excellency Lord Reay to enquire into the complaints of the people regarding the income-tax, the oppression exercised by the A'bkári Department and many other matters worth noticing in Native States. It adds that the public is sorry to find that His Excellency's private talk and speeches on ábkári matters are quite the reverse of his action in this affair and that he should now relieve the people from ábkári oppression. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (71) of the 30th October advises the Native Princes to accord due welcome to His Excellency Lord Reay during his forthcoming tour to their States, care being at the same time taken by them not to overdo it or run into debt for the purpose.]

The forthcoming tour of His Excellency Lord Reay in Gujarát and suggestions to His Excellency.

11. The *Poona Vaibhav* (46), in its issue of the 30th October, says that the Bombay Government are mistaken in trying to effect retrenchment in public expenditure by abolishing the posts of poorly-paid peons and Native clerks, that instead of abolishing one hundred of them Government should only abolish two posts of Europeans who are paid Rs. 2,500 a month and we assure them that they can effect as much reduction by the latter course as by the former, that the larger the number of low-paid posts abolished the greater will be the pressure of work on the offices to which they belonged and heavier will be the pecuniary loss likely to be sustained by Government, that Government do not entertain the idea of reducing the salaries of high posts filled by Europeans and of appointing Natives to them instead, and that this shows that the English people rule India for their own benefit, that they are very partial and will practise treachery in the furtherance of their interests, and that Christianity does not teach anything but selfishness.

Disapproval of the manner in which reduction is being effected in public expenditure by the Bombay Government.

12. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 30th October, writes :—

Abolition of the Government Central Press, Bombay, recommended.

The Government Central Press has now become such a costly concern that Government have no other alternative but to shut it up and invite tenders from the public for the execution of their printing work. In the Panjáb the proprietors of the *Civil and Military Gazette* are the printers of the local Government, and in Bombay, we doubt not, any well-conducted printing establishment like the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Gazette*, or the Education Society's Press will be glad to do all printing work for Government at rates 30 per cent. lower than those at present paid. In the good old days when Mr. Firth was the Superintendent of the Byculla Press, the printing work of all the Government establishments was executed by him with excellence, neatness and despatch. There is no reason why that should be impossible in these days. The Committee appointed to consider the question of maintaining the Government Central Press has, we understand, recommended Government to employ private agency to do their printing work. In this connection it may be noted that the Superintendent of the Press, Mr. James Kingsmill, who is in England at present, does not, we hear, contemplate returning to India owing to continued ill health. Here, then, is an opportunity for reducing public expenditure which, we hope, the Government of Lord Reay will not allow to slip out of its hands.

13. The *Jáme Jamshed* (97), in its issue of the 2nd November, refers to a telegram recently sent to the London *Times* by its correspondent at Calcutta pointing out the necessity for keeping strong restraint over the vernacular press and for taking strict notice of its disloyal attacks on the British Government in publishing and commenting upon the letter addressed by Dhulip Sing to some of the principal Native newspapers of India in answer to the reflections made on him by the *Times*, and remarks that the telegram is a malicious libel on the Native press and challenges the correspondent in question to produce the writings in which the British Government have been attacked by it as stated by him. The *Jáme* says that it has published two letters of Dhulip Sing during the course of the last 18 months with a view to point out their hollowness, and that it strongly commented upon them without loss of time. Is this disloyalty ? asks the paper. The correspondent is greatly prejudiced against the Natives, and the *Times* has, adds the *Jáme*, become an instrument in his hands to attack them whenever he pleases. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (81) of the same date is not surprised at the suggestion of the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* to gag the Native press as he is a bitter enemy of the Natives and the Native press, observes that the latter has done valuable service to the public and the Government by publishing Dhulip Sing's letters, and hopes that the authorities concerned will not pay any attention to it.]

The Native press and the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times*.

14. The *Kalpataru* (35), in its issue of the 30th October, says :—The execution of two decrees against Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, by his arrest and imprisonment was some time ago postponed at the request of the District Magistrate until the Moharram festival was over, but though it is nearly more than a month since then nothing has been done in the matter. During the last week another decree for Rs. 286-10-2 obtained against him by Messrs. Stevens and Sons, a European firm, from the Bombay Small Causes Court was sent here (Sholápur) for execution and Mr. Yates paid the amount thereof direct to the creditors in the decree instead of paying it through the Názir as ordered by the Court, with a view to avoid its rateable division between all the creditors who have obtained decrees against him. Is it not surprising that Mr. Yates should not much care to pay his Native creditors and should pay the whole amount of a decree obtained by a European creditor as soon as he is served with a notice to that effect ? We have frequently complained of Mr. Yates' indebtedness and yet Government have paid no heed to our complaints.

Indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur.

15. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 30th October, writes:—

Comments on the conduct of Mr. Allen, the Collector of Sholápur, who insulted some respectable Natives there.

The gentlemen insulted by Mr. Allen throwing shoes at them being respectable people and men of position, a word of intimation, if Mr. Allen had had the good sense to utter it, would have sufficed to make them leave the spot, though they were not, as a matter of fact, interfering with anybody's comfort. As, moreover, they were requested to contribute to the expenses of the games and paid in their subscriptions, they had a right to expect some such measure of courtesy from those who organised the games. But apparently this was more than Mr. Allen could induce himself to do. Conduct like this cannot, we think, be viewed in any other light than as wanton disregard of the respectability of Native gentlemen and of the ordinary rules of courtesy, and no officer who realized his position as a responsible officer of Government could, we presume, be guilty of it. [The *Pandhari Mitrá* (45), in its issue of the 30th October, refers to the insult given by Mr. Allen to respectable Natives at the time of the races, considers his explanation in the matter as unsatisfactory, and points to the leaders of the Native community the advisability for having an association of Natives to take proper steps in such cases. The *Mahárashtrá Mitrá* (41), in its issue of the 3rd November, considers it discreditable to Government that one of their representatives in the districts should throw shoes at respectable Natives without any provocation, and requests Government to take severe notice of his conduct and to set an example to others. The *Pratod* (49), in its issue of the 31st October, says that if the statement in the newspaper published at Sholápur that Mr. Allen threw shoes at respectable Natives be true, it cannot but say that he has gone mad. Is it not necessary, asks the paper, to send him to the lunatic asylum? If a Districts Collector acts in this foolish manner, why should the people raise a loud outcry if a Native mahálkari happens to assault a poor man under the influence of intoxication? His Excellency Lord Reay had better adequately punish this haughty Collector.]

16. The *Kalpataru* (35), in its issue of the 30th October, says:—In connection with the races that were held here this time we publish another high-handed proceeding of Mr. Allen, Collector of Sholápur. The ground on which the races were held is partly Government pasture-land leased to a farmer and partly the private property of another man. Properly speaking, the Collector ought to have obtained the permission of the lessee and the owner to hold races on the ground. Not only was their permission not obtained, but, on the contrary, they were threatened and driven away by the managers when they protested against the cutting of grass and the pitching of tents on their land. What could the poor fellows do? Who could dare obstruct or speak against proceedings taken under the secretaryship of the Collector? Even wise men have to bow down to authority. When the races were over, the lessee and the farmer applied to the Collector for the payment to them of Rs. 200 as damages. In order to put a stop to further complaints in the matter, the Collector settled their claim through his subordinates by paying Rs. 10. Those who are in power should very considerately deal with people who are afraid to displease them.

Another complaint against Mr. Allen, Collector of Sholápur.

17. The *Karnátak Mitrá* (36), in its issue of the 3rd November, says that though Mr. Muir, Collector of Belgaum, sits in his office from 10 A.M. till late in the evening, yet he does not do any work besides transfer of papers, that he gets his own work done by Assistant and Deputy Collectors when it can be legally disposed of by them, that he does not superintend the work done by the Magistrates under him and that therefore he has to rely on the reports of others about their intelligence and activity in discharging their duties, that if an application be made to him he directs the applicant to go to an Assistant or a Deputy Collector or to a Mámlatdár instead of disposing of it himself, that the people do not get their grievances redressed by him, that though he is aware that the Assistant Collectors come to office at any time and only for a couple of hours and that applicants are

Comments on the manner in which Mr. Muir, Collector of Belgaum, does his work.

therefore unnecessarily kept waiting for a long time he does not take any notice of it, and that this shows that he cannot control his Assistants.

Complaint against Mr. Aston, Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

18. The *Nyáyadarshak* (107), in its issue of the 31st October, complains of Mr. Aston, Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, coming late to court, of his working for 2 or 3 hours only a day, and of the large amount of work consequently left in arrears, and says that it will publish hereafter several cases in support of its complaint. The paper adds that the clerk of the court is not well versed in his duties. [The *Ahmedabád Samáchár* (75) of the 2nd November makes the same complaint against Mr. Aston.]

A request to the Bombay Government to increase the batta allowance to witnesses in courts of law.

19. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 2nd November, writes:—Native merchants, zamindárs, vakils and gentlemen, when required to give evidence in a court of law, get a rupee for subsistence allowance and a rupee for carriage hire. This allowance is simply wretched. Their time is very valuable, and they are often kept waiting a whole day and required to attend more than once till they are examined. If parties to a civil dispute choose to indulge in the luxury of litigation, they must do so at their own cost and not at that of others. Formerly Native gentlemen used to get about 10 or 11 rupees a day. We trust the Bombay Government will revise the scale of *batta* to witnesses, as it is very hard that they should be kept away from their daily avocations on the niggardly allowance of 2 rupees a day.

The Bakri 'Id riot at Dholka between the Hindus and the Mahomedans and a complaint against the local authorities.

20. The *Káside Mumbai* (101), in its issue of the 2nd November, refers to the successful result of the appeal made by the Mahomedans convicted in the Dholka riot case, and observes that it is surprising that no notice should have been taken by the authorities at Dholka of the complaint made to them at the time by the Mahomedans about some Hindus having done damage to their big mosque and its furniture, that the Mahomedans there are poor and cannot fight out their cause in a court of law, and that the Hindus have now stopped monetary transactions with them.

Complaint against the revenue officers at Kapadvanj.

21. A correspondent writes to the *Satyavakta* (117) of the 4th November to complain of the revenue court at Kapadvanj having issued summonses for attendance on Sundays and holidays and of the inconvenience caused to the people by their cases being not heard on the days named, and requests the authorities concerned to attend to the complaint.

Suggestion to Government to levy income-tax from Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in Poona.

22. The *Satyá Mitrá* (53) of the 1st November and a correspondent of the *Poona Vaibhav* (46) of the 30th October request Government to levy the income-tax from Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in Poona who get money from various sources instead of raising money by imposing a dog-tax, and say that they are at a loss to understand why the incomes of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons should not have been made amenable to the income-tax.

Complaint regarding overcrowding of coasting steamers and the conduct of the officers on them towards passengers.

23. A correspondent, writing to the *Vártáhar* (63) in its issue of the 30th October, says that the steamers of Messrs. Shepherd & Co. plying between Bombay, Goa and intermediate ports are generally over-crowded, that the officers on board the steamers are insolent and sometimes ill-treat passengers, that on the 20th October, when he was travelling by the company's steamer "Shirávati" he saw a ticket inspector severely kicking a Mahomedan passenger of Jaitápur for sitting in the second class while he had a third class ticket, that on that day many third class passengers were sitting in the second class for want of space in the third class, and that the company should try to remove complaints against its officers by taking prompt notice of them.

24. The *Gujaráti* (94), in its issue of the 30th October, takes the editor of the *Rást Goftár* newspaper to task for attacking Pandit Gatulálji and stating that the Pandit is creating disaffection towards Government among the Hindus (*vide* paragraph 6, page 5 of the Report on Native Papers, No. 44 of 1887) and observes that it is the *Rást Goftár* that is really disloyal, that its editor hardly knows what disloyalty is, and that if what the Pandit said in one of his recent speeches be considered disloyal Mr. Gladstone deserves to be hanged for his recent speeches in connection with Ireland. It adds that the *Rást* has of late taken to maligning the Hindus and that the public is not likely to be led away by it.

A defence of Pandit Gatulálji from the alleged attack of the *Rást Goftár* newspaper on him.

25. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 3rd November, says:—It seems from the recently published report on the working of the police in the Bombay Presidency that even Colonel Wise, Inspector-General of Police, has seen the necessity for improving the Police Department and therefore the complaints in the Native newspapers cannot now be characterised as unfounded. In what directions the improvements are needed and how to effect them should be settled by consulting experienced European and Native officers and various public bodies in the presidency. We think that Government should abolish the post of Inspector-General and increase either the police force or the salaries of police constables from the saving to be thus effected. Government should consider the minute written by Mr. Ewerton of Panjáb on the working of the detective police, while effecting improvements in the department. The police should be divided into two branches, one to trace thefts and other crimes and the other to maintain peace and order. Great care should be taken in selecting persons for service in the department as they get many opportunities and inducements to misconduct themselves. Only lower places up to the post of Jamádár should be filled by gradation. Places of Faujdárs and Inspectors should be given to educated men without observing any caste distinction. [The *Poona Vaibhav* (46), in its issue of the 30th October, observes that in order to make the police discharge their duties energetically and with zeal, Government should transfer police officers from one place to another every three years and that Mr. Kite, Police Inspector, Poona, who is fully qualified for the post he holds, and other police officers in Poona who have been there for more than three years should at once be transferred to some other district, either on promotion or on the same salary, considering that they are tired of staying where they are.]

Improvements in the Police Department and suggestions in connection therewith.

26. The *Telangu Punch* (62), in its issue of the 30th October, says:—On the 29th October, while a street hawker was sitting at the corner of the 6th lane in Kámáthipura, Bombay, with a basket full of plantains, three or four police constables happened to pass by that street. One of them, No. 644, while passing by the plantain-seller kicked the basket and upset it, spoiling many plantains which found their way into the gutter close by. A person who was standing by protested against the conduct of the police constable, but he was threatened by the latter and was told to get away from the place and to mind his own business. While going away the person murmured to himself that the police were very oppressive. He was overheard by police constable No. 1345, who caught hold of him, called him names and kicked him. Both the person who remonstrated with the police and the plantain-seller were then taken up by the police. We witnessed this high-handedness of the police constables and were surprised to see them oppressing poor people. Now-a-days some police constables abuse their power and lower the Police Department in the estimation of the public. We therefore request the Police Commissioner, Bombay, to severely notice the conduct of the two police constables in question.

Complaint against two Bombay policemen, Nos. 644 and 1345.

27. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (77) of the 5th November complains of increase in thefts at Bándra and of the inability of the local police to trace and prevent them, and says that it is necessary that the police force should be strengthened by the addition of more men.

Thefts at Bándra in Sálsette and the local police.

28. Referring to the death of a convict while in the custody of the police Chief Constable Mr. Vináyak Bálkrishna Fálgune at Musalgaon in the Sinnar Táluka of the Násik Collectorate, the *Satyá Mitrá* (53), in its issue of the 3rd November, says that the very fact that the convict died while in the custody of the police gives rise to much suspicion, that it is very discreditable to the police that such a charge should be brought against them, that thereby the people will lose all confidence in them, and that Government should minutely enquire into the matter.

Death of a convict while in custody of the Násik police.

29. The *Bombay Samáchár* (81), in its issue of the 1st November, complains of a company of 150 Kabulis having recently arrived at Ahmedabad and proving a nuisance to the people and of the failure of the local police to take stringent measures against them, and adds that from the fact of these Kabulis being allowed to spoil the water of the Kákaria tank by bathing in it and to carry arms with them without the necessary permit the authorities appear to be afraid of them. [The *Khambát Gazette* (102) of the 30th October requests the authorities at Ahmedabad to attend to the matter. The *Ahmedabad Times* (76) of the 1st and the *Prajáhit Patrá* (109) of the 2nd November complain of these Kabulis having troubled the people of Nadiád also with impunity and suggest that they should either be speedily deported from India or deterred from misbehaving themselves in places visited by them.]

The Kabulis in Ahmedabad and Nadiád and the mischief done by them.

30. The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (75) of the 2nd November states that some policemen were recently detected in evading the payment of the municipal duty at the Kálupur Gate, Ahmedabad, and remarks that the policemen in question should be dismissed from the service, that it is said that the offence was committed at the instigation of the Chief Police Constable Husenkhán, who does not appear to be fit to continue in the service, as complaints are frequently made against him.

Complaint against some members of the police force at Ahmedabad.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

31. The *Yajdán Parast* (130) of the 30th October disapproves of the Game Protection Bill for India recently passed by the Supreme Legislative Council, and observes that poor villagers and wild tribes who have been for hundreds of years past living upon game will now be starved, and that Government have sacrificed the comfort of these men for the protection of game. [A few other papers also disapprove of the passing of the Bill.]

Disapproval of the passing of the Game Protection Bill for India by the Supreme Legislative Council.

32. The *Pársi Punch* (108) of the 30th October contains a cartoon representing His Excellency Lord Reay having a baby termed the New Municipal Bill clinging to him at the back, as about to adjust the rope round the neck of a healthy and plump child emblematic of local self-government, while Mr. Punch asks His Excellency to desist from his cruel deed. The letter-press is as follows:—An impending tragedy; or, the sacrifice of Liberty at the altar of Power. *Mr. Punch.*—Cease, Sir, from this ignoble work, and save your fair reputation. It also publishes a song in which His Excellency Lord Reay is exhorted to abstain from hanging this innocent child, as otherwise he will hear nothing but abuse from the public.

The new Bombay Municipal Bill and a request to His Excellency Lord Reay.

Part III.—*Railways.*

33. A correspondent, writing to the *Mahrátta* (2) in its issue of the 30th October, complains of third class passengers by the G. I. P. Railway being confined in small rooms before the arrival of trains, and asks why they should not be allowed to go to the platform direct after buying their tickets, and thinks it a pity that the bad condition of the Poona station does not attract the attention of the railway authorities.

Complaint regarding inconvenience to third class passengers by the G. I. P. Railway.

34. The *Shri Shiváji* (58), in its issue of the 28th October, says that in spite of the request made so often in newspapers to railway authorities and to Government to supply third class railway carriages with urinals, the inconvenience of third class passengers has not been removed as yet, and requests Government to compel the G. I. P. and the S. M. Railway Companies to remove this complaint.

Want of urinals in third class carriages of the G. I. P. and the S. M. Railway Companies.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

35. The *Telangu Punch* (62), in its issue of the 30th October, once more bitterly complains of uncleanliness in Kámáthipura, Bombay, attributes the high death-rate in that part of the town to the location there of a night-soil depôt, a cholera hospital, a burial ground and a cattle-stable, and to the dirty condition of the houses occupied by municipal sweepers, and earnestly requests the municipality to remove them to some other place.

Complaint against the Bombay Municipality.

36. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 31st October, writes:—It is very rarely that we come across a speech so independent and outspoken, especially from a representative of Government, as that of Captain Selby. It is evident that such a person was the fittest to propose the resolution which the Municipal Corporation of Bombay adopted on Tuesday last, and the resolution was supported in a speech which for its fearlessness and incisive criticism is rarely equalled in the meetings of the Corporation. The only regret about the resolution is that it is rather too late. The select committee has, we learn, nearly finished its labours, and it is too much to expect the committee to go over the same ground again in the light of the objections and amendments proposed by the Corporation. However, the letter of the Corporation will be before the Council at the time of the second reading of the Municipal Draft Bill, and it will not be altogether of no avail. Meantime the public of Bombay should take steps to enforce the objections to the Bill on the attention of Government by entering a public protest with all the solemnity of a public meeting. There will be a heavy responsibility lying on the leaders of our communities if they allow the present Municipal Bill to pass as it is, and since there does not seem to be any disposition on the part of Government to yield an inch of their ground, the leaders must make a strenuous effort to signify to them the strength of public feeling on the subject. The paper then quotes from the speech of Captain Selby which it considers to be expressive and strong, and adds:—We hope Captain Selby's fire will be contagious and that some of it will be imparted to all the leaders of the Native communities. They are apt at times to be a great deal too sluggish and apathetic. With this temper they may take too easily such trespasses on their liberty as are involved in the present Municipal Bill, and may not awake until they actually feel the pinch. But it may be too late if they wait until that time. It is to prevent their being surprised that we call on them to bestir themselves now, to examine for themselves the shackles that are prepared to be put upon them, and to follow the lead and guidance of men like Captain Selby to resist the operation. Already the feeling has begun to run high among the ratepayers and many have begun to ask if the earlier but discredited system of municipal government is going to be thrust upon the city in the guise of local self-government. This is a promising sign.

Approval of the speech by Captain Selby on the Bombay Municipal Draft Bill.

37. In another place the same paper says:—Colonel Merewether and the rest of the official apologists in the Corporation who think that the Commissioner ought to be entrusted with larger powers than even those he now possesses and that the Corporation and the Town Council should be practically subordinated to his wishes, have probably been made wiser by what transpired at the meeting of the Corporation on Tuesday the 25th instant. The gallant Colonel brought a large number of amendments to several original propositions moved in the Corporation against certain objectionable provisions of the Bill. Mr. Dosábhái Frámji, like a shrewd man of the world, helped and followed Colonel Merewether

to some extent; but even Mr. Dosábhái deserted him in the middle, thinking perhaps that discretion was the better part of valour, when he found that the feeling in the Corporation against the Municipal Bill was unusually strong. Colonel Merewether had to make the best of a bad business and to propose amendments without finding a seconder. It is with a feeling of just pride that every Bombay citizen ought to look on this courageous conduct of the Corporation. They have shown that they are awake and will no longer allow their power and *prestige* to be trifled with and endangered by bureaucrats. It is a scandalous thing that a Commissioner sent by the Corporation to draft the new Bill for them should have used the opportunity for the purpose of exalting his office and undermining that of the body which had deputed him. The Corporation ought to have taken notice of the Commissioner's conduct the moment they became aware of what he had done, but they were careless and apathetic. And now they are paying in a way for their carelessness and apathy. The Bill is still before the Council and the chances seem to be that every attempt will be made by its apologists to pass it into law. It is time Bombay should once more show that she has still in her the vigorous public spirit which enabled her in 1871 to unmask the municipal scandals of the day and to clear the Augean stable of municipal misgovernment. The good and heroic work then done by the ratepayers and citizens of Bombay under the leadership of such men as Dr. Dallas, Mr. Navroji Fardunji, Mr. Martin Wood, Mr. Sorábji Shápurji Bengali, Major Payne Barras, and, last but not least of all, Mr. Forbes, is about to be destroyed by a Bill that is a standing reflection on the progressive character for which this city has gained just reputation. The Corporation is alive to the danger and the ratepayers will soon show that they are alive too.

Disapproval of the imposition of a dog-tax at Ahmednagar.

38. The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (44), in its issue of the 31st October, strongly disapproves of the imposition of a dog-tax at Ahmednagar, says that dogs are not kept by ryots for luxury but in order to protect themselves and their farms and that they will consider the imposition of this tax as an act of oppression, and requests the local municipal commissioners to reconsider the resolution arrived at by them in the matter before communicating it to Government. The paper remarks that though the commissioners may obstinately stick to their opinion, Government should not add to the miseries of the ryots, and advises the people to be prepared to represent their case to Government if they see any necessity for doing so.

High-handed prosecution of Mr. Edalji, one of the municipal commissioners of Broach, by Mr. Wilson, the president of the municipality.

39. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 31st October, writes:—Who is responsible for the scandalous proceedings which were taken against Mr. Edalji Mancherji, a respectable Native gentleman of Broach, by Mr. Wilson, president of the Broach Municipality? Mr. Edalji has succeeded and Mr. Wilson has failed, it is true. The thoughtless and rash prosecutor has been defeated, but the more we think of the circumstances under which he prosecuted Mr. Edalji and of the manner in which, in spite of Mr. Wilson's unaccountable thoughtlessness and rashness, the Magistrate has chosen to gently let him down, the more do we feel that sometimes the course of justice is very halting in the mofussil. Mr. Edalji has, no doubt, been discharged and pronounced innocent of the charge which Mr. Wilson on his own responsibility rushed to bring against him. But what recompense is there for the worry, the trouble and the expenses to which he has been put? Here is a respectable Native gentleman, a municipal commissioner. Mr. Wilson, president of the municipality of Broach, suspects several persons of having misappropriated certain moneys due to the municipality. He tries to obtain the permission of the commissioners to prosecute any person or persons whom he should choose to suspect. The commissioners having heads on their shoulders refuse to stultify themselves by putting into Mr. Wilson's hands such a *carte blanche* as he wanted. They propose that a committee should be appointed, with Mr. Wilson as president, to enquire into the charges against Mr. Edalji and then to take proceedings, if necessary. Mr. Wilson refuses to sit on the committee and of his own motion drags Mr. Edalji before the Magistrate by laying a complaint against him. A warrant is issued for Mr. Edalji's apprehension and on the day the case comes on for hearing a circular is produced

showing that of the *twenty-five* commissioners *eleven* only the day previous voted *for* the prosecution and *five against* it! The remaining *nine* were not consulted and Mr. Wilson had adopted the unusual and unfair method of obtaining the views of the rest on paper instead of convening a meeting and there enabling all to discuss the question thoroughly. Not only that, but Mr. Wilson filed the complaint first and proceeded to obtain sanction from the commissioners afterwards. No legal opinion appears to have been taken as to whether there was a case against Mr. Edalji or not. What is the result of this scandalous farce? Mr. Edalji is arrested under a warrant; the case occupies *sixteen* hearings and he is discharged after a deal of worry and trouble and after he had to spend some *seven thousand* rupees. And yet the Magistrate finds it difficult to censure the rash prosecutor for his extraordinarily rash conduct. We do not think it necessary to go beyond Mr. Wilson's own deposition for the purpose of showing that he acted in this matter with a perverse rashness. The paper then criticizes Mr. Wilson's deposition and adds:—Now that the Magistrate has after a long trial discharged the accused, it becomes the duty of the public to enquire who is responsible for the high-handed proceedings which have characterised this scandalous prosecution—scandalous, we say, because it was undertaken in a manner which threatens to make local self-government an engine of oppression and hence unpopular. It was not an illiterate Native member of the municipality who prosecuted Mr. Edalji. Mr. Wilson, as a European and as an educated gentleman, ought to have thought twice before rushing into court and proceeding on most unsatisfactory grounds against a respectable Native. Had a Native commissioner acted in this way, we doubt not that there would have been an uproar raised against Lord Ripon's local self-government scheme. Indeed what would Mr. Wilson himself have thought if a European had been prosecuted in this way? Why, the evidence produced in this case itself shows that if some one of the municipal commissioners had cared to be rash like Mr. Wilson, he could have prosecuted him or some one else belonging to the firm of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co. And why? Because, as Mr. Wilson has himself deposed, "as a rule this company did not pay duty when passing the *náka*, but some days afterwards," though "the duty ought to have been levied at the *náka*." Of course had either Mr. Wilson or any one else in the firm to which he belongs been prosecuted because it had failed to pay duty at the *náka*, it would have been a shameful prosecution, since, as Mr. Wilson has stated, the duty had not been paid because it had not been demanded and this firm did not know the value of the goods. And yet Mr. Wilson, who is perfectly able to see the absurdity of attaching responsibility to his firm in such matters when his firm is concerned, was unable to take the same reasonable view of it when another firm happened to be concerned. It is really painful that he was allowed by even the *eleven* commissioners to undertake such a prosecution. The *nine* commissioners ought to record a written protest against the way they have been treated and the general body of commissioners ought to consider whether it is not time for them to censure the president for his thoughtlessness and rashness. Mr. Wilson has proved by means of this prosecution that he is utterly unfit for the duties for which he has been nominated by Government. He must be called upon to resign the office of president or else the Native commissioners whom he failed to consult before prosecuting Mr. Edalji should resign in a body. [Half a dozen Gujaráti papers of this week also write against the conduct of Mr. Wilson in this case and in favour of Mr. Edalji.]

Complaint against the Ahmedabad Municipality.

40. The *Nyáyadarshak* (107), in its issue of the 31st October, complains of the City Survey Department at Ahmedabad having not yet sent a reply to a reference made by the local municipality several months since in the matter of the encroachment on Government ground alleged to have been committed by Ráo Báhádur Ranchhodlál, the municipal president, in the construction of his mill in that town and of the municipality not asking the City Survey Department to expedite its reply, and remarks that it would be unjust to hush up the matter when poor people are punished for any breach of the law. The municipal commissioners ought, adds the paper, to speedily publish an explanation in this case. [The *Ahmedabad Times* (76) makes the same complaint in its issue of the 1st November.]

41. In a commnnicated article the *Praja Mat* (110) of the 29th October complains of the prevalence of mismanagement in the Dholka Municipality, the apathy of its vice-president, Mr. Purshottamrái, in its affairs, and of the new municipal rules and bye-laws being not yet framed though two years have passed away, and thinks that it is opposed to the Municipal Act to award Rs. 100 as a special grant to the municipal secretary, Mr. Kálidás, who has resigned his post. The paper also complains against the municipal school board of which Mr. Purshottamrái is the chairman.

Alleged mismanagement in the Dholka Municipality.

Part V.—*Native States.*

42. The *Shri Shiváji* (58), in its issue of the 28th October, says:—In Native States there are .not proper arrangements for the spread of education. No doubt schools are established in many, and even colleges in a few of them, in order to show to the British Government that so much money is spent on that account, yet efficient instruction is not imparted in those institutions. If so, what necessity have the people in Native States to send their boys to British territory to prosecute their studies? The British Government should see that efficient instruction is imparted in Native States. Without the rapid spread of education their subjects will not be able to understand their rights and to improve their condition. The Native Rájás should be deprived of their right of banishing from their States those who oppose them in their high-handedness and of inflicting punishment on anyone. Every offender should be tried by a proper judicial officer, as is the case in British territory. It should not be left simply to their will to dismiss servants in their States without sufficient cause. Nobody will blame the British Government for compelling Native Rájás to carry out these reforms in their States. Several Government officers think that Native States are pasture lands. They should drive away this idea from their minds, should consider them as pillars of the British rule in India and should always bear in mind that its permanency depends on the strength of these pillars. If they do this it will be beneficial to themselves, to the British Government, and to the whole country.

Administration of Native States and suggestions to Government in connection therewith.

43. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 30th October, writes:—Native Princes, according to the new ways of thinking, are always reared in solitude away from the turmoil of the world in the sweet retirement of Rájkumár Colleges. In taking care to shield the young Prince from the oftentimes pernicious influence of the Zenana, he is so effectually guarded that he very rarely gets an idea of what responsibilities he will have to bear, of what high authority he will be possessed and how judicious and kind he must be in his dealings with the people. Indeed if we consider the way in which they are brought up we are struck with the remarkable fact that the exclusive education to which they are treated is likely to make them quite unfit for the responsible and delicate task of ruling over their subjects. They become fine gentlemen; they learn to appreciate manly sports such as cricket, racing or any others of the like nature; they are well taught how to spend money like Princes. On occasions they can make speeches; they may be asked to preside at public meetings; they know how to figure well in subscription lists. But beyond this mere ornamental part of life's business they are fit for nothing. It is into the school of practical administration that they must be initiated. If they were taught their high duties, so potential of either good or mischief, by being made to associate with responsible officials, they would turn out model princes. Something like what we propose was tried in the case of the Gáikwád and all accounts speak of him as an exemplary ruler. If the Princes, the most noble of them, were asked to sit with the Judges of the High Court for a term or two, with members of the Legislative Council for a similar period, then in their own States to work in the different branches of the administration under the guidance of responsible officials in charge of them,

The present education given to the Native Princes and suggestions in connection therewith.

we should not be surprised to see them become efficient rulers. We do not blame the rulers themselves. It is the system under which they are brought up that is to be condemned. We are led to believe that Government does not care much as to how these Princes are brought up or how they rule over their provinces. Even the best governed Native States will be found on comparison to be much behind the British territories. The Princes are not naturally worthless men; but their education renders them so. We hope therefore that Government will take this into consideration. The Rájkumár College is a laudable attempt of its kind, but we are afraid it lacks one of the most essential elements. It is not in touch with the work of actual administration as carried on at the head-quarters of Government. Poona or Bombay would be a better place to locate such an institution in. Most of the Native States about us are now governed by young Princes; there are some where the Prince being a minor, the British Government has taken upon itself the responsible task of looking to the welfare of the people. Under these circumstances the time has certainly arrived when this question of the education of the Native Princes should be reconsidered.

Reported appointment of Sir Lepel Griffin as Resident at Hyderabad and comments thereon.

44. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (6), in its issue of the 2nd November, says:—We learn from a newspaper that Sir Lepel Griffin is to be appointed Resident at Hyderabad after the retirement of Mr. Cordery on pension. What a benefit the British Government would derive if he exercised his authority there in the same high-handed manner as he did in Central India! The *Amrit Bazár Patrika* is exposing the oppression practised and the dark deeds performed by Sir Lepel Griffin. Government should necessarily engage such men to ransack and ruin Native Rájás and Chiefs in India.

Necessity for Government noticing the charges brought against Sir Lepel Griffin by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* newspaper.

45. Writing upon the duties of Government and the causes of its popularity or odiousness, the *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 31st October, refers to the charges brought against Sir Lepel Griffin by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* newspaper and his reticence with regard to them, and observes:—Nothing memorable has taken place during the viceregal career of Lord Dufferin, but it can be recorded in its annals that it was during this career that complaints against European officers came to be passed over unnoticed. Even under the Mogal rule the condition of the subjects, whether good or bad, was brought to the notice of the sovereign through the agency of spies and necessary measures were taken to remedy the evils complained of. Such is not, however, the case with the British Government. No notice is now taken of matters like the challenge of the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* or public talk among respectable circles about mámlats being made articles of trade. Does not this forebode evil? If the servants of Government have lost the confidence and the affection of the subject people, will it not some day or other bring evil consequences in its wake? We are at any rate persuaded to believe that the British rule has begun to assume the character of imperial or despotic rule, for connivance at the faults of its servants by the State was the main characteristic of the Mogal rule. We, therefore, in the interests of ourselves and of the British Government, suggest that the causes of bad impressions upon the people should be removed or that it should be clearly shown that the impressions are unfounded.

46. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 30th October, writes:—Now that Sir Lepel Griffin has returned from leave, we hope that Government will lose no time in instituting an enquiry into the grave allegations which the editor of the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* has made against him. The autocratic nature of Sir Lepel Griffin, who has for so many years occupied the enviable position of Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, lends colour to the high-handed proceedings detailed by our contemporary. With such charges impending over him, it would be a wonder should the Foreign Office maintain strict indifference in the matter. These make no doubt that Sir Lepel has exceeded the limits of his authority and has not treated Her Highness the Begam of Bhopál with that consideration and distinction which her exalted

position among the rulers of Native States entitled her to receive at the hands of the representative of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The unbounded power and influence of a "Political" in a Native State is well-known and has often been remarked upon both in comic and in serious and official writings. What mischief, says a well-known writer of Anglo-Indian history, is often done by these political officers, how they gall and crush the Native Princes, can hardly be said in too vivid terms. Lord Hastings' portrait drawn as early as 1814 is yet true to the letter. Sir Lepel Griffin's action in the present case resembles pretty much the policy pursued by Colonel Phayre in 1873-75 at Baroda. Under these circumstances it is but just and fair that he should be required to submit an explanation of the charges laid at his door and the matters cleared up. It may be that Sir Lepel does not now contemplate a stay in the country of any duration and that he intends to transfer his abilities, which he, for one, does not rate except above the ordinary, to higher spheres of activity. Yet the revelations of the *Patrika* contain matter of such supreme importance to the interests of Native States and the contentment and loyalty of their rulers, that Government cannot, with such precedents as those we have cited above out of recent history before them, well maintain an attitude of utter indifference in the case and leave the above charges to rest in doubt and uncertainty. [The *Yajdan Parast* (130) of the 30th October says that Government should either call for an explanation from Sir Lepel Griffin in the matter or have the charge against him publicly enquired into. The *Bombay Samáchár* (81) of the 4th November also makes the same suggestion.]

His Highness the Nizám's offer.

47. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 30th October, draws the particular attention of its readers to the last but one paragraph of the Viceroy of India's reply to the Nizám regarding the offer of sixty lákhs of rupees and says:—Here is enunciated the principle that the Native States of India are interested in the maintenance of the security of the frontier from foreign aggression. The principle is sound and perfectly unobjectionable. We shall be the last person to say that the Native Princes have nothing at all to do with anything that secures the whole country against foreign attacks. But we do hold that the responsibility resting upon the Indian Princes in this connection has been to a great extent taken by the Government of India. The British power for its own safety asked these Princes to disband their armies, promising in return to protect them with its own. Not only this, but in many cases these States have been made to pay a certain tribute for the maintenance of a force for their protection. We are therefore justified in holding that through the action of the British Government the Native Princes have been relieved of the responsibility touched upon in the last but one paragraph of the Viceroy's most politic letter. The Native Princes might think it politic and wise to offer to assist the Government of India; but that Government will be equally bound to decline such offers with thanks. This brings us to the question as to what should be done of the offer. Of course we must state at the outset that we hold that the offer should not be accepted. We do not go so far as to say that the Prince should be snubbed into the bargain as some of our contemporaries have suggested. Indeed, we hold that to do so would savour of discourtesy and would be very disheartening to the Prince. The generous-hearted Prince might bear with equanimity the rejection of his offer. He will appreciate the delicacy of the position in which the Government of India finds itself. It cannot take advantage of the offer made in a fit of generosity. It cannot thus shirk its own responsibility, however great the temptation may be. But is the Government of India going to reject the offer? The letter of the Viceroy does not clear that point. It is profuse in thanks and praise of the Nizám; but on this one point Lord Dufferin is profoundly silent. The question is probably left to the decision of the Secretary of State or even of Her Majesty the Empress of India. The London *Times* which was the first to let the world know of this offer strongly insists upon its being accepted. After giving various reasons for this position the *Thunderer* remarks that "the Nizám's offer is not one to be haggled with, but to be accepted as frankly as it was made." The Government of India knows full well what the effect of such an acceptance will be. That Government will place itself in an embarrassing position with

regard to the restoration of the Berárs. The Nizám's offer, we grant, has been made without any ulterior motives. It is a "spontaneous gift"; but Government in accepting it cannot ignore the consideration that some return will have to be made. The Government of India will, moreover, have to see if the Hyderabad treasury can bear the drain. Thirdly, it will have to consider the effect upon the other Princes. These will believe naturally that the Nizám has placed himself into the good graces of the paramount power by giving 60 lákhs. They will be led to make similar offers with an eye to gain the same advantage. In this manner there is danger that the affair may grow into a regular trafficking. All these circumstances show that the offer should not be accepted and we hope that they are present to the minds of those in whose hands the decision lies. [The *Kesari* (38), in its issue of the 1st, and the *Kannadá Suvarte* (132) in that of the 4th November express similar sentiments. Many other papers advise the Government of India to decline His Highness the Nizám's offer with thanks, some adding that he should be asked to spend the amount for the welfare of his own State. The three Gujaráti dailies of this week disapprove of the offer of five lákhs of rupees made by the Rája of Kupurthala and call it unworthy imitation.]

48. Writing about the Nizám's offer, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 3rd November, says:—It is unfair that if the Native States are expected to share the burden consequent upon the necessity for strengthening the frontiers of the Empire against the prospective aggressions of a foreign power, they should not be allowed an influential and real voice also in the settlement of the numerous questions bearing upon the subject.

His Highness the Nizám's conduct towards Sir Sálar Jung, the ex-minister.

49. The *Nagar Samáchár* (42), in its issue of the 29th October, says that His Highness the Nizám exceeded his authority in sending a telegram to Aden to Sir Sálar Jung ordering him not to come back to India for one year from the day he was relieved of his ministerial duty, that thereby His Highness the Nizám is likely to incur the displeasure of the paramount power, and that it looks very strange that His Highness should have behaved in such a childish manner when there were men like Colonel Marshall and the present Diván to advise him. [The *Gujaráti* (94) and the *Pársi Punch* (108) of the 30th October, the *Jáme Jamshed* (97) of the 4th and the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (77) of the 5th November also disapprove of His Highness the Nizám's action in the matter. The *Jáme Jamshed* hesitates to believe the statement made by the *Deccan Times* that the Government of India have prevented Sir Sálar Jung from entering Hyderabad, and observes that it appears to show great weakness that the Supreme Government should entertain anxiety about one single man hindering the preservation of the peace and safety of a large Native State and that it is desirable that they should speedily repudiate this allegation.]

Disapproval of the rumoured tour of the Mahárája of Kolhápur to England.

50. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 3rd November, says that from what it has learnt from its Kolhápur correspondent it seems that the present Diván is not popular there, that there is no necessity for removing the Mahárája of Kolhápur to England, and that it will be better if Government give him education in India and then allow him to make a short tour to England, if necessary.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
11th November 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 5th November 1887.)

Page

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

British rule in India:
A defence of Pandit Gatulálji from the alleged attack of the *Rást Goftár* newspaper on him 10
An imaginary dialogue between a European and a Hindu on British Indian policy 4
The people of India and their condition under the British ... 4
Coasting steamers: Complaint regarding over-crowding of — and the conduct of the officers on them towards passengers 9
Dhulip Sing:
Caution to the people of India against — and his writings ... 4
Sympathy with — in his attitude against the British Government:
The *Arunodayá* 4
The *Poona Vaibhav* 5
Income-tax: Suggestion to Government to levy — from Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in Poona 9
Indebtedness of Government officers: Indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur 7
Indian National Congress, 1887: Suggestions to the delegates from Sátára to the forthcoming— 5
Judicial matters:
A request to the Bombay Government to increase the *batta* allowance to witnesses in courts of law 9
Complaint against Mr. Aston, Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad. 9
The Bakri 'Id riot at Dholka between the Hindus and the Mahomedans and a complaint against the local authorities ... 9
Native Press: The — and the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* 7
Play-counters: The importation of — into India and the necessity for protecting the public from fraud 5
Police:
Complaint against some members of the — force at Ahmedabad ... 11
Complaint against two Bombay policemen Nos. 644 and 1345 ... 10
Death of a convict while in the custody of the Násik — ... 11
Improvements in the — Department and suggestions in connection therewith 10
Thefts at Bándra in Salsette and the local— 10
The Kabulis in Ahmedabad and Nadiád and the mischief done by them 11
Public expenditure:
Abolition of the Government Central Press, Bombay, recommended... 7
Disapproval of the manner in which reduction is being effected in — by the Bombay Government 6
Public Service:
Another complaint against Mr. Allen, Collector of Sholápur ... 8
Comments on the conduct of Mr. Allen, Collector of Sholápur, who insulted some respectable Natives there 8
Comments on the manner in which Mr. Muir, Collector of Belgaum, does his work 8
Complaint against the revenue officers at Kapadvanj 9
Sir Philip Wodehouse: Tribute to the memory of —, late Governor of Bombay:
The *Indian Spectator* 5
The *Indu Prakásh* 6
Tours: The forthcoming tour of His Excellency Lord Reay in Gujarát and suggestions to His Excellency 6

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Bombay Municipal Draft Bill: The new — and a request to His Excellency Lord Reay 11
Game Protection Bill for India: Disapproval of the passing of the — by the Supreme Legislative Council 11

Page.

PART III.—*Railways*—

G. I. P. Railway :
Complaint regarding inconvenience to third-class passengers by the — 11
Want of urinals in the third-class carriages of the — and the Southern Marátha Railway Companies 12

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad : Complaint against the — Municipality 14
Ahmednagar : Disapproval of the imposition of a dog-tax at — ... 13
Bombay :
Approval of the speech by Captain Selby on the Bombay Municipal Draft Bill 12
Complaint against the — Municipality 12
Broach : High-handed prosecution of Mr. Edalji, one of the municipal commissioners of —, by Mr. Wilson, the president of the municipality 13
Dholka : Alleged mismanagement in the — Municipality 15

PART V.—*Native States*—

Bhopál : Necessity for Government noticing the charges brought against Sir Lepel Griffin by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* :
The *Indu Prakásh* 16
The *Subodh Patrika* 16
His Highness the Nizám's offer : Comments on—
The *Dnyán Prakásh* 18
The *Mahrátta* 17
Hyderabad :
His Highness the Nizám's conduct towards Sir Sálar Jung, the ex-minister 18
Reported appointment of Sir Lepel Griffin as Resident at — and comments thereon 16
Kolhápur : Disapproval of the rumoured tour of the Mahárája of — to England 18
Native States :
Administration of — and suggestions to Government in connection therewith 15
The present education of Native Princes and suggestions in connection therewith 15

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5TH NOVEMBER 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 31st October, disapproves of the rule lately made applicable to Native commissioned officers in Berár, viz., that they will get two-thirds only of the pay which European officers of equal rank draw, complains of the partiality shown by the new rule to European officers, and says that its effect on the public service of the province will be a most pernicious one inasmuch as it will leave no incentive to good work, and that it is advisable for the officers concerned to join together in representing their case to Government, who will doubtless consider their claims and redress their grievances.

Disapproval of the rule that Natives should get two-thirds of salaries drawn by Europeans.

2. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 29th October, considers Mr. Newton Murray's appointment to the Superintendent's place in the Judicial Commissioner's office in supersession of persons possessing superior claims to be irregular and high-handed, and to have created some discontent among the senior ministerial hands, particularly Mr. George, who from service and experience has a right to succeed.

Disapproval of the appointment of Mr. Newton Murray as Superintendent, Judicial Commissioner's office, Berár.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
11th November 1887.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 12th November 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
27	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
28	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
29	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
31	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
32	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
33	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
35	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Do.	250

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
42	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar		
43	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Weekly	150
44	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	150
45	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	175
46	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	296
47	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	1,250
48	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bárni	Do.	100
49	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	350
50	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	400
51	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	200
52	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	225
53	„ Satyă Mitr	Poona	D.	300
54	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	200
55	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	400
56	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	275
57	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	100
58	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	350
59	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	200
60	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	250
61	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	300
62	„ Telangu Panch	Bombay	Do.	100
63	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	400
64	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	450
65	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	180
66	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	310
67	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	200
68	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	500
69	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	325
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
70	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	264
71	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Weekly	600
72	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
73	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
74	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
75	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
76	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
77	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
78	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	384
79	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
80	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
81	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
82	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	530
83	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
84	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
85	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
86	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
87	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
88	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
89	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
90	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
91	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
92	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
93	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
94	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
95	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
96	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
97	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
98	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
99	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
100	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,086
101	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
102	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
103	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
104	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
105	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
106	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
107	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
108	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
109	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
110	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
111	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
112	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly ...	...
113	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,786
114	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
115	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
116	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
117	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
118	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
119	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
120	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
121	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
122	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
123	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
124	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
125	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
126	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
127	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
128	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
129	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
130	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
131	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
132	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
133	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
134	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
135	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
136	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
137	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
138	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
139	The Rashide Karáchi Sind	Karáchi	Weekly	...
	ARABIC.			
140	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
141	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
142	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
143	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
144	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
145	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (अ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Dhulip Sing and the character of the Indian Government.

1. The *Poona Vaibhav* (46) of the 6th November writes a leading article about Dhulip Sing, in which the policy of the British Government towards him is ironically ridiculed and condemned and his action justified. It is in the following strain:—We shall not attach the least importance to what Dhulip Sing has to say against the British Government until we know what heinous offence the latter has committed, for we are quite convinced that Government will never be guilty of inequitable conduct. Dhulip Sing thinks that Government have acted unjustly in dethroning and confining him in England; but no, it was done only with the object of adding to their territories and there was no germ of injustice in the matter. The Mahárája is wrongly under the impression that Government have sinned against him in not giving him the allowance stipulated for in the treaty entered into with him, for if he had been granted that allowance he would have only become more extravagant. The Mahárája says that Government did an act of injustice in forcibly appropriating his private property worth 40 or 50 lákhs of rupees, but there was nothing wrong in that, because Government only wanted to spare the Mahárája the trouble of the management of his property. Dhulip Sing may be of opinion that his detention at Aden was unjust, but we do not understand how Government are to blame in making him a prisoner half way between England and India, thinking, as they did, that it was shameful for a dethroned prince to show his face to his subjects. We do not know what to say of such lame excuses of Dhulip Sing and of his attempts to produce disaffection in our hearts towards our rulers who are perfectly just and incarnations of God. Granting for the sake of argument that Government were unjust towards Dhulip Sing, why we should rise against them for their acts towards one individual is indeed a mystery to us. We might have lent our support to Dhulip Sing for the emancipation of our country if Government had been unjust towards us. But if our just Government treat us on a footing of equality with their own people and give us high posts, impose no burden of taxation upon us, encourage our trade, promote our industries and arts, heartily impart education to us, confer new privileges and titles upon us, strive to improve the condition of the agriculturists without raising the land revenue, give equal laws to us and Europeans, do not outrage the modesty of our women, cause no murders of Natives to be committed and if committed punish the offenders adequately, do not disrespect or defraud our princes, and in short treat us with parental affection as they do, can it be dreamt even that we shall ever rebel against them at the instigation of Dhulip Sing? The paper then gives the purport of Dhulip Sing's proclamation and styles it the raving of a mad man.

Causes of the unpopularity of the British Government in India.

2. According to the *Kesari* (38) of the 8th November the causes of the growing unpopularity of the British rule in India are:—(1) The increased tendency of Government to shield their officers involved in trouble on account of their unrighteous conduct and specially in cases between Europeans and Natives as in the "Cambay scandal case"; (2) such blunders on the part of Government as the unnecessary annexation of Burmah, the detention of Dhulip Sing at Aden, and the forced exhibition of joy by the people on the occasion of the assumption of a new title by Her Majesty the Queen when the country was devastated by famine; and (3) the conduct of Government towards the natives of India in connection with the Civil Service and the unfounded allegation of some Englishmen that Natives generally receive bribes and are therefore unfit to be appointed to high posts. Though Government in the abstract may be a good Government, yet the officers, adds the paper, who constitute it being partial and unsympathetic towards the Natives, the latter look upon the conduct of Government servants as that of the Government itself.

British Government and its partiality.

3. The Karád *Chitragupta* (21), in its issue of the 3rd November, publishes a Maráthi ode in which partiality is personified and is made to adore the English rulers for fostering it by high-handed and scornful treatment of the subject people of India.

4. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 6th November, refers to certain reflections against Government made in the *Native Opinion*, upbraids educated orthodox young men whom it calls "reactionists" for their attacks upon the British Government, says that they exaggerate small grievances and forget the comparative oppression of former Native rules and the safety of person and property they have secured under the British rule, and remarks that their ravings will only serve to strengthen the hands of their opponents who say that Natives are unfit for the rights and privileges conferred upon them. The paper, however, concedes that there are some faults in the British Government such as its revenue policy and the display of partiality by individual officers towards Europeans in cases between Natives and Europeans, but says that the laws know of no such distinction. [The *Kesari* (38), in its issue of the 8th November, attributes the writings of the *Subodh Patrika* (12) against the *Native Opinion* (10) and the *Mahrátta* (2) to despondency in the cause of the Hindu reformers and to malice, and says that it has only adopted the expedient which the *Times of India* had recourse to when it wrote against the transfer of the Deccan College to the Deccan Education Society, Poona, and that henceforward the *Subodh Patrika* will not be reckoned among the organs of the Natives but will be put into the same category as the Anglo-Indian papers.]

Comments on the attacks of educated orthodox young men upon the British Government.

5. Being provoked by the attacks of Christian papers against the religion and the gods of the Hindus, the *Poona Vaibhav* (46), in its issue of the 6th November, institutes a comparison between Hindu and Christian preachers and their respective religions, says that Christianity has very little intrinsic value and that it does not improve the morals of those who believe in it, and in support of its conclusion gives a list of four preachers with remarks about their character as below: (1) The Rev. Robert Anderson, residing at New York, forged false documents. (2) Rev. Avary (?) resident of Tiverton seduced a woman, committed fornication and murder. He was a married man. (3) Rev. Allen, inhabitant of Cincinnati, married, lewd and given to drinking. (4) Rev. Arha (?) residing at Anamosa (?) seduced a woman and was in prison.

Christianity and its effects on its preachers.

6. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (77), in its issue of the 9th November, says that the *Vanity Fair* newspaper of England has already declared the career of His Excellency Lord Dufferin as Viceroy of India to be a failure, that there is yet time for India to pronounce an opinion in the matter, that the people of India have already formed their opinion about it, and that they hold it in abeyance in the hope that they may get opportunities of altering it during His Excellency's remaining period of office.

His Excellency Lord Dufferin as Viceroy of India.

7. The *Deshi Mitrá* (89), a comic paper, in its issue of the 10th November, refers to the contribution of Rs. 18,000 only by the people of England towards the Jubilee collections in aid of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for supplying female medical aid to the women of India, and observes that the people of England know better how to receive than how to give pecuniary aid, that they collect a large amount of money from India for funds started for their own benefit but contribute very little towards funds raised for the benefit of the latter, and that the English are really selfish and cunning people. [Several papers write approvingly of the efforts made by the Countess of Dufferin on behalf of this fund.]

England's share in the Jubilee collections in aid of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for supplying female medical aid to the women of India.

8. Referring to Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit's appointment in the Viceroy's Council, the *Kannadá Suvarte* (132), in its issue of the 11th November, says:—At a time when public attention is directed to the necessity for expanding our Legislative Councils, Lord Dufferin would have done better to have selected a suitable gentleman who had both the time and energy to devote to public questions. If, as it is said, it was intended to pay a compliment to the Pársis, a better selection could

Comments on Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit's appointment to the Supreme Legislative Council.

be made from the many public men belonging to that community. Our Legislative Councils are unhappily too scantily represented to have room for gentlemen, who, whatever their other merits may be, are unable to perform the functions of their important office. We should have been glad if Sir Dinshaw's public virtues had won for him some other reward than a seat in the Viceroy's Council, and gladder still if the polite offer of the Viceroy had been as politely declined. [The *Gujaráti* (94) of the 6th November takes a similar view and adds that this appointment shows that His Excellency Lord Dufferin is not willing to have very powerful members in his Legislative Council. The *Yajdán Parast* (130) of the 6th November and some other papers, however, approve of the Viceroy's offer to Sir Dinshaw of a seat in his Council.]

Appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice West to the Bombay Executive Council commended.

9. The *Kannadá Suvarte* (132), in its issue of the 11th November, writes :—The appointment of Mr. Justice West to the vacant seat in the Bombay Legislative Council will not fail to give universal delight. No better man could have been found to fill the gap left by the death of Sir Maxwell Melvill. The enlightened sympathies and vast judicial experience of Mr. Justice West have earned for him the confidence and respect of the people. The public will be all the more satisfied at this appointment because of the disagreeable rumour that was afloat at one time that Lord Reay was personally opposed to his appointment and that he was trying his best to prevent it. It was said that Mr. West was too independent and strong to be a serviceable Councillor. His very merits were pointed out as likely to come in the way of his appointment. The rumour was, no doubt, incredible, considering the liberal policy which has marked Lord Reay's appointments of able men to the Legislative Council. However, all is well that ends well, and the public will have the satisfaction of having in the Council a judicial member of eminence in whom they have perfect confidence. [The three Gujaráti dailies also approve of the appointment.]

The Honourable J. B. Peile's Indian career.

10. Referring to the retirement of the Honourable Mr. Peile from the service, the *Kannadá Suvarte* (132), in its issue of the 11th November, writes :—It is to the Honourable J. B. Peile that local self-government in the Bombay Presidency owes its present development, and but for him Lord Ripon's beneficent scheme would not have been put into shape here. Between Sir James Fergusson and Mr. L. Ashburner our local self-government was in serious danger of being nipped in the bud, when Mr. Peile happily came to its rescue. [The *Rást Goftár* (113) of the 6th November pronounces the Honourable Mr. Peile's career to be a successful one. The *Bombay Samáchár* (81) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (97) of the 11th November are not satisfied with his career. The *Samáchár* says that when the Honourable Mr. Peile's actions are considered in connection with the general public, they do not appear to entitle him to honour and thanks, that the expectations formed of him by the people that he would support and encourage the growth of local self-government in the Bombay Presidency, to which Sir James Fergusson was obstinately opposed, were not realized, and that looking to his Indian career it cannot be expected that he will do good service to Native interests by his promotion to the India Council. The *Jáme* says that though the Honourable Mr. Peile was the revenue member in the Bombay Council he had not sufficient experience in revenue matters, and hopes that he will make amends during his ten years' tenure of office as a member of the India Council for what he failed to do during his 30 years' career in India.]

Appointment of Dr. Lisboa as Sheriff of Bombay for the coming year suggested.

11. The *Yajdán Parast* (130), in its issue of the 6th November, dwells on the advisability of recognising the claims of the Portuguese community of Bombay to the Shrievalty, suggests the appointment of Dr. Lisboa to that post for the coming year, mentions his merits and adds that the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay will thereby do justice to Dr. Lisboa and the community to which he belongs and give satisfaction to the public in general.

12. In writing about the destruction by fire of the Secretariat building at Allahabad and the consequent loss to Government, the *Bombay Samáchár* (81) of the 8th November dwells on the necessity for Government taking precautionary measures against a similar catastrophe in Bombay, and observes that the condition of the fire-brigade and the supply of water on occasions of fires in Bombay should be speedily improved. It adds that the Bombay Secretariat building should be better guarded at night, that guards should go their rounds every hour and inspect the entire premises, and that a copious supply of water should be kept ready every day in various parts of the building for use in case of emergency.

Fire in the Allahabad Secretariat and the necessity for taking precautionary measures against a similar catastrophe in the Bombay Secretariat.

13. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 9th November, complains of the heavy duty imposed on the sale of spiced mowra liquor manufactured at Surat, and says that it is dearer than European liquor, that it is likely that its manufacture and consumption will cease, that the imposition of a heavy duty on this sort of liquor cannot be meant to check intemperance as it is used by well-to-do persons alone, and that the stoppage of this industry will aggravate the tyranny exercised by the A'bkári Department. [The *Surya Prakásh* (74) of the 12th November makes the same complaint.]

Heavy duty on spiced mowra liquor manufactured at Surat disapproved.

14. The *Ahmedabad Times* (76), in its issue of the 8th November, refers to the non-appearance in court on the day of hearing of one Mohan Dayáshankar, the complainant in a case of libel by the editor of the *Praja Mat* (110) newspaper and three others and the consequent acquittal of the accused by the City Magistrate at Ahmedabad, disapproves of the practice obtaining in the mofussil of granting warrants in libel cases instead of summonses as done in Bombay and other places, and requests the local Magistrate to issue summonses only in such cases. [The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (75) makes the same suggestion to Mr. Dastur, City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 9th November.]

Disapproval of the practice of granting warrants instead of summonses in libel cases in the mofussil.

15. Referring to Mr. Crawley-Boevey's remarks in his court regarding the letter of Sir Frank Souter, Police Commissioner of Bombay, published in the *Times of India* commenting upon the Magistrate's decision in a cruelty to animals case, the *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 7th November, says:—We thoroughly agree with the Magistrate as to the impropriety of Sir Frank Souter's attack on his decision. The pernicious effect referred to by Mr. Crawley-Boevey has been already verified by the conversation reported in this morning's papers between Mr. Ryan and Mr. Frámji, a Police Inspector, in which the Inspector speaks rather sneeringly of the Magistrate. Whatever the merits of the case—and we have infinite confidence in Mr. Crawley-Boevey's judgment—the very fact of a Commissioner of Police attacking a Magistrate's decision in public print is itself a most demoralizing breach of public discipline and calls for instant correction from superior authorities. It is a case of contempt of judicial authority by a subordinate executive officer which if allowed to remain uncorrected will make all independent judicial administration impossible. The Magistrates are the proper guardians of public liberty, and if they are invariably to accept the police view of a case they may as well shut up their courts. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (81) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (97) of the 7th and the *Satyavakta* (117) of the 11th November do not approve of the action of Sir Frank Souter in the matter and hope that the higher authorities will enquire into it. The *Jáme Jamshed* remarks that it would have been better if Mr. Crawley-Boevey had only given a short explanation in the matter from his seat on the magisterial bench instead of strongly expressing his feelings. The *Gujaráti* (94) of the 6th November says that the allegation of an experienced Police Commissioner like Sir Frank Souter that there was a failure of justice in the case in question should be seriously enquired into.]

The acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and the Commissioner of Police.

16. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 6th November, writes:—The Police Superintendent of Sholápur, Mr. Yates, is another official about whom the papers have been long complaining; but unfortunately no notice seems to be taken of these complaints. Our readers are aware that this gentleman is head-over-ears in debt. Some of the *sávkárs* have secured decrees against the person of the debtor, but at the request of the District Magistrate the execution was stopped pending the Moharram festival. But it has long since passed away, and yet the decrees remain unexecuted. Some busybodies have been whispering that Mr. Yates has arranged that his affairs should not be reported to Government. But we believe that this is impossible as long as the gentleman who is at present the head of the Native Press Reporter's office continues there. Does Government not mean to take notice of the indebtedness of Mr. Yates? With regard to this indebtedness we heard a curious plea put forward the other day. It was said that Government do not pay their European uncovenanted servants liberally. Many of these in the lower grades have to live on the paltry sum of Rs. 200 or 150 only per mensem! Conceive a European living within his means at that rate! Such men, it was said, must contract debts and Government know that. Is that so?

Indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Police Superintendent, Sholápur, and the heedlessness of Government in the matter.

17. The *Kalpataru* (35), in its issue of the 6th November, says:—On the 5th instant a bailiff went to the bungalow of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, with a warrant for his arrest in execution of a decree. Notwithstanding that the bailiff had explained to the police constable who was standing at the gate of the compound of Mr. Yates' bungalow the nature of the business on which he had come there, the police constable prevented him from entering the compound. The bailiff then went to his superior and returned with three other bailiffs. They were told as before not to enter the compound, but in spite of it they entered it, went to the bungalow and informed Mr. Yates through his attendants of the purpose for which they had come. In reply they were told that they had no business to come there and that they should walk away at once. The bailiffs were then forcibly driven away out of the compound by the persons who were present there, of whom some were police constables. It was discreditable to Mr. Yates to thus obstruct the bailiffs while in the execution of a civil court's warrant. Being a police officer he must have been aware of the offence he was committing. We have no doubt that the court will see that no one obstructs its servants in the performance of their duty and that it will preserve its honour. This is how a Police Superintendent who is deeply in debt abuses his power. Was it not abuse of power by Mr. Yates to obstruct the execution of a warrant with the assistance of police constables under him? Will Government direct their attention to this matter? We cannot understand the cause of their long silence in this case.

Indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, and his conduct towards the bailiffs who went to his bungalow with a warrant for his arrest in execution of a decree.

18. The same newspaper says that Mr. Allen, the Collector of Sholápur, has tendered a written apology to the persons whom he had insulted in connection with the races recently held at Sholápur, that the people seem to be satisfied with it, that the matter seems to have been amicably settled, and that it would be well if the whole correspondence between the Collector and the persons concerned were published and the misunderstanding under which some people are still labouring removed.

Complaint against Mr. Allen, Collector of Sholápur, and its settlement between the parties.

19. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 7th November, writes:—If the incidents related about Mr. Allen, the Collector of Sholápur, having assaulted certain Native gentlemen by throwing shoes at them are true, it is certainly a case for serious notice by Government. The Collector of a district is a representative of Government in that district, and it is neither dignified for Government nor edifying to the people to see leading and respectable gentlemen insulted. An assault with shoes is the most humiliating and ignominious insult that can be offered to a Native gentleman, and the indignity is aggravated when it is unprovoked, as the one in the present case. The incident shows that whatever Mr. Allen's qualities as an administrator may be, good temper

is not one of them, and if we understand rightly the duties of a Collector, he is as much in need of good temper as of anything else. It is not so much with a view to secure reparation for the wrong done to these gentlemen of Sholápur that we draw pointed attention to this unpleasant incident, as to show how responsible officers of Government are sometimes apt to forget themselves and to treat even respectable gentlemen with discourtesy and dishonour.

Ratnágiri Vatandárs and the forced non-service settlement.

20. The *Bakul* (15), in its issue of the 6th November, considers the Government resolution directing non-service settlement to be forced upon Vatandárs in the Ratnágiri District to be most unjust, requests His Excellency Lord Reay to take care not to allow his good administration to be stained with this unjust act, and says that the resolution in question is ruinous to the interests of Vatandárs, Government and the ryot, inasmuch as the Vatandárs will lose their ancestral profession and a part of the income which they will have to pay as *judi*. Government may get one-third of their income as *judi*, yet they will never get the benefit of the experience and influence of the Vatandárs and will have to incur unnecessarily large expenditure in these days of retrenchment, and this will result in additional burden of taxation on the poor ryot.

Theatres in Bombay and the necessity for adopting precautionary measures against fires therein.

21. The *Jáme Jamshed* (97), in its issue of the 7th November, refers to the account published by the *Bombay Gazette* of the theatres in Bombay and the want of precautionary measures against fires therein, and observes that it is necessary that the police and municipal authorities should speedily do the needful in the matter. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (81) of the 8th and the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (100) of the 6th November take the same view.]

Rules for preventing accidents in theatres at Poona.

22. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 7th November, says:—It is good that Government are going to do something in the matter of preventing accidents in theatres, but there is no necessity for them to rule that no performance should continue beyond a certain hour and that the permission of the Magistrate should be obtained before commencing it. Why should it not then be ruled that every act in a dramatic performance should be of a certain length? That such rules have been framed is as yet a rumour and we do not know how far to believe it. It is not the duty of Government to frame rules in such matters. They should pay attention to the structure of theatres and nobody will object to their doing so. [The *Poona Vaibhav* (46), in its issue of the 6th November, approves of the action taken by Government to prevent accidents in theatres and says that the Poona police will oblige the people by prohibiting nasty *Chhakadi* performances.]

Suggestions to Government in the matter of inquiries into complaints made by newspapers against their officers.

23. The *Shri Shiváji* (58), in its issue of the 4th November, learns of one of its complaints against the Poona police (*vide* paragraph 19 of the Report on Native Papers published in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 15th October 1887) having been represented by them to Government as malicious, and says that when Government call upon any of their officers complained against in a newspaper to furnish an explanation they should communicate it to the newspaper concerned if there be any suspicion about the veracity of its statements and hear what it may have to say in reply, and that they should not decide matters *ex-parte*, as this course would awaken newspaper writers to a sense of responsibility. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 10th November, makes the same recommendation and says that while inquiring into complaints made by newspapers Government should not compel the latter to give out the source of their information, for in that case they will not be able to expose officers taking bribes or misbehaving themselves in any other manner and to discharge their duty properly. Native newspapers, adds the *Dnyán Prakásh*, are gradually understanding the responsibility which rests upon their shoulders, and if they are exempted like Police, Revenue and Magisterial officers under section 135 of the Evidence Act from divulging the sources of their information there is no fear of their abusing this right.]

24. The *Vritt Sudha* (69), in its issue of the 8th November, says:—The sappers and miners stationed in the fort at Sátára committed a breach of the public peace during the last Diwáli festival and yet the chief constable has not taken any steps in the matter. Of what use are the police if they are afraid of military men and cannot perform their duty? They seem to be only ornamental. We hope that Mr. Drummond will keep his men under proper restraint.

Sappers and miners at Sátára and the timidity of the local police.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

25. The *Jáme Jamshed* (97), in its issue of the 11th November, mentions some of the important changes which it has learnt the Select Committee appointed to report upon the Bombay Municipal Bill have made in the Bill, and remarks that public opinion has prevailed at last, that the members of the Select Committee have fulfilled the expectations formed of them by the people and that His Excellency Lord Reay has added to his renown instead of tarnishing it in the slightest degree. It adds that the people are much beholden to the Honourable Messrs. Mehta and Telang for these alterations in the Bill and specially to His Excellency the Governor, for they could not have been made without his sympathy and suggestion.

Approval of the important alterations said to have been made in the new Bombay Municipal Bill by the Select Committee appointed to report upon it.

Part III.—*Education.*

26. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 7th November, says that out of the 114 examiners appointed to conduct the Bombay University Examinations of the current year 70 are Europeans, 19 Pársis, 4 Mahomedans and 21 Hindus, that looking to the total number of people belonging to these races in this presidency the proportion seems to be unaccountable, that the present system of appointing examiners is faulty, influence having much scope in it, and that it is the opinion of a large number of people that the system of sending in applications for examinerships should be done away with.

Disapproval of the present system of appointing examiners to conduct examinations of the Bombay University.

27. The *Satyavakta* (117) of the 11th November complains about the site selected near the Marine Lines station for erecting a *mandap* for holding the Matriculation Examination, of its liability to catch fire from the sparks from some passing railway engine falling upon it, of there being only one entrance to it and the small protection it will afford to the examinees from the sun, and says that it is necessary that the chairs and tables supplied for use should be much better than those now in use. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (81) and the *Jáme Jamshed* (97) of the 9th November make the same complaint, the latter adding that the heads of schools in Bombay should draw the attention of the University authorities to it. The *Rást Goftár* (113) of the 6th November says that it is a question worth consideration whether the fee of Rs. 10 levied from every candidate for the Matriculation Examination should not be reduced when the discomfort experienced by them continues unabated.]

The approaching Matriculation Examination in Bombay.

28. In a communicated article the *Kesári* (38), in its issue of the 8th November, pathetically draws the attention of the Bráhmans as a class to their present depressed condition and the loss of importance and respect which they have suffered in the estimation of Government and of the other classes of the Hindus, and exhorts them not to confine their attention to literature as hitherto but to betake themselves to industries and arts.

An exhortation to the Bráhmans to apply themselves to handicrafts.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

29. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 6th November, disapproves of the disrespectful tone of Captain Selby's speech in the Municipal Corporation regarding the Bombay Municipal Draft Bill and says that Lord Reay is not in favour of a retrograde policy and that therefore His Excellency appointed a Select Committee composed mainly of non-official and Native members of the Council.

Disapproval of the disrespectful tone of Captain Selby's speech in the Municipal Corporation on the Bombay Municipal Draft Bill.

30. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 6th November, writes:—We did not quite like the manner in which Captain Selby criticized the speeches of the Honourable Mr. Naylor and His Excellency the President. Whatever may be said of the tone of his whole speech, we utterly disapprove of his remark that speaks in such disrespectful language about the head of Government. To liken the ruling Governor to a pickpocket is anything but creditable to such a gentleman. For honest difference of opinion one ought to command respect, and so long as there is not a syllable to urge impeaching his honesty of purpose, disrespectful language is most unpardonable.

31. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 6th November, writes:—Local self-government in Bombay is in jeopardy, and unless the ratepayers and residents of this great city rise to the necessities of the occasion and make a determined and united stand against the attempt that is being made to wrench all real power from the people's chosen representatives and to vest it in the Government nominee to the post of Municipal Commissioner, the Indian public will not have long to wait for an exhibition of puppets in the Municipal Corporation managing the civic affairs of a large commercial city. It is satisfactory to note that for once our civic fathers have stood up boldly for their rights and have condemned the Bombay Municipal Bill. We cannot in this connection sufficiently admire the public spirit and independence of character of Captain Selby, the gallant defender of the rights of the Corporation. Now is the time to get up public demonstrations indicative of the alarm with which the citizens view the action of Government with regard to a corporate body about which from Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress downwards nothing but good reports have been heard so far. What action is the Bombay Ratepayers' Association going to take in this case?

Local self-government in Bombay.

32. The *Rást Goftár* (113), in its issue of the 6th November, approves of the decision of the question of crematoria for the cremation of the unclaimed dead bodies of Hindus arrived at by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, but is grieved to find that the Honourable Ráo Sáheb Mandlik's proposition which was carried by a small majority was not only opposed to the use of crematoria but also recommended that the unclaimed dead bodies should be disposed of according to the Hindu religion at the expense of the municipal funds contributed to by ratepayers of all classes, the Hindus, the Pársis, the Mahomedans, &c. The *Rást* commends the fairness of Messrs. Raghunáth Náráyan Khote and Javerilál U. Yájnik in opposing the proposition of Ráo Sáheb Mandlik in the interests of the other classes of ratepayers, and says that the issue of the debate in the Corporation on the subject plainly shows that the Bráhmans continue even in these days of progress and education to exercise over the other classes of the Hindus that tyranny and predominance which they exercised in comparatively less advanced times. According to the *Rást* the country has been and is being ruined by the Bráhmans, as will be seen from the manner in which two of them, viz., Ráo Sáheb Mandlik and Pandit Gatulálji, have set the other simple classes of the Hindus in opposition to the proposed improved mode of burning dead bodies by means of crematoria.

The crematorium question in Bombay and the agitation alleged to have been set up against it by two Bráhman gentlemen, Ráo Sáheb V. N. Mandlik and Pandit Gatulálji.

33. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (16), in its issue of the 7th November, refers to disagreement among the members of the managing committee of the Belgaum Municipality about the selection of a chairman and to the consequent dead-

Complaint against the Belgaum Municipality.

lock in its work, and says :—The Collector will not be able to bring the two factions to an amicable settlement and so Government interference in the matter is very much needed. When such mismanagement exists in the municipality, cholera has unfortunately made its appearance in the town, and if precautions are not taken in time and if the disease is allowed to spread in the cantonment it will commit great havoc. As soon as these complaints reach Government they should either bring the municipality to its proper sense of duty or should themselves do something to check the disease.

The Nadiád Municipality and the Manor Harkha Mill.

34. The *Prajáhit Patrá* (109), in its issue of the 9th November, says that disputes have continued for some time past between the Nadiád Municipality and the proprietor of the Manor Harkha mill in Nadiád about the payment of the municipal duty on fuel, that certain facilities were given last year to the proprietor of the Mill at the recommendation of Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., that there is no reason why the municipality should not take stringent measures to recover its dues in the same way as it does in the case of poor men, that the municipality should enquire why the prosecution against him was withdrawn, and that Government will not allow his exemption from municipal duty even if the municipality does so.

Part V.—*Native States.*

His Highness the Nizám's and the Mahárája of Kupurthala's offer.

35. The *Kesari* (38), in its issue of the 8th November, refers to the offer of five lákhs of rupees made to the British Government by the Mahárája of Kupurthala subsequently to that of the Nizám, and says:—The result of the Nizám's offer has not yet transpired. When half a dozen Native Princes make their offers and they collectively amount to a large sum, the Government, straitened as it is financially, will be tempted to accept them and then the question of acceptance or no acceptance will not be considered so coolly and deliberately as its importance deserves. The present question does not refer only to the acceptance or rejection of the offer of 60 lákhs, but has a wide bearing, the real question being what principle the paramount power should follow in relation to its Native tributaries so far as monetary transactions are concerned. It is not therefore desirable for other Native Princes to make their offers before this question of the Nizám's offer is finally decided, as otherwise they are likely to suffer unnecessarily.

Reasons for declining His Highness the Nizám's offer.

36. The *Gujaráti* (94), in its issue of the 6th November, gives the following among other reasons for declining the offer of sixty lákhs of rupees made to Government by His Highness the Nizám of Hyderabad :—(1) This attempt to frighten Russia will not succeed, but will, on the contrary, be considered a trick to show that the Native Princes love Government. (2) Native Princes will be frightened by its acceptance and will think that the authorities will be displeased if they do not manifest their loyalty in the same way. (3) Harm will be done to Government. The people will think that Government must be in great want of money, and if this impression be left on their minds, future Government loans will not fetch high rates. (4) The officers who look after Native Princes will, it is feared, exercise severity over them and their affection will thereby decrease instead of increasing. (5) The people will think that Russian invasion is very nigh and that the Indian authorities are in embarrassment about money. This will create consternation among the public.

His Highness the Nizám of Hyderabad and the suspension of the *Akhbár-e-Assafia* newspaper for three months by his order.

37. The *Bombay Samáchár* (81), in its issue of the 10th November, disapproves of the action of His Highness the Nizám of Hyderabad and his minister in prohibiting the publication of the *Akhbár-e-Assafia* newspaper for three months as a punishment for writing against his offer of sixty lákhs of rupees to the British Government, though, as stated by the *Deccan Times*, it has not made any such remarks as would give insult either to His Highness the Nizám or the

British Government, and remarks that the circumstance shows that the Nizám cannot brook the publication of opinions opposed to his own, that he has been as illiberal in this matter as he has been liberal in that of his offer to Government, and that he would suspend the publication of almost all the Native papers of India that have written against this offer, if he could possibly do so. The *Samáchár* adds that His Highness the Nizám and his minister have seriously erred in meddling with the liberty of the press, and that they will lose the good opinion entertained of them if they do not speedily correct this mistake.

Complaint against Ráo Sáheb Rámchándra Ghanashyám Sabnis, Magistrate at Sávantvádi.

38. A correspondent, writing to the *Satyă Mitră* (53) in its issue of the 10th November, bitterly complains of the injustice done to the inhabitants of Sávantvádi on account of the avarice, partiality and high-handedness of Ráo Sáheb Rámchandra Ghanashyám Sabnis, the Magistrate, and says that in spite of many complaints made to Colonel Westropp, Political Superintendent, against this officer, no enquiry has yet been made into his conduct and that there is no sign of the ryot enjoying any happiness until Colonel Westropp wakes from his sound sleep.

Strong condemnation of the conduct of Sir Lepel Griffin in connection with the Begum of Bhopál.

39. In a strongly-worded article headed "Why should the acts of Sir Lepel Griffin be ignored?" the *Rájyabhakt* (112) of the 6th November strongly condemns the action of Sir Lepel Griffin in connection with the Begum of Bhopál as stated by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, calls him a big giant and a hypocrite in the guise of a saint, and says that the Natives have again been reminded of the shocking events of the tyranny of Warren Hastings, asks whether the Viceroy and the Government of India are not disgraced by his dark deeds, and adds that it is highly necessary that a public enquiry should be made into the matter and that he should be speedily brought to justice.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
16th November 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 12th November 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári: Heavy duty on spiced mowra liquor manufactured at Surat disapproved 7
Bombay Executive Council: Appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice West to the — commended 6
British Government in India:
British Government and its partiality 4
Causes of the unpopularity of the — 4
Comments on the attacks of educated orthodox young men upon the — 5
Christianity: The effects of — on its preachers 5
Complaints made by newspapers against Government officers: Suggestions to Government in the matter of inquiries into — 9
Countess of Dufferin's Fund: England's share in the Jubilee collections in aid of the — for supplying female medical aid to the women of India 5
Dhulip Sing: The character of the Indian Government and — ... 4
Fire in the Allahabad Secretariat: The — and the necessity for taking precautionary measures against a similar catastrophe in the Bombay Secretariat 7
Fires in theatres:
Rules for preventing accidents in theatres at Poona 9
Theatres in Bombay and the necessity for adopting precautionary measures against fires therein 9
Indebtedness of Government officers:
Indebtedness of Mr. Yates and his conduct towards the bailiffs who went to his bungalow with a warrant for his arrest in execution of a decree 8
Indebtedness of Mr. Yates, Police Superintendent, Sholápur, and the heedlessness of Government in the matter 8
Judicial matters:
Disapproval of the practice of granting warrants instead of summonses in libel cases in the mofussil 7
The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and the Commissioner of Police 7
Police: Sappers and miners at Sátára and the timidity of the local — ... 10
Public service:
Complaint against Mr. Allen, Collector of Sholápur, and its settlement between the parties:
The *Indu Prakásh* 8
The *Kalpataru* 8
The Honourable J. B. Peile's Indian career 6
Shrievalty of Bombay: Appointment of Dr. Lisboa to the — for the ensuing year suggested 6
Supreme Legislative Council: Comments on Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit's appointment to the — 5
Vatandárs: Ratnágiri — and the forced non-service settlement ... 9
Viceroy of India: His Excellency Lord Dufferin as — 5

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Bombay Municipal Draft Bill: Approval of the important alterations said to have been made in the new — by the Select Committee appointed to report upon it 10

PART III.—*Education*—

Bombay University:
Disapproval of the present system of appointing examiners to conduct the examinations of the — 10
The approaching Matriculation Examination in Bombay ... 10
Technical education: An exhortation to the Bráhmans to apply themselves to handicrafts 10

PART IV.—*Municipalities*— Page.

Belgaum: Complaint against the — Municipality 11
Bombay:
Disapproval of the disrespectful tone of Captain Selby's speech in the — Municipal Corporation on the Bombay Municipal Draft Bill:
The *Indian Spectator* 11
The *Mahrátta* 11
Local self-government in — 11
The crematorium question in — and the agitation alleged to have been set up against it by two Bráhman gentlemen, Ráo Sáheb V. N. Mandlik and Pandit Gatulálji 11
Nadiád: The — Municipality and the Manor Harkha Mill 12

PART V.—*Native States*—

Bhopál: Strong condemnation of the conduct of Sir Lepel Griffin in connection with the Begum of — 13
His Highness the Nizam's and His Highness the Mahárája of Kupurthala's offers:
Comments on — 12
Reasons for declining — 12
Hyderabad: His Highness the Nizám of — and the suspension of the *Akhbár-e-Assafia* newspaper for three months by his order ... 12
Sávantvádi: Complaint against Ráo Sáheb Rámchandra Ghanashyám Sabnis, Magistrate at — 13

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 12TH NOVEMBER 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 7th November, writes :—

Mr. George recommended for the vacant post of Superintendent by the reversal of Mr. Jones to his old post.

Since Mr. Jones has reverted to his old post in the Judicial Commissioner's office, Mr. Saunders will do a graceful and generous act in offering the vacant post in his office to Mr. George, who will, no doubt, perform the duties connected therewith to his utmost satisfaction.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
16th November 1887.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 47 of 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 19th November 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ Árvávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
27	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
28	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
29	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
31	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
32	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
33	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
35	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Do.	250

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
42	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
43	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
44	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
45	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	206
46	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
47	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
48	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bár i	Do.	350
49	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
50	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
51	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
52	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
53	„ Satyă Mitr	Poona	Daily	250
54	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
55	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
56	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
57	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
58	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
59	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
60	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
61	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
62	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
63	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
64	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
65	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
66	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
67	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
68	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
69	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
70	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
71	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	264
72	„ Gujarát Gazette	Do.	Weekly	...
73	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
80	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	334
81	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	327
82	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
84	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
87	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
88	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
89	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
90	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
91	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
92	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
93	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
94	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
95	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
96	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
97	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
98	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	800
99	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
100	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
101	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
102	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,000
103	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
104	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
105	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
106	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,112
107	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
108	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
109	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
110	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
111	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
112	„ Praja Matá	Ahmedabad	Do.	400

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
113	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
114	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly ...	...
115	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,786
116	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
117	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
118	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
119	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
120	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
121	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
122	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
123	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
124	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
125	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
126	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
127	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
128	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Do.	500
129	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
130	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
131	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly... ...	761
132	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
133	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
134	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
135	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
136	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
137	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
138	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
139	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Rashide Karáchi Sind	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
143	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
144	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
145	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
146	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
147	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
148	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (अ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Poona Vaibhav* (46), in its issue of the 13th November, likens the English rulers of India to jugglers and the modern educated Natives to their boys or assistants, and considers that they jointly exact money from the subject people by various tricks and sleights of hand.

British Government likened to jugglers.

2. The same newspaper gives a long list of Christian missionaries of loose character, mostly from America, says that it has published their names and doings for the benefit of Christian newspapers like the *Dnyánodayá* which traduces the Hindus and their religion and not with the desire of attacking other men's religion, and advises Englishmen to give up their faith in Christianity as a way to salvation, or at any rate to desist from entrapping people of other persuasions into the meshes of Christianity.

Christian missionaries.

3. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 12th November, welcomes His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin to Karáchi on behalf of the Native community, and remarks :—Lord Dufferin is cautious, and having been long familiar with diplomatic work, His Excellency sometimes hesitates too much on the side of prudence. But there can be no question regarding his sympathies or his motives. And if His Lordship can see the way he will mark his administration by conferring some solid boon upon the people. The active interest His Excellency took in the Indian National Congress last year is well-known. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (99) of the 15th November wishes that His Excellency Lord Dufferin should further develope local self-government granted by Lord Ripon to the people, as he stated in his reply to one of the addresses presented to him at Karáchi that Government anxiously watch the development of the scheme, and thereby perpetuate his memory in this country. The *Jáme* adds that His Excellency Lord Reay deserves the praise that His Excellency Lord Dufferin bestowed upon him in one of his speeches at Karáchi and that Lord Reay has hitherto given satisfaction to the public, and expresses a hope that he will continue to do so till the expiry of his term of office.]

His Excellency Lord Dufferin's visit to Karáchi.

4. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (24), in its issue of the 17th November, complains of the annexation of Burmah having done no good whatever to India, and remarks :—The people of India are made to pay heavy taxes to meet the expenses incurred on account of the conquest of Burmah. We now learn from an English contemporary that the present expenditure for the pacification of Burmah is likely to considerably exceed the estimated amount and that Government are therefore going to increase the income-tax next year. If this be true the subject people will be completely ruined, as they have been already crushed under the burden of taxation. Why did Government annex Burmah and involve India in losses? Government will put the people of India under obligation by separating it from Burmah. It is to be hoped that they will consider twice before they increase the income-tax. [Several other papers also disapprove of the rumoured proposal to increase the rate of the income-tax from the next year.]

Rumour regarding the increase in the rate of the income-tax from next year.

5. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 16th November, says that the Mahárája of Mysore and the Rája of Venkatgiri have taken a laudable step in manifesting their sympathy with the work of the Indian National Congress by contributing Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 600 respectively towards the expenses of the Congress shortly to meet in Madras, and strongly recommends the Native Princes in the three presidencies to imitate this example.

Sympathy of Native Princes with the work of the Indian National Congress.

6. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 14th November, writes :—We beg to congratulate Sir Dinsha Mánekji Petit on the new honour which it has pleased the Viceroy to confer upon him. Sir Dinsha takes the place in the Viceroy's Legislative Council about to be vacated by the Honourable Ráo Sáheb Mandlik. He has done so

Appointment of Sir Dinsha Mánekji Petit to a vacancy in the Supreme Legislative Council approved.

much for the public and so highly respected is he by all communities in India that any honour conferred upon him is sure to be received with sincere pleasure by the public. [The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 13th November, says that by the appointment of Sir Dinsha Mánekji Petit to the Supreme Legislative Council, the whole Bombay community will feel itself honoured and will be grateful to the Viceroy who has made it.]

The Honourable J. B. Peile's career in India.

7. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 13th November, writes:—On Friday last the Honourable J. B. Peile left these shores to join his new appointment in the India Council. Mr. Peile was indeed one of our able officers and possessed high powers of organization. But withal he was a bureaucrat and a worshipper of prestige and authority, the two idols of Indian bureaucracy. Indeed in Káthiáwár, where he always had his own way, he used to aver that he would have the English name respected there, which euphemism covered several acts of high-handedness and discourtesy. Hence, apart from his work as an able officer of Government, he did little to earn the special gratitude of the natives of the soil.

Suggestions to the Honourable J. B. Peile as a member of the India Council.

8. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 13th November, writes:—The Honourable Mr. Peile carries with him our best wishes. He goes away in the full enjoyment of health and vigour and ought to cleanse the Augean stable of the India Office. At least he ought to put more vigour into the body of Councillors. He ought to give them the advantage of his fresh experience of Indian affairs. His career in India has been one continued record of success after success. His intelligence, his ripe judgment, his tact, his large experience, his acquaintance with and mastery of the various stirring questions of the day, and his administrative capacity—all these qualities will stand him in good stead in the higher sphere of usefulness to which he has been elevated. We once more wish him God-speed.

Approval of the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice West as a member of the Bombay Executive Council.

9. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 14th November, writes:—The Secretary of State for India has given one proof of his regard for Indian public opinion by appointing Mr. West to the seat in the Bombay Council vacated by the promotion of the Honourable Mr. Peile to the India Council. Mr. West was the one gentleman whom both the press and the public in Bombay named for the post, and his claims were so strong that people are surprised that Lord Cross should have taken so long a time to make up his mind. It has gratified all of us to find that after all the right man has been selected for the right place and that justice has been done to one whose high ability, great scholarship and untiring industry deserve even higher honours. The Bombay Council will not be weak now for want of a judicially trained member. The confidence that was reposed in it by the public when the late lamented Sir Maxwell Melvill adorned it will continue unabated as long as the Honourable Mr. West occupies a seat on it. Lord Reay will, we dare say, have in the new Councillor a safe and conscientious adviser, who, so far from shirking work, has a passion not only for seeking it but also for doing it most thoroughly. The cause of education will also gain immensely from Mr. West's promotion to the Council. He has proved one of the best Vice-Chancellors of our University, and we hope that he will continue to preside over its deliberations in the same capacity. In fact, no appointment has given greater general satisfaction than this one. The High Court, however, suffers a great loss by his promotion. Both the bench and the bar will very much miss the Judge whose learning and legal acumen have been admired by all and whose patience has been of the most exemplary character. [Many of the Native papers express satisfaction at the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice West to the Bombay Executive Council.]

10. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 13th November, writes:—There is small need for congratulating the Judicial Member of Council elect. The place was his by right and by prescription, and by whatever else the

lawyers call it. By Mr. West's appointment all the wise and earnest friends of our people may be said to have been given a voice in the Governor's Council. Our only wish in this connection now is that Mr. West may serve out his term. If we need not congratulate the new Judicial Member, we must add that we cannot congratulate the Government. They have forfeited this privilege by hesitating about a choice which ought to have been made on the spot and as if by blind instinct.

11. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 13th November, writes :—The appointment of the Honourable Mr. West to the vacant seat in the Executive Council has been announced. After all the various conflicting rumours about the unwillingness of the Government of Bombay (meaning thereby Lord Reay) to have Mr. West in the Council, the allegations made in connection therewith and the sharp criticisms which unscrupulous correspondents made in the columns of the local English dailies, it is a relief to find that there was not the least ground to make such remarks. The Government of Bombay had, we are now told, sent up the name of the learned Judge as *the* official for the place and the Secretary of State for India approved of it. Every one will welcome the appointment. Under the Honourable Mr. West's administration, the judicial decisions of the Council should bear the impress of searching enquiry, sound law and plain common-sense. The "sees no reason to interfere" type of decisions ought now to be a thing of the past. We also hope to see the Honourable Mr. West continuing the practice so well begun by his predecessor, the late lamented Sir Maxwell Melvill, of constituting His Excellency the Governor's Executive Council an open court of law and of allowing in important cases the parties to plead their cause by counsel. This is the least that can be expected of him.

12. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 13th November, writes :—The Honourable Mr. R. West, the successor of Mr. J. B. Peile, can boast of higher intellectual attainments, but has hardly more liberal ideas to show. He is again more of a doctrinaire than a practical man of business and can never want an argument to maintain his position. Nevertheless he had the best right of all to the vacancy in the Executive Council, and we are glad that his claims have been duly recognised by the Secretary of State for India.

13. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 13th November, retorts the charge of writing against the British Government brought against the *Native Opinion* (10) and itself by the *Subodh Patrika* (12) by pointing out some remarks made by the last-mentioned newspaper against the British Government similar to those of the *Native Opinion*, and says :—The truth of the matter is that the *Mahrátta* and the *Native Opinion* do not hold any extraordinary views on politics, but that the *whole* Native press, including the *Subodh Patrika* and the *Indu Prakásh*, holds similar or rather identical views on all political questions; that the Indian National Congress, the Native press, the Samájes, the Sabhás, and the talk of reformers and their opponents are all possible under, and result from, the liberal principles which are the basis of the present rule, and that any one of them is as just and legal as the other. It is only the writer's own ignorance or malice, folly or hypocrisy, that makes him suppose that sedition lurks in one of them and not in another. The more we consider this question, the more are we led to believe that the writer, in his haste or eagerness to condemn the opposite party, has not scrupled to use very objectionable means, one of which is gross exaggeration or downright misrepresentation of their views. Such tactics may be condemned by those to whom they are congenial or may be lauded as "bearing the impress of a thinking mind." We repudiate them with all the scorn and indignation we are capable of, and so will every "thinking mind cruelly disappointed by the disappointing and hypocritical tendencies" of our so-called Hindu reformers of the day.

Reply to the charge of writing against the British Government brought by the *Subodh Patrika* against the *Native Opinion* and the *Mahrátta* newspapers.

14. The *Nyáyadarshak* (109), in its issue of the 14th November, says that bribery prevails in the British territories in the same way as in Native States, though not so openly and largely as in the latter, complains of some high officers of Government, who pass off as honest men, occa-

Alleged prevalence of bribery amongst high officers of Government.

sionally taking large amounts of money as bribes from Native States and Táluk-dárs and recommending other Government officers to favour the persons who have bribed them, and adds that it is most difficult to expose such corrupt officers.

The educated Natives who have received direct commissions in the Bombay Cavalry and their persecution.

15. The *Pandit* (144), in its issue of the 18th November, says that the educated young men of respectable families to whom Government have given direct commissions in the Native army as Native officers are being persecuted by those Native officers who have risen from the rank of sepoys and under whom they have been placed, proposes a new intermediate rank between the sepoy officers and the European officers, with a pay ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300, for the benefit of educated young men, and hopes that Government will soon relieve the Native educated gentlemen serving as officers in the Bombay Cavalry from the persecution to which they are subjected.

The shrievalty of Bombay and suggestions in connection therewith.

16. The *Jáme Jamshed* (99) of the 19th November is glad to hear that Dr. Thomas Blaney is very likely to be appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the coming year, and says that no other selection could be more popular than that of Dr. Blaney, that this recognition of his many services to the public is a matter for congratulation to the worthy doctor and His Excellency the Governor, and that the nominations of Principal Wordsworth, Sir Dinsha Mánekji Petit and Dr. Blaney to the shrievalty of Bombay will present a bright aspect in the career of His Excellency Lord Reay, if Dr. Blaney's nomination proves a fact. [The same paper, in its issue of the 14th November, says that a large portion of the people wish that Captain Selby be selected for the shrievalty, dwells on the advisability of making the post an honorary one by passing an Act to that effect, and adds that it is surprising that the Supreme Government have not yet thought of saving a large amount of money every year by making the post an honorary one throughout India when they are so much after reduction of expenditure.]

Rumoured appointment of Mr. Hamilton as Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on the retirement of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji and the disregard of the claims of Natives.

17. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 18th November, says:—The appointment of Mr. Ryan to succeed Mr. Dosábhái Frámji as Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is approved of by the Bombay public. But the rumoured intention of appointing Mr. Hamilton in place of Mr. Ryan is startling and we strongly protest against it on behalf of the Native public. It would be quite unusual to have no Native Magistrate in Bombay, and it is impossible that such should be the case in the time of His Excellency Rord Reay. Formerly two out of the three Magistrates in Bombay were Natives and it is highly disappointing that the one post of Native Magistrate now left should also be done away with. The nomination of Mr. Hormasji Dádábhái, Acting Fourth Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, would be very popular. We hope that the claims of Mr. Hormasji and of the Native community to the Third Presidency Magistracy will not be disregarded. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 19th November, says that Mr. Hamilton should not be promoted at the sacrifice of a dearly cherished right of the Natives, that Bombay will by this step be lowered in public estimation throughout India, that Native political associations ought to take up the matter, that it will be a severe blow to the Natives to deprive them of an important post held by one of them for about a quarter of a century, and that the Native public appeals to His Excellency Lord Reay and hopes that His Excellency will not disregard its just claims. [The *Satyavákta* (119) of the 18th November wishes that the rumour about the appointment of Mr. Hamilton may prove false, and says that the Bombay public will not fail to raise its voice against it in case it be found true.]

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and the Commissioner of Police.

18. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 13th November, writes:—Sir Frank Souter and Mr. Crawley-Boevey seem to be at daggers drawn. We regret the situation and should like to see a better feeling existing between them. Those who have had occasion to come in contact with

the former official know him to be a fair-minded, just and independent official ever on the watch for the good conduct of his subordinates, who, by their occasional freaks, make the name of the police odious to the people. The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate is also an official of a highly independent character; but we must confess that we miss in him the cool temper and patience that characterised Mr. Cooper—qualities pre-eminently necessary in one appointed to dispense justice. In the case which has given rise to the present quarrel we cannot conceal the fact that Mr. Crawley-Boevey erred in not examining the bullock with the sore neck and in letting off the cart-driver unpunished although there may be good reasons for his not having done so.

19. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 16th November, writes :—Bombay is at present witnessing the extremely interesting and edifying spectacle of an open war between a Police Magistrate and a Commissioner of Police. It is not often that we find a police officer, of whatever rank, finding fault with the decision of a Magistrate in the columns of a newspaper. But Sir Frank Souter is not bound by conventionalities. He is a very able Commissioner of Police and has earned very high praise on several occasions. He therefore did not think it a breach of departmental etiquette to criticise a judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the public press. Mr. Crawley-Boevey has contrived to make a sensation during the short time that he has been on the Police Bench, and Lord Reay must be feeling somewhat gratified with his powerful selection. It was not likely that Mr. Crawley-Boevey would submit quietly to Sir Frank Souter's public criticism. His powerful protest from the bench is now being everywhere perused with admiration. [The *Yajdán Parast* (133), the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (102) and the *Satyă Mitră* (118) of the 13th November disapprove of Sir Frank Souter's action in the matter, the last-named paper adding that it would have been better if Mr. Crawley-Boevey had out of mere courtesy replied to Sir Frank's letter to him on the subject.]

Complaint against Mr. P. H. Dastur, City Magistrate, Ahmedabad.

20. The *Nyáyadarshak* (109) of the 14th November complains of Mr. P. H. Dastur, City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, having issued a warrant for the arrest of the editor of the *Praja Mat* (112) newspaper in a libel case while in January last he issued only a summons against the editor of the *Rást Goftár* (115) newspaper for a similar offence after the prosecutor, the editor of the *Nyáyadarshak*, had made out a *primâ facie* case against him, and observes that it is to be regretted that a distinction should be observed as regards procedure for the same offence between rich or influential and poor men. It adds that Government should call for an explanation in the matter and take measures for dispensing justice impartially to the rich and the poor alike. [The *Praja Mat* (112) of the 12th November complains of some Magistrates in the mofussil acting high-handedly, makes the above complaint against Mr. Dastur, and adds that while the editor of the *Rást Goftár* was allowed to sit beside his counsel while the case against him was being tried, the editor of the *Praja Mat* had to stand in the prisoner's box, that the people think that Mr. Dastur acted partially and that it is necessary that in the mofussil summonses should be issued in all libel cases instead of warrants, as is done in Bombay.]

Complaint against Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Dádáji Deshmukh, Subordinate Judge, Pandharpur.

21. The *Kalpataru* (35), in its issue of the 13th November, says :—Ráo Sáheb G. D. Deshmukh, Subordinate Judge at Pandharpur, accompanied by his family and some friends, paid a visit to the temple of Vithoba during the last fair at that place. Different doors for ingress and egress having been assigned to common people and gentlemen holding passes, and Ráo Sáheb Deshmukh not having obtained passes for himself and those who accompanied him, he was prevented by the police constable doing duty there from entering the temple by the wrong door. Ráo Sáheb Deshmukh considered this to be an insult to him and an altercation ensued between him and the police constable, in the course of which the former used foul language towards the latter. Ráo Sáheb Deshmukh has now reported the matter to his superior and the report is said to contain many incorrect statements. The conduct of the Subordinate Judge as reported to us is certainly discreditable to a high officer like him.

22. The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (44), in its issue of the 31st October, cites an instance in which the doctor in charge of the hospital at Ahmednagar refused to give medicine to a poor Bráhman woman, the wife of a cook, because she appeared to him to be rich, and says that it has heard many similar complaints during the last six months, that till then it was the practice to supply medicine to all patients who went to the hospital, that rich persons never go to the hospital but pay the doctor's fee and ask him to call at their houses, that those who go to the hospital are generally poor, and that therefore the doctor should continue the old practice of providing with medicine all patients who call at the hospital and should not tell some of those who appear to him to be rich to pay his fee and ask him to call at their houses.

Complaint against the doctor in charge of the hospital at Ahmednagar.

23. The *Pratod* (49), in its issue of the 14th November, says:—Some inhabitants of the Karád Táluka have given the Collector of Sátára a notice that the cutting down and sale of road-side trees in which the Mámlatdár of Karád is engaged should be stopped forthwith. The people say in the notice that the trees are their property and are recognized as such by the Collector of Sátára in his order No. 82, dated the 14th October 1865; that on this understanding they have put themselves to the expense of watering the trees and have always looked upon them as their own property; that on hearing a report that Government had determined upon cutting the bábul trees by the road side they have represented, under date the 29th of June 1887, that the trees being their property Government should not cut them; and that pending the final disposal of their representation above alluded to orders should be issued to the Mámlatdár to stop the sale, &c. From the above there is no doubt that the proprietary right over the trees in question belongs to the people. Under the circumstances it is surprising to see the Collector issuing orders to the Mámlatdár of Karád to cut down the trees. The ryot had to bear the expenses of watering them and had to suffer much loss on their account. Is it then just that their sale-proceeds should go to Government? The revenue officers, in their zeal to increase revenue, do injustice and break the promises given by Government to the ryots. This is not a good state of things. We hope that the higher authorities will remedy the grievances of the people in this matter.

Cutting down of road-side trees in Karád and the Collector of Sátára.

24. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 13th November, says:—The Government resolution directing non-service settlement to be forced upon Vatandárs is very unjust. It seems to have been passed either inadvertently or on account of all the facts in connection with it not having been brought to the notice of Government. We have no doubt that His Excellency Lord Reay will re-consider it, as it is both illegal and oppressive. We recommend Government either to cancel the resolution altogether or to modify it so as to make it applicable only to those Vatandárs who are unwilling to serve Government. Though the resolution is in connection with the Vatandárs in the Ratnágiri District, yet it involves a principle which is of general importance. We therefore request the Bombay Presidency Association, the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha and other public bodies to take up this subject and to agitate it with a view to get justice done at the hands of His Excellency Lord Reay.

Ratnágiri Vatandárs and the forced non-service settlement.

25. A correspondent from Sukkur, writing to the *Sind Sudhár* (148) in its issue of the 29th October, says:—As at present only the inferior kind of liquor is manufactured in Sukkur, the use of brandy is daily increasing. The sale of country liquor is therefore very small. Another complaint is that the shopkeepers have not yet been made conversant with the rules, and that consequently they become liable to fine every now and then. This and the frequent inspections made by Government officials have greatly disappointed them.

Complaint against the working of the A'bkári Department at Sukkur, Sind.

26. A correspondent from Kotri, writing to the same newspaper, says :—

Praise of Mr. Yates, Abkári Inspector of Kotri, Sind.

From the description of the ábkári administration published in your paper, I was unable to form an idea as to how the new system would work; but having seen the distillery at Kotri, I have come to the conclusion that the views of Government are sound. Mr. Yates, the A'bkári Inspector, is a very hard-working, energetic and honest officer. He is well up in his work and is a well-wisher of Government. All the servants employed in the distillery as well as the farmers are very much pleased with him. My impression that liquor has already impoverished the people is gradually wearing away. If Government employ officers like Mr. Yates, not only will their revenue increase, but the subject population will also be comfortable.

27. A correspondent writes to the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 18th November to complain of the recent sudden increase in the price of salt in Bombay from about 2 annas to about 4 annas a *páilee*, and observes that many persons think it to be the result of some contractors creating a monopoly of it, that Government should interfere and have the price reduced as they did formerly in a similar case, and that a small Act should be passed for the purpose, if necessary. [A correspondent of the *Yajdán Parast* (133) of the 13th November makes the same complaint.]

Sudden increase in the price of salt in Bombay.

28. In a news-letter from Surat the *Jáme Jamshed* (99) of the 18th November states that Government have resolved to accommodate persons confined in the civil jail there in the Civil Jail building at Broach after making certain alterations in it at a cost of about Rs. 400, and adds that this step is costly and objectionable.

Transfer of the civil jail at Surat to Broach disapproved.

29. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 14th November, says :—Ráo Sáheb Ganpat Malhár Bokad is a clever and able police officer. He has been many times appointed on special duty to suppress dacoities. An officer who will inspire awe in the minds of his subordinates is now very much needed to improve the condition of the Poona police, and Government should appoint Ráo Sáheb Bokad to succeed Mr. Kyte as Inspector of Police, Poona.

Appointment of Ráo Sáheb Bokad in place of Mr. Kyte, Inspector of Police, Poona, recommended.

30. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 13th November, writes :—At last the wretched condition of our theatres has attracted the attention of the authorities and we learn that several rules have been framed to prevent accidents in them. We have read the rules and we approve of most of them. For instance, the provision about doors being placed in the walls at the distance of 20 feet, the height of the storeys, and the provisions against the use of kerosine or other inflammable oil and for the supply of water and earth are all good in their way. But there are two rules which strike us as rather too stringent. The first is that no performance or meeting should continue beyond 1 o'clock in the morning. Now that is a very hard rule. For ourselves we like to see the principle of the early closing of theatres adopted by dramatic and other companies. But this ought not to be forced upon them. This would be real *zulum*. The other rule is still more objectionable. It has been ruled that before any meeting is held or performance commenced the Magistrate's permission should be obtained. This is a blow to the right of free speech and free meeting which we cannot tolerate for an instant. Our suspicion that these rules were not merely for preventing accidents in theatres was first aroused when we saw the Hirábág included in the list of public places to which these rules were made applicable. The Hirábág is indeed very rarely used as a place of entertainment at night. It is used as a place of meeting, and that too by day, when there is not the least fear of a fire or an accident. But the police authorities think otherwise. They probably believe that there is much inflammable language used there, and to prevent this they have been, in all likelihood, induced by some of those Bráhman-haters in whom Poona abounds to put a check on the said right of free speech. We are really

Comments upon the rules framed for preventing accidents in theatres at Poona.

sorry to see the pusillanimity of the authorities in this shabby trick of theirs. This is introducing the coercion policy of the present Tory Government with a vengeance, but, thank God, we are a patient, law-abiding people, whatever the *Subodh Patrika* may say to the contrary. We hope a strong protest will be made by the public against this rule. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 14th, the *Kesari* (38), in its issue of the 15th, and the *Shri Shiváji* (58), in its issue of the 11th November, make similar comments.]

Complaint against the Wái police.

31. The *Vritt Sár* (69), in its issue of the 14th November, gives a long list of untraced thefts in Wái, and says that from the complaints it has heard against the police it seems that they are interested in the thefts that are committed in the town, that there will be no security of life and property if the local police do not mend their conduct, that they severely beat fuel-hawkers and low-caste village servants with sticks and call them names, and that there is no hope of any improvement being effected in the working of the local police by Mr. Chándkhán, the Chief Constable, as during the short time he has been at Wái many thefts have remained untraced.

Part II.—*Education.*

Eulogy of Professor Wordsworth, Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

32. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 14th November, writes:—Professor Wordsworth is one of those Englishmen who have long resided in this country and have all along taken a deep interest in the welfare and progress of its people. While his educational services have entitled him to the grateful regard of those who have been his pupils, his writings on various public questions have been warmly appreciated by the Native public. He has advocated boldly, without fear or favour, the interests of the natives of India, and yet has never been slow to point out their shortcomings. He has felt for them and sympathised with them as a true friend, and it was his sincere desire for their progress in all directions which prompted him to raise his powerful voice on their behalf when their adverse and unsympathetic critics tried to do injustice to their claims and aspirations and which equally induced him on all proper occasions to remind our people of their weaknesses and faults.

Comments on the abilities of Mr. Oliver, Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

33. The *Gujarát Gazette* (72), in its issue of the 17th November, is surprised to see Government and pupils in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, tolerate a Professor of English like Mr. Oliver, who, in the opinion of the paper, is not a very sound scholar in the subject he professes to teach and who often stumbles in his lectures so as to demoralise his pupils whose tone he should raise. He has a knack, remarks the paper, of evading the most difficult problems, and not being a student of history minds no names, heeds no dates and resignedly suffers his ignorance to take possession of his pupils' minds. Totally destitute of professorial attributes, utterly unimpressive, a perfect stranger to high moral fervour, entirely wanting in due appreciation, ever acting on foreign impressions, who would wish the Professor to oppress the College with his presence? One fact alone distinguishes him from some of his colleagues. He is punctual in his attendance and conscientious in the discharge of mechanical work.

Abolition of free-studentships in Government schools at Surat disapproved.

34. In a news-letter from Surat the *Jáme Jamshed* (99) of the 15th November disapproves of the abolition of free-studentships in the Government High School and the branch schools there in pursuance of an order of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, to that effect, and remarks that this false method of reducing expenditure, instead of curtailing the Home charges and other extravagant and objectionable expenses, is certainly unjust and that poor students will suffer thereby.

Part III.—*Railways.*

35. Writing about the Viceroy's visit to Karáchi, the *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 16th November, says:—The most important confession that the Viceroy made in the course of his reply to the municipal address at Karáchi was the powerlessness of the Viceroy as regards departmental matters. Although the fact is well known that red-tape reigns supreme in the several branches of the administration, it is not generally known that even the Viceroy cannot undertake, on his own responsibility, to order even the reconsideration of a departmental reply. Lord Dufferin gave a very conciliatory reply to the municipal commissioners. His Excellency's remark that he had undertaken a somewhat tedious journey in order to acquaint himself with local public opinion on the proposed Hyderabad-Pachpadra Railway was undoubtedly appreciated by the municipal commissioners. But still the Viceroy had to admit his inability to accede to the prayer that the reply of the Public Works Department should be reconsidered without consulting those advisers who had probably inspired it. Notwithstanding the strong local feeling and the fact that the local authorities are strongly in favour of the proposed railway the Public Works Department remains entirely unconvinced as to its need and desirability. By his determined opposition Sir Theodore Hope has excited considerable indignation in the province and people are looking forward to his retirement with some degree of hope. If the proposal had been considered on its own merits the public disappointment would not have been so keen as it is now. But it was known that Sir Theodore Hope was opposed to the scheme from the beginning and had gone to the length of proposing an alternative line of railway so as to frustrate altogether all hopes of bringing forward the present proposal. The chief objectionable feature in the reply of the Public Works Department is that it is a biassed reply and that the scheme has not been fairly considered on its own merits. Considering that so much interest has been manifested in England in the progress of Karáchi and the proposed line of railway, Government cannot justly decline to reconsider the question so far as the proposal of a guaranteed railway is concerned.

Hyderabad-Pachpadra Railway and public feeling about the opposition of the Public Works Department to it.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

36. The *Suryá Prakásh* (76), in its issue of the 19th November, writes:—The order of the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., directing the abolition of octroi duties on dry fruits in Surat will not be carried out for six months to come, though it has, we hear, been distinctly desired therein that the octroi imposts on dry fruits should be promptly abolished, and the fact as to the promptitude of action to be taken by the municipality was not unknown to the members of the corporation, for the said order was duly circulated by the worthy president for their perusal before the resolution in question was passed thereon. We have been bitterly complaining for a long time that in the absence of representatives of trade in our municipal corporation the advancement of the interests of trade and the promotion of commercial activity in Surat have not been attended to with any zeal whatever. [In a news-letter from Surat the *Jáme Jamshed* (99) of the 16th November terms the action of the municipality in this matter to be ridiculous and foolish, and adds that some merchants are trying to get up a petition to the Commissioner, N. D., against the municipality.]

Irregular proceedings of the Surat Municipality in the matter of the abolition of octroi imposts on dry fruits.

37. The *Nyáyadarshak* (109), in its issue of the 14th November, says that in the small village of Amrai, about 4 miles from Ahmedabad, 10 persons out of about 30 attacked have recently died of cholera owing to the atmosphere being vitiated by the stench issuing from the night-soil depôt in its vicinity, constructed by the order of Ráo Báhádur Ranchodlál, the president of the Ahmedabad Municipality. Most of Mr. Ranchodlál's doings in connection with the municipality have, continues the paper, proved harmful to the people. The Bombay Government ought to appoint a commission to

Outbreak of cholera in the village of Amrai and the Ahmedabad Municipality.

enquire into the causes of the outbreak of cholera in Amrai, and if it be proved that the night-soil depôt is the cause of it, the gentleman who had it constructed ought to be called to account for it. [The *Ahmedabad Times* (78) of the 15th and the *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad of the 17th November make the same complaint, call for an enquiry and advise the municipal commissioners of Ahmedabad to ponder well over the matter before constructing new drains for the city. The *Ahmedabad Times* remarks that the local municipality has caused much hardship to the people since the introduction of the scheme of local self-government into it, and that the career of the non-official municipal president has been harmful throughout. The *Hitechchhu* observes that no notice appears to have been taken of the poor villagers of Amrai being sacrificed for the comfort of the people of Ahmedabad, and that neither the local Civil Surgeon, nor the Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Hewlett, has visited the village, though it is said that the Táluka Mámlatdár and the Assistant Sanitary Commissioner visited it once.]

Part V.—*Native States.*

38. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 17th November, writes:—

Assessing the Native States to the income-tax.

We apprehend that it is in contemplation "to bridge over the gulf between receipts and disbursements" by closing with the princely offers of money of the Native Princes in imitation of His Highness the Nizám. We fear Government are afraid of making any addition to the income-tax because of its being unpopular, and hence this device of contributions from the Native States. If so, they may be regarded, and rightly we think, as contributions from the Native States under the Income-Tax Act. Should this be true, what a painful situation it would be, to be sure?

39. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79), in its issue of the 19th November, supports the suggestion said to have been made to the Supreme Government from an influential quarter to utilize a portion of His Highness the Nizam's offer of sixty lákhs of rupees in founding a Military College in India for the training of officers for the armies of Native Princes and for the officers of Her Majesty's Native army, and says that the suggestion is important and worthy of consideration and that many respectable and educated Natives will thereby be encouraged to give military training to their sons.

His Highness the Nizám's offer and the suggestion for utilizing a portion of it in founding a Military College in India.

40. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 14th November, says:—

Reasons why the Chief of Kolhápur should not be sent to England.

About 50 years ago the number of Native States in India was half of what it was a hundred years ago and the number has since been greatly reduced. If this course continues there will not be a single Native State left about 50 or 100 years hence and there will be British rule all over India. This thought is very painful, creates much heart-burning, but no means of averting this calamity suggest themselves to one's mind. When we hear the current rumours of the deep plots intended to bring about this state of things the heart is rent into pieces. These thoughts have occurred to us on account of the information which we have received from a reliable source about the intended removal to England of the Mahárája of Kolhápur. Before sending him to England the advantages which he and his State will derive from a visit to England should be clearly pointed out. Is it necessary for him to go to England in order that he may turn out a good administrator? Is there any institution in England where instruction in this branch is imparted? Is it that model administrators can only be found in England and not in India? No. There is nothing of the kind. Some of our Native Princes are administering their States without ever having gone to England. If so, why should the British Government take upon itself the responsibility of sending the Mahárája of Kolhápur to that country? If it is a well-wisher of the prince and his State it should give him in this country education which is likely to be useful to him in after-life. When he is grown up and has efficiently conducted the administration of his State for some time he may pay a visit to Europe, if he

wishes to do so. People form a very bad opinion of those Europeans who make efforts to take Native Princes to England, and it is discreditable and ruinous to the interest of the British Government that they should do so. These matters are so delicate that no one can dare delineate them ever so faintly. Without making any further comments in this matter we request Government not to think of removing the Mahárája to England and thereby subject themselves to the adverse comments of the public. We are aware that Government will not profit in the least by the Mahárája's removal, that heads of Government do not pay attention to such matters, that they are the result of the intrigues of the subordinate officers in Native States and that Government simply lay themselves open to blame for their actions. Government should not allow young Native Princes to go to England, even though they be willing, until they come of age and understand their own interests. This will leave no ground for suspicion. [The *Dnyán Ságar* (26), in its issue of the 14th November, strongly disapproves of the proposal of sending the Mahárája to England for his education, saying that he is too young, that he has not yet acquired a sufficient knowledge of the vernacular, that the climate of England will not agree with him, that though it does not attribute any bad motive to Government yet the people remember the kind protection which soldier Green, in whom Government had every confidence, gave to the late Shiváji Mahárāj and did not separate from him until he was dead, that the Mahárāni Sáheb, the mother of the Mahárája, will not most probably give her consent to this proposal, and that Government should not do anything without obtaining her consent and that of the subjects of the prince. The *Mahárāshtra Mitra* (41), in its issue of the 17th November, also disapproves of the proposal and says that it is surprising to see Government giving permission to a minor prince to go to a cold climate like that of England, and asks, if the political officers are acting in this matter in accordance with the will left by the late A'ba Sáheb, what has prevented them from acting similarly in other matters.]

Alleged insult given to Shrimant Tátya Sáheb, Chief of Sángli, by a Government officer in the State.

41. The *Poona Vaibhav* (46), in its issue of the 13th November, says that Shrimant Tátya Sáheb, Chief of Sángli, was insulted by a Government officer in the State asking him in the presence of his followers to get down from a carriage and four in which he had proceeded half-way to receive His Excellency the Governor on the occasion of his recent visit to that State, and that poor Tátya Sáheb had consequently to go in a carriage and pair to receive His Excellency.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
22nd November 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 19th November 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári: Complaint against the working of the — Department at Sukkur, Sind 9

Appointments: Rumoured appointment of Mr. Hamilton as Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on the retirement of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji and the disregard of the claims of the Natives 7

Bombay Executive Council: Approval of the appointment of the Honourable Mr. Justice West as a member of the —

The *Indian Spectator* 5
The *Indu Prakásh* 5
The *Mahrátta* 6
The *Subodh Patrika* 6

British Government in India:

British Government likened to jugglers 4

Reply to the charge of writing against the — brought by the *Subodh Patrika* against the *Native Opinion* and the *Mahrátta* newspapers 6

Christian missionaries: Comments on the — 4

Corruption among Government officers: Alleged prevalence of bribery amongst high officers of Government 6

Fires in theatres: Comments upon the rules framed for preventing accidents in theatres at Poona 10

Income-tax: Rumour regarding the increase in the rate of the — from next year 4

Indian National Congress: Sympathy of Native Princes with the work of the — 4

Jails: Transfer of the civil jail at Surat to Broach disapproved ... 10

Judicial matters:

Complaint against Mr. P. H. Dastur, City Magistrate, Ahmedabad. 8

The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and the Commissioner of Police:

The *Din Bandhu* 7
The *Sind Times* 8

Military matters: The educated Natives who have received direct commissions in the Bombay Cavalry and their persecution 7

Police:

Appointment of Ráo Sáheb Bokad in place of Mr. Kyte, Inspector of —, Poona, recommended 10

Complaint against the Wái — 11

Public Service:

Complaint against Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Dádáji Deshmukh, Subordinate Judge, Pandharpur 8

Complaint against the doctor in charge of the hospital at Ahmednagar 9

Praise of Mr. Yates, Ábkári Inspector of Kotri, Sind 10

Suggestion to the Honourable J. B. Peile as a member of the India Council 5

The Honourable J. B. Peile's career in India 5

Road-side trees in Karád: Cutting down of — and the Collector of Sátára. 9

Salt: Sudden increase in the price of — in Bombay 10

Shrievalty of Bombay: The — and suggestions in connection therewith. 7

Supreme Legislative Council: Appointment of Sir Dinsha Mánekji Petit to a vacancy in the — approved 4

Tours: His Excellency Lord Dufferin's visit to Karáchi 4

Vatandárs: Ratnágiri — and the forced non-service settlement ... 9

PART II.—*Education*—

Elphinstone College, Bombay:

Comments on the abilities of Mr. Oliver, Professor of English Literature, — 11

Eulogy of Professor Wordsworth, Principal, — 11

Free-studentships: Abolition of — in Government schools at Surat disapproved 11

Pag.

PART III.—*Railways*—

Hyderabad-Pachpadra Railway: Public feeling about the opposition of the Public Works Department to the — 12

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad: Outbreak of cholera in the village of Amrai and the — Municipality 12
Surat: Irregular proceedings of the — Municipality in the matter of the abolition of octroi imposts on dry fruits 12

PART V.—*Native States*—

His Highness the Nizám's offer:
Assessing the Native States to the income-tax 13
Suggestion for utilizing a portion of — in founding a Military College in India approved 13
Kolhápur: Reasons why the Chief of — should not be sent to England... 13
Sángli: Alleged insult given to Shrimant Tátya Sáheb, Chief of —, by a Government officer in that State 14

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 19TH NOVEMBER 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 14th November, writes :—

Necessity for an index to the Hyderabad Residency orders.

Much time and trouble would be saved if an index to the Hyderabad Residency orders were to be issued at the close of each year. In its absence one has to wade through each page to find out anything,—a very tedious process, indeed, when the bulk of only a single year's orders is taken into consideration. Each succeeding volume is adding to the present inconvenience, and it is in the interests of Government that it should be removed as speedily as possible.

2. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 14th November, writes :—

His Highness the Nizám of Hyderabad and the suppression of the *Akhbár-e-Assafia* newspaper for three months by his order.

The existence of a newspaper in a Native State clearly depends upon the whims of the Chief. We are thankful to our own Government that the newspapers here do not stand on such a slippery basis. Healthy criticism of the doings of Government officers is needed in British India, and especially so in a Native State; and the Government which can afford to suppress a paper for criticizing one of its acts can never expect to find sound advice. The wholesome effect of free criticism cannot reach Government. Evidently the Nizám's Government hardly appreciates, it would appear, the value of honest criticism by public journalists; and it is extremely incongruous to find the liberality of the offer and the narrow-mindedness shown in the suppression of the *Akhbár-e-Assafia* paper in the same authority. Is there any hope of the order of suppression being reconsidered?

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
22nd November 1887.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 48 OF 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 26th November 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
27	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
28	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
29	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
31	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
32	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
33	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
35	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára...	Do.	250

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
42	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
43	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
44	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
45	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
46	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
47	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
48	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bárai	Do.	350
49	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
50	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
51	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
52	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
53	„ Satyă Mitr	Poona	Daily	200
54	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
55	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
56	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
57	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
58	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
59	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
60	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
61	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
62	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
63	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
64	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
65	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
66	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
67	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	200
68	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
69	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
70	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
71	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Fortnightly ...	264
72	„ Gujarát Gazette	Do.	Weekly	...
73	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	350
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
80	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
81	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
82	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
84	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
87	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
88	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
89	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
90	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
91	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
92	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
93	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
94	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
95	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
96	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
97	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
98	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
99	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
100	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
101	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
102	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,005
103	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
104	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
105	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
106	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
107	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
108	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
109	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	225
110	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	200
111	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	490
112	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
113	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
114	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly ...	...
115	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,786
116	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
117	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
118	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do, ...	400
119	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
120	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
121	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
122	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
123	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
124	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
125	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
126	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
127	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
128	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Do.	500
129	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
130	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
131	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly... ...	761
132	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
133	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
134	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
135	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
136	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
137	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
138	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
139	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
143	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
144	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
145	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
146	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
147	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
148	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (अ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. Writing about Lord Dufferin's visit to Sind, the *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 20th November, says :—Our frontier province is advancing rapidly both in education and material prosperity—a state of things mainly due to Mr. Erskine's exertions and to Lord Reay's personal interest. Few of us on this side may be aware of the constant vigilance and the anxious care with which every question of importance is studied by the latter with an eye to the welfare of the Sindhis. The Viceroy's passing mention of his colleague at Bombay as a ripe scholar and educationist and a gifted administrator was therefore appropriate both as to place and to time.

His Excellency Lord Dufferin's visit to Sind and His Excellency Lord Reay's personal interest in the province.

2. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 20th November, publishes a letter under the *nom de plume* of "Public Spirit" in which the correspondent compares the *régime* of Sir Richard Temple, whom he calls a strong-minded and high-handed Governor, with that of Lord Reay, who, the writer says, is habituated to show, in imitation of the great old Liberal leader in England, deference to public opinion, asks Native patriots and European sympathisers of Natives why they did not in the time of Sir Richard Temple create agitation by their speeches, comments, memorials, &c., as they do under the present *régime* and whether it is proper that they should take undue advantage of Lord Reay's goodness and try to frustrate his good intentions about technical education instead of cordially co-operating with him, and wishes them in conclusion to lend their support to His Excellency in carrying out his intentions by inviting Native Princes, rich people and municipal and local boards to render pecuniary contributions.

Comparison of the *régime* of Sir Richard Temple with that of Lord Reay.

3. The same newspaper writes :—Mr. Nugent gets the Chief Secretaryship to the local Government, his place being given to Mr. Lee-Warner. We hoped to see Mr. Naylor made Chief Secretary, but that was not to be. One thing remarkable about the present *personnel* of the Bombay Government is that it is a Government of strong men. His Excellency Lord Reay is said to be a very strong man. Mr. Justice West has given ample evidence of his strength of character. Mr. Nugent had, they say, to suffer two years' exile from India for that very quality. Mr. Lee-Warner has left his mark behind him wherever he has been. Mr. Richey is the only mild-natured official of all those who are connected with the Bombay Government. We hope he will serve the purpose of bringing into line all these forces.

Character of the present Government of Bombay.

4. The *Satyavakta* (119), in its issue of the 25th November, refers to the resolution issued by the Supreme and the Bombay Governments requiring the Collector or the European Magistrate in the mofussil to proceed speedily to the scene of an affray between villagers and soldiers with a view to enquire into it, disapproves of Native Magistrates not being allowed to proceed to the scene of affray in case a European Magistrate be not speedily available, and adds that if the district authorities impartially carry out the order now issued the villagers will be freed from trouble. [The *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad of the 24th November takes the same view and remarks that many days will pass away before the required European officer can proceed to the scene of affray when he is on tour in large districts like that of Ahmedabad, and that if the District Deputy Collector be a 1st Class Magistrate he should be allowed to make the necessary enquiry when his European *confrère* is not available without delay.]

Affrays between soldiers and villagers and the Government resolution recently issued in the matter.

5. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 20th November, writes :—The orders recently passed by Government that the head of a district should at once run up to the spot where soldiers and villagers are reported to have fallen out, or send some responsible European officer there, may prove more useful in punishing than in preventing crime. This is not exactly what the poor cultivators wanted, although the orders may meet the requirements of the case

in town. Besides we are not sure that European assistance, even to this limited extent, will always be available. Government seem to have passed over the Mámlatdár and the Chief Constable under the impression that these are not able to cope with European soldiers. If so, Government have made a mistake, and they will be misunderstood as importing race distinction. We are glad, however, that the matter has been taken in hand.

A request to the Bombay Government to speedily publish the report of the Bombay House Extension Committee.

6. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 22nd November, refers to the Government resolution thanking the Bombay House Extension Committee for its valuable report and requests the Bombay Government to publish this report before taking any final steps, as such a course will prove beneficial to the Government and the public and will materially help in arriving at the right solution of this important question. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (99), in its issue of the 22nd November, makes the same request to Government and thinks that the House Extension Committee itself must be of the same opinion.]

Mr. Lee-Warner's appointment as Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

7. The *Din Bandhu* (5) of the 20th November is glad that Mr. Lee-Warner has been confirmed as Secretary to Government though many newspapers conducted by Bráhmans were opposed to his appointment. [The *Satyá Shodhak* (55) of the same date says that though he deserves promotion for being a clever and upright officer, his sudden elevation from Rs. 900 to Rs. 3,100 a month in supersession of his seniors has not been an act of justice. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (17) of the 23rd November expresses the same sentiments. The *Yajdán Parast* (133) and the *Pársi Punch* (110) of the 20th November also write disapprovingly of the appointment and of the consequent supersession, the former saying that the appointment is objected to mainly because Mr. Lee-Warner is known to be not well disposed towards the Natives.]

Appointment of a Native as Presidency Magistrate in Bombay after the retirement of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji recommended.

8. The *Native Opinion* (10) of the 20th November is disagreeably surprised to learn that it is under the contemplation of Government to promote Mr. Ryan to the post of 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in succession to Mr. Dosábhái Frámji and to appoint Mr. Hamilton of Ahmednagar in place of Mr. Ryan, and thinks that this arrangement will displease all the Native sections of the Bombay community. The paper therefore requests Government to appoint a Native to the vacancy that will be created by the retirement of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji. [The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 20th November, observes that as the people of Bombay were perfectly satisfied with the impartial manner in which Mr. Hamilton discharged his duties when he twice acted as Presidency Magistrate, there is no reason to say that they will be displeased with his permanent appointment in Bombay, but that looking to the proportion of the Native population in Bombay it is not right that all the Presidency Magistrates should be Europeans. If Mr. Shankar Pándurang Pandit is to be appointed Magistrate at Ahmednagar, why should he not, asks the paper, be appointed at Bombay, where there should be at least two Native Presidency Magistrates? The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (102) of the 20th November disapproves of the rumoured appointment of Mr. Hamilton to the Third Presidency Magistracy as the Natives will thereby be deprived of one of their just rights, hopes that the rumour will turn out false and that no injustice will be done to the Natives by His Excellency Lord Reay, and advises the Bombay Presidency Association to speedily petition Government in the matter. The *Yajdán Parast* (133), the *Satyá Mitrá* (118) and the *Pársi Punch* (110), however, approve of the rumoured appointment of Mr. Hamilton in their respective issues of the 20th November.]

Alleged ábkári oppression over the people of the Váda subdivision of the Thána District.

9. A traveller, writing to the *Poona Vaibhav* (46) in its issue of the 20th November, narrates at considerable length what he calls a dream in which a villager of the Váda subdivision of the Thána District bitterly complains to him of the poverty and ignorance of the people of the subdivision, of the oppression exercised over them by the A'bkári Inspector and

the contractor of liquor exacting money from them by handcuffing males and females and by threats of criminal prosecutions for trumped up charges of illegally brewing liquor, and of the failure of the people to obtain redress of their grievances at the hands of both the Collector and the Mámlatdár.

Complaint against Ráo Báhádur K. V. Ráste, First Class Honorary Magistrate, Poona.

10. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issues of the 21st and 24th November, publishes in detail the proceedings of a case in which one Nhannu, a dancing girl, and Krishna bin Námdev were charged with theft of ornaments and which was tried by Ráo Báhádur Khanderáo Vishvanáth Ráste, First Class Honorary Magistrate, Poona, on the 7th November 1887, and severely criticises at length the judgment and sentence of rigorous imprisonment for one month passed by the Magistrate on Nhannu, the second accused being acquitted, saying that the former is inconsistent and unjust and the latter is such that no appeal lies against it, and observes that the Bombay Government could not either judge of his abilities during the four years that he had been in the Bombay Legislative Council or are intentionally harrassing the people by giving magisterial powers to men like Ráo Báhádur Ráste, who, as a Magistrate, reminds the people of the notorious Gháshirám Kotvál of Poona under the Peshwás, that he has no sense to understand his own abilities, and that the paper has only done its duty in exposing the injustice done by him.

Complaint against Mr. Muir, Collector of Belgaum.

11. The *Karnátak Mitrá* (36), in its issue of the 17th November, says :—Mr. Muir, Collector of Belgaum, does not seem to personally enquire into the condition of the *rayats* in his district or into the manner in which his subordinates do their work. Though it be true that he is a well-meaning officer, yet it appears that there is some defect in his work. He does not seem to attend to the complaints which may have been made to him by the people from time to time about the mismanagement of the Belgaum Municipality of which he is the president. He does not take the least interest in municipal work and this is very bad. This being the case, the people are put to much inconvenience and trouble. His predecessor in office paid much attention to such work and it is to be hoped that he will do the same. Government should take serious notice of such conduct and compel their officers to do their duties well.

Complaint against Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Dádáji Deshmukh, Subordinate Judge, Pandharpur, contradicted.

12. A correspondent of the *Kalpataru* (35) of the 20th November, and the *Pandhari Mitrá* (45), in its issue of the 20th November, contradict the statements against Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Dádáji Deshmukh, Subordinate Judge, Pandharpur, published in the *Kalpataru* (35) of the 13th November (reported at page 8, paragraph 21, of the Report on Native Papers, No. 47 of 1887), and observe that the conduct of Mr. Deshmukh on the occasion was such as is to be expected from a gentleman of his position, that the police constable concerned behaved in an insolent manner by giving a push to Mrs. Deshmukh, that the peon of the local Mámlatdár accompanied the Ráo Sáheb to the temple and so there was no necessity for his obtaining passes, and that the police authorities should severely punish the constable for his conduct.

Ráo Sáheb Ganpatráo Malhár Bokad recommended for reward.

13. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 20th November, recommends that Ráo Sáheb Ganpatráo Malhár Bokad, Police Inspector, Sátára, having captured many dacoits up to this time and Government having taken into their charge a village worth about Rs. 1,200 belonging to his family when his father was a minor, Government should adequately reward Ráo Sáheb Bokad for his services to the State.

Difficulty experienced in Karáchi in getting currency notes of the Bombay circle of issue cashed there.

14. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 19th November, writes :—It has very often been complained to us that the general public is put to considerable expense and inconvenience in getting currency notes of the Bombay circle of issue cashed in Karáchi. The parties who present such notes are obliged to pay a high rate of discount, viz. 4 annas, on a note of ten rupees and so on, whereas notes from the Sind

circle being legal tender in Bombay no discount whatever is demanded on presentation. We trust that Government will look to the inconsistency of of such a measure and regulate matters accordingly.

Encroachments on public streets in the village of Silaj, Táluka Sánand.

15. The *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (77), in its issue of the 23rd November, complains of encroachments on public streets in the village of Silaj, Táluka Sánand, by persons whose might is right and of the local Taláti and the Mukhi giving no redress to injured parties, and observes that a poor Bráhman widow residing near the house of Mehta Jeyashankar Bhagván has failed to get any redress from the authorities concerned for the obstruction caused by her neighbour by the use of the adjoining ground for his cattle, carts and fuel without any right to it and thus closing the passage to fifteen houses. The neighbours are, says the *Samáchár*, much afraid of the man in question and have complained to the Mámlatdár two or three times without avail. The paper requests Mr. Reid, the Collector of Ahmedabad, to attend to the complaint and adds that it is necessary that a register be kept of waste lands in villages.

Part II.—*Education.*

Disappearance of a certain Hindu student for the First B.A. Examination from the Examination Hall.

16. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 20th November, writes:—A remarkable case of disappearance has occurred in connection with the Bombay University Examinations of this year. One student, Ganesh Balvant Phátak, who was a candidate for the First B.A. Examination held in Bombay, finding the Sanskrit paper too stiff, left the Examination Hall and has not been heard of since. We have known the student, who is a remarkably well-behaved young man of average intelligence, steady habits and a capacity for hard work. We are sorry for him and for his poor family. The large circle of friends, among whom he was very popular, has been thrown into great grief by this sad occurrence. Any one who may have information about him will be doing an act of charity and benevolence if he inform his father of it. What a responsibility rests on the shoulders of those examiners who, through a superfine sense of rigour, draw up stiff papers and scatter dismay and terror throughout the student world!

Part III.—*Municipalities.*

Strike by vegetable-sellers in the Reay Market, Poona.

17. The *Satyá Mitrá* (53), in its issue of the 22nd November, refers to a recent strike by vegetable and fruit sellers in the Reay Market, Poona, and says that some attribute it to the heavy rent of the stalls, while others to some female vegetable-sellers having been insulted by municipal servants while collecting rent from them, that it has put the people to much inconvenience, that the municipality should give a satisfactory explanation of the matter and that Government should appoint a committee of inquiry and settle the dispute between the vegetable-sellers and the municipality once for all. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 24th November, says the same thing. The *Satyá Mitrá* (53), in its issue of the 25th November, says that the vegetable-dealers who had left the Reay Market and established themselves at Bhámburda, having obstinately refused to return, were forcibly driven away from the latter place by the Mámlatdár and the Chief Constable of the Haveli Táluka under the orders of the Commissioner, C. D.]

Part IV.—*Native States.*

Alleged acceptance by Government of His Highness the Nizám's offer of 60 lákhs of rupees for frontier defences disapproved.

18. The *Rást Goftár* (115), in its issue of the 20th November, disapproves of the acceptance by Government of the offer of sixty lákhs of rupees made for frontier defences by His Highness the Nizám of Hyderabad, as stated by the *Bombay Gazette* in a special telegram from London, and says that His Highness the Nizám has, in displaying his loyalty to the British Government, set a very bad example to other Native Princes. The Málarkotla and Nábha States that have imitated the Nizám are, continues the *Rást*, so petty that it is ridiculous that they should have come forward to aid Government. If Government think of levying this kind of tax from such States, there are many of them which will never refuse to supply the necessary funds for constructing defence works

for the whole country instead of only for the north-western frontier. But what benefit is there in so doing? What guarantee is there that they will not squeeze out the amount from their poor subjects? Should such States that wish to give away three-fourths of their annual income for frontier defences be encouraged? But, in the first place, where is the necessity for these frontier defences? Nobody knows their nature and cost. Now that Government have accepted His Highness the Nizám's offer, other Native Princes will, like a flock of sheep, blindly fall into this deep pit of "loyalty," and the result of this imitation will be that new taxes and imposts will be levied from their poor subjects. This will be looked upon as an indirect war-tax on them. Moreover, this sort of fine will increase in amount by the pressure privately exercised by political officers on Native Princes. Government will find this a ready source of income at a time when all the measures for levying taxes from the people have been tried and the already crushed subjects of Native States will thereby have to suffer two-fold only for some war expected in the distant future. The *Rást* hopes that Government will still decline to accept His Highness the Nizám's offer, and in case it has been accepted will at once issue an order for declining that of the other Princes. [Several other papers also disapprove of the alleged acceptance by Government of His Highness the Nizám's offer and point out the disadvantages of this step.]

19. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 21st November, writes:—

His Highness the Nizám's offer and a suggestion to Government for utilizing it for the institution of a Military College for respectable Native families.

Now that the Government of India, in consultation with the British Ministry, have accepted His Highness the Nizám's offer of 60 lákhs of rupées, we hope that that amount will be utilized for the institution of a college for the military training of Natives of respectable families. A suggestion, it is said, has been made to that effect and it is even stated that it is influentially supported. His Excellency Lord Dufferin will entitle himself to the gratitude of the people of this country if he does his best to carry out the suggestion.

20. The *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 24th November, refers to the petition signed by about 325 Hindu residents of Khambháliya complaining of the oppression of the local Mahomedans over them and presented to the Jám of Navánagar and to the fact of some of the signatories to it being forced to withdraw their signatures, complains of the prevalence of mismanagement and plunder in the Navánagar State and of the failure of Mr. Maganlál, the Diván, to reform it, and observes that the State treasury is empty, that the Jám is a puppet in the hands of dancing girls and that he does not know of the oppression exercised by dancing girls and *Khaváses* over the people and the way in which his Kárbháris behave towards them. The paper is surprised at the silence of the Political Agent in the matter, notwithstanding the loud complaint of the Jám's subjects, asks whether the Jám is not to blame for the present state of affairs in his State when the Nándod State has been placed under the charge of a Joint-Administrator for a similar state of things, and adds that the appointment of a Joint-Administration in Navánagar will benefit the State and the people. The Government of His Excellency Lord Reay is earnestly requested to attend to the matter. [The *Gujarát Mitrá* (73) of the 20th November disapproves of the probable appointment of a Joint-Administration in Bhávnagar as stated by a correspondent of one of the English dailies of Bombay and remarks that it is needed in Jámnagar. The *Nyáya-darshak* (109) of the 21st November observes that the public thinks that the Political Agency is favourably inclined towards the States of Navánagar, Bhávnagar and Junágad, as the rottenness in these States is greater than that which prevailed in Porbandar, where a Joint-Administration has been established, that it would not object to British interference in these three States, and that the public will not disapprove of this policy of interference except only in cases where it is adopted to satisfy the whims of some British officers or to needlessly molest the Native Princes.]

Alleged prevalence of mismanagement in the Navánagar State and a request to the Bombay Government to appoint a Joint-Administration in it.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
29th November 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 26th November 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Abkári: Alleged — oppression over the people of the Váda sub-division of the Thána District 5

Affrays: Comments on the recent Government resolution regarding — between soldiers and villagers:
The *Indian Spectator* 4
The *Satyavakta* 4

Appointments:
Appointment of a Native as Presidency Magistrate in Bombay after the retirement of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji recommended ... 5
Mr. Lee-Warner's appointment as Secretary to the Government of Bombay 5

Bombay House Extension Committee: A request to the Bombay Government to speedily publish the report of the — 5

Encroachments on public streets: Comments on the — in the village of Silaj, Táluka Sánand 7

Government of Bombay:
Character of the present — 4
Comparison of the *régime* of Sir Richard Temple with that of Lord Reay 4

Judicial matters: Complaint against Ráo Báhádur K. V. Ráste, First Class Honorary Magistrate, Poona 6

Paper Currency Department: Difficulty experienced in Karáchi in getting currency notes of the Bombay circle of issue cashed there ... 6

Public service:
Complaint against Mr. Muir, Collector of Belgaum 6
Complaint against Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Dádáji Deshmukh, Subordinate Judge, Pandharpur, contradicted 6
Ráo Sáheb Ganpatráo Malhár Bokad recommended for reward ... 6

Public utterances: His Excellency Lord Dufferin's visit to Sind and His Excellency Lord Reay's personal interest in the province ... 4

PART II.—*Education*—

Bombay University: Disappearance of a certain Hindu student for the First B.A. Examination of the — from the Examination Hall ... 7

PART III.—*Municipalities*—

Poona: Strike by vegetable-sellers in the Reay Market at — ... 7

PART IV.—*Native States*—

His Highness the Nizám's offer:
Alleged acceptance by Government of — of sixty lákhs of rupees for frontier defences disapproved 7
A suggestion to Government for utilizing — for the institution of a Military College for respectable Native families 8

Navánagar: Alleged prevalence of mismanagement in the — State and a request to the Bombay Government to appoint a Joint-Administration in it 8

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26TH NOVEMBER 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Exception to the rule against the exclusion of education as a qualification for a municipal commissionership in Berár.

Referring to the draft rules framed for the election of members in the municipalities in Berár, the *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 19th November, says:—We strongly protest against the exclusion of education as a qualification for a membership. If the municipalities prove failures, as it is not quite improbable if this rule is passed, the blame will lie at the door of the authors of this rule.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
29th November 1887.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 49 OF 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 3rd December 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
27	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
28	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
29	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
31	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
32	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
33	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
35	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Do.	250

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
42	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
43	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
44	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
45	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
46	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
47	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
48	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bárai	Do.	350
49	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
50	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
51	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
52	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
53	„ Satyă Mitr	Poona	Daily	200
54	„ Satyă Sadan	Alíbág...	Weekly	400
55	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
56	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
57	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
58	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
59	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
60	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
61	„ Svadesh Bandhu...	Chikodi	Do.	100
62	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
63	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
64	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
65	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
66	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
67	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolháp ur	Monthly	900
68	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
69	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
70	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
71	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
72	„ Gujarát Gazette	Do.	Do.	...
73	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
76	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
80	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
81	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
82	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
84	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
87	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
88	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
89	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
90	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
91	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
92	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
93	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
94	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
95	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
96	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
97	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
98	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
99	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
100	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
101	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
102	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,107
103	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
104	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
105	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
106	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
107	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
108	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
109	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
110	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
111	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
112	„ Praja Mata	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—continued.			
113	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
114	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly ...	...
115	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,786
116	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
117	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
118	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
119	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
120	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
121	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
122	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
123	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
124	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
125	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
126	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
127	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
128	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Do.	500
129	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
130	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
131	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
132	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
133	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
134	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
135	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
136	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
137	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
138	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
139	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
143	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
144	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
145	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
146	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
147	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
148	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. The *Jagadádarsh* (32), in its issue of the 27th November, says:—

Rumoured intention of Her Majesty Queen Victoria of visiting India and observations in connection therewith.

We learn that Her Imperial Majesty the Queen is studying Hindustáni and intends paying a visit to India. Her visit will give, no doubt, much pleasure to Her Indian subjects, but in one way it is a matter of doubtful desirability as it will necessitate much expenditure in many towns in making preparations for Her Majesty's reception and will thus tax the poor subjects. So also many Native Princes who are very loyal will have to offer princely presents to Her Imperial Majesty in order to please her and that will considerably empty their treasuries. It has been a custom of very long standing in this land with subsidiary Princes to offer presents to the Supreme sovereign but the presents given in return by the latter have been such as cover the whole expenditure. It is therefore desirable that Her Majesty should keep this custom in mind when she pays a visit to this country. In old times the subjects were much benefited by the visit of a king to their country but the state of things at present is quite the reverse.

2. The *Svadharmanishth* (128) publishes the following paragraph in its issue of the 1st December:—Ireland is teaching a very good lesson not only to India but to the whole world by her struggles to secure her rights. The newspapers, patriots and Native officers of India should imitate those of Ireland. Is the Indian nation in a less distressing condition?

India advised to imitate Ireland in the matter of fighting for and securing her rights.

3. The *Bakul* (15), in its issue of the 27th November, says:—If the British Government loses India England's loss will no doubt be great, but that of India will be greater still. It is now a century or more since we first came in contact with the English and we have great hopes of becoming independent within a short time by their support. There is no nation in Europe which knows us so well as the English, and our welfare depends on this nation alone. Whatever may be the opinion of the press and the public of England, it needs hardly to be said that the people of this country do not expect from the rule of any other power the benefits which they look to from the British Government. Some of the nations in Europe are weak and nobody cares to take notice of them. If therefore by the intercession of England this country be incorporated with European nations and made permanently free like Greece, the British people will be highly praised and their rule over this country will have borne fruit, nay, more, they will get the merit of having extended a helping hand to a backward people.

A request to the British people to make India independent.

4. The *Havyak Subodhă* (134), in its issue of the 29th November, says:—Day by day contempt towards the British Government is growing in the hearts of the natives of India. The main reason of this is the importance which Government attach to the Anglo-Indian newspapers, while they slight those conducted by Natives. The hatred of the public against Government is therefore on the increase, and to avoid this Government should treat both the classes of papers equally.

Unpopularity of the British Government and its cause.

5. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (17) of the 30th November exhorts the people of India not to give up the holding of National Congresses though the Anglo-Indians may call their attempts childish and vain and says:—Congresses were the most powerful means used by the Americans for the purpose of securing their independence and freedom from the harsh and arbitrary treatment to which they were subjected by their foreign rulers. Local self-government was the basis of their independence and they boldly continued their course in spite of opposition from their Anglo-American officers. The people of India should

National Congresses and their importance.

do the same. They should not be cowed down by the aspersions which Anglo-Indians may selfishly cast on them and on the means they may adopt to obtain rights and privileges like that of local self-government so kindly conceded to them by Lord Ripon. Some inconsiderate and narrow-minded officers may try to poison the mind of Government against national attempts like the Congresses, but as Government are fully cognizant of the highly civilized principles of politics and of the natural relations between the rulers and the ruled, they will, we are convinced, take no notice of the insinuations of such men. There is no means like a National Congress to increase the love of the governed towards their Governors and to obtain proper concessions from Government. [The *Satyá Shodhak* (55), in its issue of the 27th November, expresses similar sentiments. The *Gujaráti* (96) of the 27th November refers to Mr. Beck's article in the *Pioneer* on the National Congress, denies the statement made therein that India wants a Parliament for itself, thinks that he has been misled in making it by some Mahomedans who are opposed to the Congress, and remarks that the establishment of a Parliament in India at this time or a demand for it by the Native public would be more harmful than beneficial, that the people are not prepared now to administer the country in the same way as England and France do through their Parliaments, and that what the people wish is that a Parliament like that in Canada should be established here.]

Request to Native Princes in India to attend the Indian National Congress.

6. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 28th November, says that it is very glad to hear of the donations of the Mahárája of Mysore and of a Mahomedan gentleman of Madras to the Reception Fund of the Third National Congress and observes :—It would be a distinct gain if our Princes were to join the movement. His Excellency Lord Dufferin has expressed his sympathy with it. The Native Princes will derive much advantage from the discussions at the Congress meetings. Besides, their presence at its sittings will give it additional weight. What a great benefit would have been derived if the money and labour spent in visiting England on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee had been devoted to this movement? If our Princes attend the National Congress, the political officers will not be so discourteous to them as they are at present. We earnestly request the Mahárájás of Mysore and Baroda and the Mahárája Holkar to consider our suggestion as in it lies their own as well as India's welfare.

Attitude of some Mahomedans in Bengal towards the National Congress and observations thereon.

7. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 28th November, says:—The whole of India being under the rule of foreigners, the Hindus, the Mahomedans, and the Pársis are all in the same predicament. Is it then wise on the part of the Mahomedans to forget this fact and to hate the Hindus at the instigation of some selfish Anglo-Indians? Have the Mahomedans considered for a moment how they are ruining themselves by obstructing the work of the National Congress and by proudly and loudly proclaiming that the Hindus are disloyal, they alone being a loyal race? It is not creditable to them that they should not understand the motive of selfish Englishmen in creating dissensions among the different people of India and in setting class against class but should play in their hands. The Mahomedans should remember that rascally Englishmen will praise them, and will promise to be partial to them in disposing of appointments under Government until they gain their object and when they once gain it they will not care a fig for them. It is not advantageous to them to hate the Hindus with whom they have to live for ever. The Mahomedan community is only one-fifth or one-sixth of the Hindu population in India. If the impression that the Mahomedans unnecessarily hate the Hindus, that they do not assist them in movements for national welfare and that they side with the enemies of the Hindus, is once created in the minds of the latter, it will be very difficult to remove it and the Mahomedans will have to put up with its result. It should never be forgotten that all the people of India have a community of interest. Our regeneration and the unanimous efforts of the different sections of the people are sure to come in the way of high-handed Englishmen and so the latter are advising the Mahomedans to keep aloof from the National

Congress by making false promises to them. Some Mahomedans from Aligarh and Bengal are persuading others not to join the Congress and so we have written the above for the consideration of the Mahomedans in this part of the country.

Christian missionaries and their influence with Government.

8. The same newspaper refers to the fact of certain Christian missionaries having been prevented from preaching in a certain place in Mysore by the Diwán, Mr. Sheshadri Aiyar, and to the consequent writings against him by certain newspapers and says that Christian missionaries have much influence with Government and that Government is partial in indirectly assisting them, though it does not openly encourage the spread of Christianity by means of force.

Sir Charles Dilke on the British Army and his mistaken views about the natives of India, the Native Army and the Native Princes.

9. In noticing Sir Charles Dilke's article in a recent number of the *Fortnightly Review* on the military strength of England, the *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79) of the 1st December says that though the article is much exaggerated, there is some truth in it and that admitting that England's present position is bad, it is a question whether that of Russia is not so. Sir Charles is, continues the paper, greatly deceived in casting aspersions on the Natives, the Native Army and the Native Princes. He has no experience of them. It is foolish to say that the Native Army is unable to stand against the Russians, simply because two Native Regiments were defeated at Maiwand during the last Afghan War. The Sikh and the Goorkha sepoys have shown their bravery in fighting against the deadliest foe. It is really shameless to doubt the loyalty of the Native Princes. Their safety depends upon that of the British rule and His Highness the Nizám of Hyderabad has given a fresh proof of his loyalty very recently. It is mean to say that the Natives will become disloyal through the intrigues of Russia. They understand the benefits and happiness resulting from the British rule so well that the temptations that its enemy may throw in their way will have on them no effect whatever. They will, on the contrary, be more excited against the enemies of their rulers and will sacrifice their lives and property for the maintenance of British sway. It is cowardice and an insult to the Native sepoys to say that they will turn round in the hour of need. It is improbable that the Afghans will side with the Russians, for when they do not allow their ally and helper, the English, to enter their country, a beggarly people like the Russians cannot enter it. Thus Sir Charles Dilke is wrong in the picture that he has drawn of things outside England. It is true that the time is critical, but there is no fear. It is, however, true that the necessity for improving the armies of England and India is admitted by all.

Disadvantages of imposing the income-tax on the newly-acquired province of Upper Burmah from the next year.

10. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 29th November, expresses disapproval of the contemplated imposition of the income-tax on the newly-acquired province of Upper Burmah from the next year, points out the disadvantages of such a measure and observes that though the people of India will be benefited by the levy of this tax, the disadvantages that will result from it to the people and the Government are so many that they outbalance all advantages. Of all taxes the income-tax is, says the *Samáchár*, most odious and greatly excites public feeling. It will very likely make the Burmese more fanatical and lead to an increase in dacoities. They will give more trouble to Government and increase the expenditure on Burmah. Its imposition is very dangerous and would complicate still more the present unsettled and excited state of affairs in Burmah. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will seriously ponder over the matter before exciting the Burmese against the British rule, which they already dislike. Moreover, the two years' time that they have been under the British rule is quite insufficient for such a semi-barbarous nation as the Burman to fully comprehend and learn the principles of that Government and it is too much to expect them to conform to the civilized methods of levying taxes.

11. Writing about the Income Tax, the *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 27th November, observes :—It is rumoured that secret instructions have been issued by Government to Collectors to push up the tax as high as possible. It is again stated on good authority that Government intend to raise the incidence of the tax by a special enactment. These proceedings are sure to raise a howl against it in course of time which Government may find it hard to ignore. It is enough that its inquisitorial character should make it odious to the people and enough too that it should be faulty in some of the principles on which it assesses the incomes of the people. Over and above all that, it need not be made more oppressive than it is. The first thing to do therefore is to take care that the rules and regulations of Government on the subject of the tax should be made as widely known as possible. If Government do not care to give them publicity at all or at least beyond the columns of the *Government Gazette*, surely it ought to be worth the while of any private gentleman to collect together such of them as are published in scattered portions over many pages of the *Government Gazette* and publish them as a running commentary on the Act itself. In the next place care should be taken to leave no ground for reasonable complaint on the score of the amount levied. But above all, it would, we think, be unwise to increase the tax, for that is sure to thicken the cry against it which in the end will be hard to resist.

Necessity for giving wide publicity to the rules and regulations published by Government in connection with the income-tax.

12. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 3rd December, expresses satisfaction with the decision arrived at by the Public Service Commission to recommend Government to raise the age-limit for the Indian Civil Service Examination from 19 to 23 years as stated by the *Pioneer*, says that this decision is in accordance with Native feelings on the subject and hopes that Government will adopt this recommendation of the Commission. It adds that the Native public will be much satisfied if the Commission recommend the holding of the Civil Service Examination simultaneously in India and in England. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79) of the 3rd December says that the natives of India will feel very grateful to the Viceroy if this just recommendation of the Commission be carried out. The *Jáme Jamshed* (99) of the same date wishes that the age-limit should be raised to 21 years and not 23, as by the latter arrangement English University men will be enabled to appear in large numbers for the Civil Service Examination and the limited number of Native candidates will not quite succeed in their object owing to strong competition.]

The Public Service Commission and its recommendation to Government to raise the age-limit for the Indian Civil Service Examination to 23 years.

13. The *Shubh Suchak* (59), in its issue of the 25th November, approves of the resolution issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the appointments under the Statutory Civil Service in that Presidency should be disposed of this year by holding a competitive examination and requests the Bombay Government to introduce the same system into this Presidency. [A few other papers also make the same suggestion.]

Appointments under the Statutory Civil Service and a suggestion to the Bombay Government.

14. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (102), in its issue of the 27th November, supports the suggestion made by the *Madras Times* that the Viceroy and Provincial Governors should have a Native Private Secretary in addition to their European Private Secretary, dwells on the advantages of the proposed measure and adds that if it be tried as an experiment it will not fail to be successful. [The *Gujaráti* (96) of the 27th November also supports this suggestion.]

Suggestion for appointing a Native as Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Provincial Governors approved.

15. The *Satyá Shodhak* (55), in its issue of the 27th November, says that it is ruinous to the interests of this country that the heads of Government should keep two establishments, one in the presidency towns and the other on the hills, when they do not stay even for a couple of months in the presidency town, that it is not good that they

Disapproval of the long absence of heads of Government from the presidency towns.

should keep away for a long time from the presidency town and should be ignorant of public opinion on so important a matter as the Bombay Municipal Bill and that this suicidal policy is being followed by our Native Princes.

The Bombay Government and their exodus to the hills.

16. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (102), in its issue of the 27th November, supports the opinion expressed by the *Times of India* regarding the absence of the Bombay Government from the presidency town very nearly all the year and says that though the Bombay public does not envy the exodus to the hills of its Governor like the people of Calcutta the prolonged absence of Government from the capital town is objectionable inasmuch as Bombay affords every convenience to them, that the Bombay Secretariat is the proper place for the Judicial member of the Executive Council and the Judicial Secretary and Under Secretary to Government to do their work, that these officers should not be allowed to accompany His Excellency the Governor to the hills, that at any rate Government should keep direct intercourse with Bombay during their residence on the hills and should remain in Bombay at least for five months of the year from November to March, when the climate is very good, in order that they may know popular feeling on important public topics. As Bombay is much better off than Calcutta and Madras as regards her situation, climate, &c., the Bombay Government should not, adds the *Kaiser*, take as much liberty as the Governments of those two places in the matter of the exodus to the hills; otherwise the local public can loudly ask for its Governor residing in its midst.

Dedication to His Excellency Lord Reay of the book entitled "Life of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress" by the author of the alleged disloyal book "Hind and Britannia."

17. A correspondent writes to the *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 27th November to say that the Hindu author of the disloyal book "Hind and Britannia" has now published a Life of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress (Máháránishrinu Jivan Charitra) with a view it appears to atone for the serious offence committed by him against Government in publishing the first-named book and that the five out of the six illustrations in the Life of Her Majesty are printed from wood-cuts made in Bombay and not ordered from England. These five illustrations are, continues the correspondent, so clumsy that the reader cannot but laugh at them. The correspondent is surprised at His Excellency Lord Reay having accepted the dedication of this book. He thinks that perhaps His Excellency does not know that it proceeds from the pen of the disloyal writer of "Hind and Britannia." If His Excellency had known this fact he would never have accepted its dedication.

Criticisms on the A'bkári system in the Bombay Presidency.

18. A correspondent of the *Broach Samáchár* (85) of the 1st December says:—In June last the ábkári contracts of the Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Kánara, Bijápur and Sholápur Districts for the coming three years were given, and they fetched about eight lákhs of rupees more than the ábkári revenue for the three years ending 1886-87. The contractors will now be compelled to sell nearly three hundred thousand gallons of country spirits more than the consumption of the last three years in order to save themselves from loss, and this must increase the vice of inebriation and poverty among the people of the abovementioned districts. The notices issued by the A'bkári Commissioner in regard to the ábkári contracts do not furnish sufficient information and merely serve as baits to catch new contractors who secure the contracts by bidding extravagant amounts and at the close of their contracts sell liquor at half its usual price in order to prevent loss to themselves. The cheap liquor necessarily increases the vice of intoxication. The notices regarding the new ábkári contracts for the districts of Násik, Khándesh, Ahmedabad and Broach to be given on the 1st proximo also contain incomplete information and are certain to mislead the intending contractors. The ábkári contracts of the Broach and Ahmedabad Districts for the three years ending 1887 realized exorbitant sums and the contractors have been compelled to sell liquor exceedingly cheap, and notwithstanding this shift it is said that twenty thousand gallons of liquor in each district still remains to be sold. It is also said that the present liquor contractors of the Broach and Ahmedabad Districts have suffered heavy

losses and have made a representation to Government to that effect. The A'bkári Department appears to have made some arrangement with the surrounding Native Chiefs for the sale of liquor in their respective States, but it is still incomplete. The notice about the new contract of the Broach District prohibiting the sale of liquor on credit, the increase that is taking place in the number of toddy-shops, and the large quantity of liquor already on the hand of the contractor—all these facts point out that the consumption of liquor for the next three years must be very small; but if the ábkári contract realizes a large revenue the evil of cheap liquor will continue for the period of the contract. For these reasons the system of issuing a license for each liquor-shop adopted in the town of Bombay should be introduced into the Broach District, as that is the only remedy to prevent the evil of cheap liquor. If Government be unwilling to take this step it should give the new contract to the present contractor, fixing the value of the contract at the actual sale of liquor during the past three years.

Observations on the recent Resolution of the Bombay Government regarding the sale of raw toddy.

19. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 27th November, writes:—In the new A'bkári Resolution of Government we find another proof of Lord Reay's anxiety to rid the people of all avoidable hardships incidental to the working of an essentially unpopular department. The rules hitherto guiding the sale of raw toddy in Thána and Kolába have been modified to suit the convenience of the public. The fixing of a maximum price of sale has been done away with, though Government reserves to itself the right of at once going back to that unbusinesslike method in case it finds it necessary. Let us hope that the sellers will so regulate their business as to avert this threatened danger to themselves. Government is bound to protect the interests of the ignorant consumer; but in the same way we should like it to hold itself bound to protect the interests of the sellers from the grasping official. The license for sale of raw toddy is fixed at Rs. 10, but if there are several competitors, equally eligible, the licenses will be sold by public auction. Here too it rests mainly with the selling class to make a public auction impossible. There is no getting over this fact. Why do they bid against one another? But, then, who is to determine that so many bidders are equally eligible? The Collector or his Shirastedár or Chitnis? Is there anything like a test of eligibility? The modification in the rules affecting the business under the trees appears to us to be reasonable, as also the permission given to owners of trees to tap five cocoanut trees or ten brab trees for domestic consumption, provided that what is not consumed at home is made over to the licensee or the distiller. We have now to see how this experiment, anticipated by us some weeks back, works in the two zillás to which it is to be presently confined. If it proves satisfactory, we have little doubt that Government will extend it to other areas. And what about poor Párdi? Our information from it continues to be very discouraging.

20. About the same resolution, the *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 28th November, says:—The new resolution is useless and unprofitable. Though the shop-licenses for the sale of raw toddy are to be issued at the rate of Rs. 10 each, they are to be sold by auction when there are many applicants for them. As the toddy-shops are few and the applicants for them necessarily many, the shop-licenses will of course be sold by auction. If the villagers offer high bids at the auction sale in order to outbid their rivals, Government will be benefited and the poor consumers of toddy will be left in the same condition as now. The poor will not thereby be able to get toddy as cheap and in sufficient quantities as before. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (99) of the 28th and the *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 27th November approve only of the first rule abolishing the maximum selling price of toddy, disapproving the rest on account of the conditions attached thereto being likely to frustrate the good object in view, the remedy being worse than the disease itself. The *Jáme* cannot understand why the new orders should be applicable only to the Thána and Kolába Districts. It says that toddy is such an innocent drink that no unnecessary restrictions are required to hinder its sale, and that if Government wish to diminish intemperance they should make arrangements for the free sale of unadulterated toddy to the poor throughout the Bombay Presidency and fix certain rates for shop-licenses instead of selling them by auction.]

An ábkári complaint.

21. *Pro bono publico* writes from Násik to the *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 27th November to complain of some ábkári contractors charging from 10 to 20 per cent. over and above the price of the country liquor supplied for sale to shop-keepers and says that this practice should be stopped by the authorities concerned. How the shop-keepers recoup themselves for this loss can, says the correspondent, be easily imagined. The ábkári contractors for the Násik District suffered a loss in 1881, while those for 1884 are said to have suffered no loss though they paid Rs. 40,000 more than the contractors for 1881 did. Is it not then advisable to have a detective establishment instead of spending thousands of rupees on ábkári inspectors? It is a pity that the poor should be fleeced by this system.

A complaint against the promotion of certain subordinates of the Salt Department.

22. The *Praja Matá* (112), in its issue of the 26th November, says:—The subordinates of the Salt Department at Khárághoda, a reputedly unhealthy place, work very hard particularly in the hot season when the work of storing salt is performed on week days as well as Sundays. They deserve therefore to be transferred from that place to some other station after a year or two's service, but several of them have been at Khárághoda for nearly ten years and yet their claims to promotion have been overlooked. The following are a few instances of this injustice. Kárkún Jagubhái Dájibhái of Chharváda was getting Rs. 20 per mensem and had no claim to promotion even to Rs. 25, and yet he has been promoted to Rs. 30. Probably he has been lucky in this matter on account of his being a nephew of Sarkárkún Dájibhái. It was first ruled that nobody who had not passed the Public Service Examination should be admitted into the Customs Department, then it was announced that the person who had not passed this examination should not be promoted to a post worth more than Rs. 15 per mensem, and latterly it has been declared that such a person is to be dismissed from the service if he does not pass the examination within a year from the date of his appointment. And yet Sarfudin Nasrudin, who was drawing Rs. 10 and has not passed the examination, has been promoted to Rs. 30. This has occurred probably because Inspector Gulám Mustafa is his brother-in-law. Mr. Jethálál, the Sarkárkún of Ghoga, has been at once promoted from Rs. 30 to 40, while Mr. Chhaganlál who had better claims than the Sarkárkún receives Rs. 35 only. Mr. Prabháshankar Joshi whose salary was Rs. 20 a short time ago is said to have got a lift on account of his proficiency in astrology and preparing astrological forecasts for influential parties. It is also complained that a certain subordinate received promotion within eight days of a decision to the effect that he should get no promotion.

Congratulation of Mr. Parsons upon his elevation to the Bombay High Court.

23. Referring to the appointment of Mr. Parsons to the Bombay High Court the *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 26th November, writes:—The career of Mr. Parsons in Sind has not been of long duration, but during that short period he has done a great deal of good in the way of expediting the administration of justice throughout the Province. The reputation he has acquired in Sind as a sound lawyer, an upright Judge, and a thorough gentleman, is unrivalled. In professional circles he is talked of as one of the best Judges who ever adorned the bench of the Sadar Court. The position of a Judge is so conspicuous that he who holds it cannot fail to be subject to observation and criticism by the public, and therefore from the public sentiment in regard to him, we need feel no hesitation in saying that Mr. Parsons whilst he held the office of Judge of the Sadar Court here earned that popularity which is justly due to his merits. We have great pleasure in congratulating Mr. Parsons on his advancement to the High Court of Bombay where, no doubt, he will retain the reputation he has acquired and the character he has upheld as one of the best Judges in the Bombay Presidency.

Disapproval of the appointment of Mr. Parsons to the Bombay High Court.

24. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 28th November, says:—Great care should be taken by those whose business it is to fill up such posts as do not come under the rules for making appointments by seniority. We have heard complaints against the appointment of

Mr. Parsons as a Judge of the Bombay High Court. He has seven seniors including Messrs. Candy and Crowe. We are not aware of any exceptional quality in him which will justify his appointment. From our own experience we know that Messrs. Candy and Crowe are not less intelligent and able than Mr. Parsons. Though it is difficult to satisfy all in filling up appointments which depend on individual choice, yet it is not good to give people cause to complain that injustice is done in the matter. [The *Shri Shiváji* (58), in its issue of the 25th November, expresses similar sentiments and hopes that the appointment will not be sanctioned by the Government of India or by the Secretary of State for India.]

Disregard of the claims of Mr. Naylor to the Chief Secretaryship to the Bombay Government complained against.

25. The *Gujaráti* (96) of the 27th November complains of the supersession of Mr. Naylor by Mr. Nugent as Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, and of injustice done thereby to that experienced, tried and able officer and observes that till the reasons of this appointment are known it will be suspected that His Excellency Lord Reay was anxious to keep out an independent officer like Mr. Naylor, who has thus suffered for doing special service to Government as Legal Remembrancer. This is, adds the paper, a matter for regret and the public does not approve of the policy.

Praise of Mr. Lee-Warner for his advocacy of the backward classes and approval of his appointment as Secretary to the Bombay Government.

26. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 27th November, writes:—The appointment of Mr. Lee-Warner as Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political, Judicial and Educational Departments will give general satisfaction to all who have sincerely at heart the welfare of that large class of people in this Presidency who are lagging behind in the race of life. Mr. Lee-Warner is well-known to have decided and most liberal views on the question of educating and otherwise ameliorating the condition of this class, and if not hampered by those whose interest it is to uphold at all hazards, and in and out of season, the cause of the upper and the privileged few, the country may expect much good from his able and sympathetic advocacy of the just claims of the backward classes. [The *Karnátak Patrá* (137), in its issue of the 25th November, congratulates Mr. Lee-Warner upon his being appointed a Secretary to the Government of Bombay on Rs. 3,100 per mensem and says that everybody will be pleased with his intelligence, honesty and impartiality. The *Gujaráti* (96), in its issue of the 27th November, says that though Mr. Lee-Warner is clever, intelligent and competent, his feelings are strongly against the Natives, that he is afraid to give out his real opinion against them, which is said to be very strong, that he can do much good by holding this responsible post if he wishes to do so but the paper fears that he cannot do so. It adds that it is not probable that His Excellency Lord Reay will be able to carry out his good wishes towards the Natives, as Mr. Lee-Warner is opposed to them, that it is well-known that Mr. Nugent is not favourably inclined towards the Natives and that now that two such advisers have come together scarcely any good can be expected for them.]

Request to Government to re-appoint Surgeon K. S. Narimán to the Civil Hospital, Surat.

27. In a news-letter from Surat the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 1st December refers to the appointment of Surgeon Banks, Civil Surgeon, Surat, to the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhái Hospital, Bombay, in place of Surgeon-Major Gray proceeding on leave, and says that the local public will be glad to hear of the popular Surgeon Kaikhushro S. Narimán being re-appointed to the Sir Cowasji Jehángir Hospital at Surat as prayed for by it in a petition to Government some time back.

The Bombay House Extension Committee and the Pársi Towers of Silence on Malabár Hill.

28. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 3rd December, writes against the suggestion said to have been made by some Europeans to the Bombay House Extension Committee to buy up the site occupied by the Pársi Towers of Silence on Malabár Hill and to have them removed to Mátunga or some other hill in that locality

and the intention to have a Government House built on the present site of the Towers and hopes that Government will not countenance any suggestion that might be made by the House Extension Committee to that effect, as such a course will excite the feelings of the Pársi and other Native communities. It adds that as the site has for years past been used for disposing of the dead, it cannot be considered fit for human habitation and especially for Governors.

29. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 27th November, writes:—

House accommodation in Bombay and remarks in connection therewith.

We hope Government will publish in time the report of the Committee appointed to suggest the best mode of extending the building accommodation in Bombay. With population and business on the increase the problem set to the Committee is by no means an easy one; but if the views of experts are made known to the public generally, they may lead to some practical recommendations. Those who can afford it will continue to have the best of accommodation to themselves, however limited it may be. The question interests us mainly so far as it concerns the great working class. If the authorities know how to economise space, and if our mill-owners and others know how to feel for those who contribute so largely to their earnings, we do not think there will be much difficulty as to the better housing of the poor in the town of Bombay itself.

30. The same newspaper writes:—Much as we need some clear and defined

Building regulations for Bombay and observations thereon.

building regulations for Bombay, we are certainly of opinion that limiting the height of a house to one and a half times the width of the street in which it is built, is not only a blunder but a backward step to take in these days, and to clinch it by legal enactments, the height of impolicy. In crowded localities, intersected by narrow thoroughfares, houses built on this system may become so many dens, in seasons of epidemics, for concentrating and disseminating poison. Underlying the range of the prevailing winds, such houses will scarcely admit of air. Above them there must always be a dense, if not an unhealthy atmosphere,—a congenial nursery for the germination of disease. We have already drawn attention to the badly ventilated structures erected on the Mody Bay foreshore and the Colába reclamation grounds and which are still being run up without let or hindrance. They are more or less unfit, on sanitary grounds, for human occupation; and some regulation in matters of this respect is a *desideratum*.

31. Referring to the Madras scandal known as the Morgan-Ross Adultery

Consideration shown to the feelings of Mr. Ross by the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court and remarks thereon.

case, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 27th November, writes:—We are struck with one or two facts concerning the case which have been brought to light. In the first place, we do not understand how the accused has been able to obtain privilege leave. So far as we know the rules do not sanction it. Secondly, we see that the Chief Justice of the High Court has removed his Court to a different part of the building where there is no prisoners' dock. This might have been done out of consideration for the feelings of Mr. Ross. We do not object to that. We only wish to point out the fact, so that when a Native gentleman of position unfortunately stands in the same predicament, he may receive similar considerate treatment. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 28th November, expresses similar sentiments.]

32. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 26th November, writes:—For

Disapproval of the frequent changes of the Judges of the Sadar Court, Karáchi.

the last five years we have had several changes among the Judges of the Sadar Court, and it is scarcely necessary for us to say on this subject more than that such a system is disastrous to suitors. Frequent changes have the effect of impeding efficient administration of justice and retarding improvement as every new Judge has his own idea of improvement which can scarcely be carried out owing to another Judge being appointed to supplant him.

33. The *Kesari* (38), in its issue of the 29th November, refers to the article in the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) about Ráo Báhádur Ráste, Honorary Magistrate, Poona (reported at paragraph 10, page 6, of the last Weekly Report on Native Papers), and says that senseless and illiterate Honorary Magistrates cause much trouble and inconvenience to the people, and that therefore Government should not appoint such Magistrates but that if they like to do honour to such men they should be appointed Justices of the Peace as in Bombay. The *Kesari* considers Ráo Báhádur Ráste to be quite ignorant of law and devoid of common sense and is surprised at the high estimation in which he is held by Government.

Ráo Báhádur Ráste as Honorary Magistrate in Poona.

34. With reference to the order issued by the Bombay High Court requiring Mr. Lucas to hear the complaint made by a Native against Mr. Hill of the Forest Department, the *Broach Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 1st December, observes :—Since Mr. Lucas himself has been fined for an assault on a Native in open Court, it is not likely that he will do full justice in the disposal of a complaint of assault made by a Native against a European officer.

Remarks in connection with Mr. Lucas, C. S.

35. In alluding to the fine inflicted on Mr. Lucas, Assistant Collector and Magistrate in the Kánara district, for having assaulted a Native, the *Suryá Prakásh* (76), in its issue of the 3rd December, says :—Such a thoughtless, cruel and mischievous officer as Mr. Lucas should not be allowed to remain any longer in Government service, as he has shown himself incapable of ruling the people. If young Covenanted Civilians are kept in England to grow a little older and gather experience before they come to India, they will not act cruelly towards the Natives. Their present conduct is the result of the limit of age of the Civil Service candidate being fixed low. [In noticing Mr. Lucas' case as well as that of Mr. Allen, the Collector of Sholápur, who, it was said, threw shoes at some respectable Natives at a public gathering and then asked their pardon, the *Hitechchhu* (74), in its issue of the 1st December, says :—Government ought to visit such headstrong officials as the above with punishment that will exercise a deterrent effect on others disposed to act similarly. Under the administration of Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Fergusson, officers found guilty of similar censurable conduct were visited with sufficiently severe punishment. Lord Reay ought to do the same as his predecessors in office did ; but it is doubtful whether he can do it while he is guided by the Honourable Mr. Richey and Mr. Mackenzie. The *Gujaráti* (96) of the 27th November says that those European officers of Government who thus misbehave themselves ought to be dismissed the service to preserve the honour of Government, and that it is necessary that Government should take notice of the conduct of Messrs. Lucas and Hill. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 28th November says that Government should take notice of the conduct of Mr. Lucas. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79) of the 29th November makes the same suggestion to Government as regards Mr. Lucas and Mr. Allen, Collector of Sholápur. The *Jáme Jamshed* (99) of the 28th November thinks that Mr. Lucas has been sufficiently punished and hopes that Government will issue a resolution expressing their strong displeasure at such occurrences, intimating their intention to take severe notice of them in case they are repeated hereafter and recommending their officers to show more sympthy to the people and to treat them as brothers. The *Havyak Subodhá* (134), in its issue of the 29th November, says that there are many more serious grievances in the district of Kánara than that caused by Mr. Lucas to which the Bombay Government should pay their attention.]

Mr. Lucas should be dismissed from the Civil Service.

36. The *Kannadá Suvarte* (135), in its issue of the 2nd December, says :—The *Satyá Sudha* of Kárwár reports another case in which the accused is the District Superintendent of Police of Kánara. The complainant is a shop-keeper named Baban Shett. It is alleged that as the official in question was passing by the complainant's shop, he noticed some baskets containing salt placed upon the closed gutter adjoining his shop, for being dried in the sun. The Police Superintendent took exception to this, on what ground it does not exactly appear. He

Complaint against the Police Superintendent of Kánara.

called Baban Shett before him, abused him before the people who had assembled on the spot, and in a fit of anger upset the baskets, scattering the contents on the road. This is the account, it appears, of the complainant, who has taken his case to Mr. Ingle, the Town Magistrate. The case is still pending, and does not call for any comments for the present. The curious part of the story is that before the complaint against the Police Superintendent was inquired into a charge was brought against the complainant of having violated a municipal bye-law. The necessary sanction for prosecution was hurriedly obtained from the Municipal Commissioners, a summary trial was held by Mr. Ingle and Baban Shett and some others were fined a rupee each. It does seem extraordinary that so much haste should have been shown in the prosecution and punishment of Baban Shett, and that the hearing of his own complaint should have been delayed. We shall however await with interest further information on the subject.

37. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 27th November, writes:—

Ráo Sáheb Ganpatráo Malhar Bokad recommended for reward and a title.

Ráma Murha is said to have committed the most atrocious deeds during his latter career. He was a terror to the Police and all the efforts made by the latter were set at naught by his vigilance and boldness. Eventually Ráo Sáheb Ganpatráo was nominated to effect his arrest. Here is an example where Native skill and ability have proved superior to European sagacity and bravery. The arrest of this gang of was effected without the shedding of human blood. The foresight and the arrangement of the Ráo Sáheb reflect great credit upon him. We can remember only one similar instance of Native skill and ability and that was when the late Ráo Báhádur Dádoba Pándurang in his capacity as Deputy Collector and Magistrate disarmed singly a host of Bhil rebels little after the mutiny of 1857. We earnestly hope that this act of the Ráo Sáheb will be rewarded by a special mark of favour as was the episode in the life of the late Ráo Báhádur Dádoba. Such rare instances of Native ability should always be noticed by Government with special consideration. Ráo Sáheb Bokad is the recognized head of the Kolis and it would be well for Government to confer on him the title of Rája and the grant of some land to keep up the dignity of the title. It is only by such marks of favour that Government can secure the staunch and hearty co-operation of its subjects. Our suggestion might look somewhat strange to our readers but it will become more intelligible when it is known that Ráo Sáheb Bokad being the recognized head of the Kolis is designated by them as their Gote Rána or the king of their community.

38. The *Pratod* (49) of the 28th November has received a petition from

A complaint against the Mámlatdár of Válva in Sátára.

one Mahadu Sadu, Pátil of Kapuskhede, in which he says that he is blind, that eight or nine months ago he was assaulted by some men of his village, that he has not obtained justice in the matter for so many days, that ultimately he having gone with great difficulty to the Mámlatdár of the Válva Táluka, Ráo Sáheb Vishnu Vináyak Shárangpáni, with his evidence the latter in the course of the trial called names to his witnesses, intimidated them into a denial of knowing anything about the matter and also threatened him, and that therefore arrangements should be made for the transfer of his case as he does not expect justice from the Mámlatdár in question. The paper cannot say anything about the correctness or otherwise of the petition but refers the petitioner to the Collector of the district.

39. The *Káside Mumbai* (103), in its issue of the 2nd December, com-

The recent Bakri Id riot at Dholka between the Hindus and the Mahomedans and complaint of partiality to the Hindus by some of the local officers.

plains of the Hindu Government officers at Dholka having showed partiality to their co-religionists on the occasion of the recent Bakri 'Id riot at Dholka between the Hindus and the Mahomedans and observes that from the information gathered by its representative sent to Dholka for this special purpose it appears that advantage has been taken of the foolishness and poor condition of the Mahomedans there. If the authorities at Dholka had, continues the *Kásid*, acted impartially from the very beginning this unpleasant affair would never

have taken place. The Hindus closed all their shops one day before the Bakri Id in order that the Mahomedans might not slaughter a cow on that day. The Mahomedans entreated them to open the shops and as they did not comply with this request a riot ensued. The Mahomedans have suffered much by the partiality of the local authorities. When Mr. Reid, the Collector of Ahmedabad, learns of the full particulars, he will feel sure that the information sent to him was one-sided and false. If this credulous Collector had personally examined the reports submitted to him and had not conducted the prosecution at Government expense, many independent facts would have come to light and the result of the case would have been different, for many persons abstained through fear from giving evidence and some left Dholka as it was a Government prosecution. The *Kásid* then mentions some particulars of the mischief done by the Hindus on the occasion and says that though one Nathu Habib, a carder of cotton, complained of it to the Mámlatdár of Dholka no heed was paid to it and he was arrested. After the slaughter of the cow the Hindus appear to have become very unanimous and this unanimity was shared in by the local Mámlatdár, the Faujdár, members of the Municipality, school-masters and others. It is to be regretted that these officers should have forgotten their duty. The *Kásid* then mentions some acts of the Mámlatdár which it considers illegal, complains of the local Municipality having prohibited fishing in the Maláv Tank there and requests the Commissioner, N. D., to have this unjust, one-sided, and illegal prohibition cancelled. It also complains of the local Mehtájis having prohibited Mahomedan boys from attending the school after the occurrence of the riot.

The *Times of India's* criticism on the *Native Opinion*.

40. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 1st December, refers the editor of the *Times of India* which some time back criticised an article in the *Native Opinion* on the educational policy of the British Government to the minute of Lord Lytton on the unfairness of Government in connection with the Civil Service of India and says that if the *Times of India* is prepared to consider Lord Lytton who was once Governor-General of India disloyal, all the Native papers will frankly plead guilty to the charge of downright disloyalty.

The Kábulis moving about in Gujarát suspected to be spies.

41. The *Chandraprakásh* (89), in its issue of the 28th November, refers to the arrival of a company of Kábulis numbering from 200 to 300 persons at Surat after visiting Nadiád, Broach and other principal towns of Gujarát, suspects that these men are spies in the guise of merchants as the articles they sell are of trifling value and of English make, thinks that these articles have been purchased by them in India, and says that they play various tricks to test the strength of the people and the police, that though they are dressed as Kábulis they do not look like such, and that it is necessary that Government should be careful at the present critical juncture and at a time when Dhulip Sing has declared in his notifications that the people of India should help the members of his clubs who are about to come to India to inspect it. It adds that it is necessary that foreigners entering the Indian frontier should be carefully examined, that it is a matter for regret that no watch is kept over them after they enter the country, and that it is the business of the police to do so, who, however, appear to be afraid of them.

Increase in the amount of rewards for slaying tigers suggested.

42. The *Yajdán Parast* (133), in its issue of the 27th November, says that the Government of Madras has taken a laudable step in offering a reward of Rs. 100 for slaying tigers, that other provincial Governments should imitate it and that Government are much mistaken in parsimoniously offering trifling amounts of money as rewards in the matter and thereby displaying less anxiety for the protection of their subjects from the ravages of carnivorous animals.

Complaint against the Railway Telegraph Offices charging ordinary rates for press telegrams and a request to the Government Telegraph Department to attend to it.

43. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (73), in its issue of the 27th November, writes :— Our correspondent at Navsári sends us a complaint to the effect that messages to the registered presses are charged at the ordinary rates. It is quite necessary that at all Railway stations where there are no Government Telegraph Offices messages for registered newspapers should be charged at the press

rates fixed for them. Lately a corrrespondent from Navsári forwarded a telegram to the *Jáme Jamshed* of Bombay. He was charged by the Station-master at press rates but afterwards, as the correspondent informs us, the Audit Office of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company objected to the message being charged at the press rates, and consequently a debit of Rs. 4-8-0 was imposed upon the station. We request the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities to make certain concessions in the matter of the messages that are sent to presses. We hope that the Company will allow press messages to be forwarded at the rates fixed for them. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (102) of the 27th November draws the special attention of the Government Telegraph Department to this complaint and says that some alterations ought to be made in Rule 36 of the Rules for Inland Telegrams published in the Indian Telegraph Guide, *viz.*, that the Press Telegram rules do not apply to Railway Telegraph systems. The principal change in this rule should, according to the *Kaiser*, be the adoption by Railway Telegraph Offices of press rates for messages addressed to registered newspapers.]

Necessity for a reform in the Police Department and suggestions to Government in connection therewith.

44. In noticing the report of Colonel Wise, Inspector General of Police, on the Police administration of the Central Division for the year 1886, the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 1st December, writes:—What Colonel Wise says about the extremely low salary of the constabulary has our entire sympathy. The net salary is as low as, if not even lower than, the wages of an ordinary day-labourer or *Hamál*. And with such a low salary it is no wonder that better men are not attracted to the service. It is a question worth considering very seriously whether if it is not possible to maintain the present numerical strength of the constabulary on an increased salary, the object in view could not be gained by reducing that strength, thus utilizing the saving in bettering the position of the reduced strength. It is infinitely better to have fifty really efficient constables than to have one hundred indifferent ones, whose principal, if not the sole, idea about their duties is that when they have cleaned their buttons, batons and boots, they have done all that they need do. So long as the prizes in the Police Department are scrupulously shut out from the Natives, and are bestowed upon "sons of gentlemen," by which expression are meant the sons, nephews and cousins of highly-paid European officers, no matter howsoever unqualified they may be, it is simply impossible to attract competent and educated Natives to the grade of subordinate officials in the Police Department, especially because such men have a better scope for their ambition in other departments of the administration. Let some of the Police Superintendentships and a larger portion of the Assistant Police Superintendentships be thrown open to the Natives, and in course of time a vast improvement will necessarily follow. This reform cannot be long delayed, and until it is effected, it is idle to talk of rendering the Police Department more efficient. We are glad that Colonel Wise has so prominently drawn the attention of Government to the subject, and we trust it will receive at an early date the attention it deserves.

A missing Marátha Police Patel at Kadus in Poona and the alleged meanness of Bráhmans.

45. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 27th November, says:—We have received a letter from Poona in which it is stated that the Marátha who was appointed by Government Police Patel in the village of Kadus in the Khed Táluka of the Poona District in place of a Bráhman suspended for some offence, was suddenly missed on the 2nd November last, that there are doubts about his safety as no trace of him has been found up to this time (17th November), that no Marátha will dare serve there as a Police Patel if anything serious has really happened to the missing Patel and that a Police inquiry into the matter is going on. On reading the above, says the paper, there is none who will not regret the meanness of the Bráhmans.

Part II.—*Education.*

High education in India and its results.

46. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 27th November, frankly acknowledges the gift of education as the most important of the various benefits derived from the British rule in India such as the laying out of Railways and

Telegraphic lines, the establishment of printing presses, the eradication of revolts and disturbances of the peace and the consequent security of property, though, says the paper, to these latter benefits it may be objected with some truth by uneducated people that the ruin of indigenous industries and the increase of poverty are also to be attributed to British rule. Primary education is making rapid strides and high schools and colleges are imparting high education and enabling the people to admire their ancestors for the scientific conclusions long ago arrived at by them. A knowledge of history has acquainted the people with the principles of politics involved in the various forms of Government such as monarchy, oligarchy and democracy obtaining in Europe and America. It has also directed the attention of the people towards the real relations subsisting between the sovereign and the people. The study of the history of France and America has made the people think of the chances of similar Government being established in this country and has naturally suggested a comparison between the old principles and the new ones. The latter being far different from the former and the condition of the countries where the new principles are enforced being better than that of this country, the people are thinking of the obstacles in the way of the new principles being recognized in this country. According to the old principles the king was considered to be an incarnation of the god Vishnu, while according to Western ideas he is liable to punishment, if guilty. These latter having entered our minds, we have begun to wish that we should have political rights and accordingly wise and magnanimous statesmen like Lord Ripon have given us some of them such as local self-government. People are now holding National Congresses and demanding similar other rights. But some timid men consider these efforts of the people to be injurious to British rule and are thinking of checking the spread of high education which has brought about these results. But we say that these people are wrong. The real interest of Government lies in giving their subjects such rights as they may be worthy of possessing, and if people receive high education of the proper kind, they will not demand unreasonable concessions as they know from history the state of the people who have made such demands. No man who has received real high education will ever consider British rule injurious to him. This kind of education is good both for Government and the people and it is quite wrong to say that it creates disaffection. We therefore request Government not to do away with high education but, on the contrary, to encourage its spread in this country as in Europe.

Comments on the Government Resolution on the last Annual Report on Education in the Bombay Presidency.

47. In noticing the Government Resolution on the Annual Report on Education in the Bombay Presidency for 1886-87 the *Jáme Jamshed* (99) of the 3rd December regrets the decrease in the expenditure on high education from 6 to 4 per cent. and says that the Bombay Government are not to blame for it, for firstly, they have to attend to primary and secondary education, the spread of the former in mofussil towns and villages being very much needed, and secondly, because the Supreme Government have reduced the educational grant under the new provincial contract. Notwithstanding this it is, continues the *Jáme*, the duty of Government to spare more money for high education. As the fees in Government schools have been increased, it is necessary that the number of free and reduced-fee students in them should also have been increased. This would have removed one of the stings of the increase in fees. But, on the contrary, they have been done away with. This is very objectionable. Though Government dwell at length in their Resolution on the increase in school-fees, it is surprising that they should not have said a word about this objectionable order for closing the doors of Government schools against poor students, specially as the public press has written much against it. The decrease in expenditure on high education has led to a decrease of 86 students in colleges. Several persons would have advocated this decrease in expenditure on arts colleges if a technical college had been established here. But it is to be regretted that nothing has been done in the matter and still the expenditure on high education has been reduced.

48. The *Gujaráti* (96) of the 27th November hears of the appointment of Dr. Peterson as Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the Oxford University in place of Sir Monier Williams, resigned, and says that the Bombay public will be somewhat sorry to lose him as he acted independently in the local Municipal Corporation and the Town Council though he was a nominee of Government. Dr. Peterson has not, however, observes the paper, given as much satisfaction as Professor of Sanskrit in the Elphinstone College, specially after the appointment of his Assistant, Dr. Bhandárkar, to the Deccan College. This is natural, for though he is a learned man, it is well nigh impossible that he should be able to teach Sanskrit perfectly. It is improper that the work of teaching a Native language like Sanskrit should be entrusted to a European instead of to a Native. It is to be hoped that a learned Native gentleman will now be appointed to the Elphinstone College in his place instead of ordering a European scholar from Europe. The *Gujaráti* also wishes for the appointment of a Native gentleman as Registrar of the Bombay University in place of Dr. Peterson and adds that it cannot understand why this should not be the case when the Registrars of the Madras and Calcutta Universities are Natives.

Suggestion for the appointment of a Native as Professor of Sanskrit in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, in place of Dr. Peterson about to leave India.

49. The *Jáme Jamshed* (99) of the 3rd December disapproves of the notice issued by Dr. Cooke, Principal of the College of Science, Poona, that only students who have passed the Previous Examination will be allowed to join the College from January 1888 and observes that when the Government authorities and the public wish for an increase in the number of Native students in this College, it is undesirable that this increase should thus be checked. It is, remarks the *Jáme*, unjust that this prohibition should have been issued without making out the necessity for it. Endeavours have been fruitlessly made for the last decade to have a similar rule for admission to the Grant Medical College, Bombay. The authorities of the College of Science should keep this fact in mind. As almost all who pass the Previous Examination must wish to take their degree in Arts, very few students who have passed it will join the College of Science. The development of the College should not thus be hindered.

The College of Science, Poona, and the new rule issued by Dr. Cooke for the admission of students.

50. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 28th November approves of the Resolution issued by the Bengal Government for imparting medical instruction to Native females in the vernacular language in the Campbell Medical School at Calcutta, says that it is a further proof of the good feelings entertained by Sir Stewart Bayley, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, towards the Natives and of his anxiety for their advancement, and wishes that it may be imitated in Bombay and other towns. It adds that it is necessary that medical instruction should be given to Native girls as well as boys in their own vernaculars, that Bengal is fortunate in this respect, that the present time is opportune for a similar movement in Bombay and that if advantage be taken of it the movement will turn out successful. [The *Gujarát Gazette* (72) makes the same suggestion in its issue of the 1st December and remarks that it does not know why the Midwifery class for Native females attached to the Grant Medical College, Bombay, has been done away with for some time past. The *Jáme Jamshed* (99) of the 29th November, however, disapproves of the Resolution, says that the Bengal Government have committed a mistake in taking this step, and that it cannot be expected that Bengali ladies with a very ordinary knowledge of their vernacular will be able to show proficiency in their work and hopes that this measure will not be imitated in other large towns.]

Resolution issued by the Bengal Government for giving medical education to Bengali ladies in their vernacular language.

51. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 27th November, writes:—The *Subodh Patrika* in one of its recent issues complained that the present curriculum of the University, the three examinations in Arts and other causes, combined to encourage cramming to an alarming extent. We agree with our brother and hope that he will exert his influence to bring about a reform.

Necessity for a reform in the present curriculum of the Bombay University.

There ought to be a conference arranged to discuss the whole question of our educational system—primary, secondary and higher. The whole thing will have to be overhauled, if real education be the aim. Will our leaders take the lead? The whole system is deranged and requires to be carefully examined and remodelled.

Stiff question-papers set at examinations and their result on the minds of the candidates.

52. A correspondent of the *Jagad-hitechchhu* (33), in its issue of the 26th November, says that the History paper set at the last First Class Public Service Certificate Examination held at Bombay, Poona and other places was too stiff, that it seems that it was set more with a view to test the candidates' knowledge of English than that of History, that boys go mad, and sometimes commit suicide owing to stiff papers set at examinations, that it is a wide-spread rumour in the city of Poona that Mr. Phátak who was this year a candidate for the First B.A. Examination committed suicide because he found the Trigonometry paper to be too stiff, that two candidates for this year's Matriculation have gone mad and that this state of things is much to be regretted.

Part III.—*Municipalities.*

Extravagance in the Bombay Municipal expenditure.

53. In alluding to the submission of the budget of the Bombay Municipality for the next year to the Town Council, the *Rást Goftár* (115), in its issue of the 27th November, says:—In not a single year has the Town Council effected reduction in the budget estimate since 1873, and the Municipal expenses have assumed the form of extravagance. A large increase has been made in the salaries of high officials such as the Secretary to the Town Council, Controller, Assessor, Health Officer, Executive Engineer, Deputy Executive Engineer, Superintendent of Markets, &c., without considering whether their work is so heavy as to deserve any addition to their salaries. The gradually increasing population and commercial prosperity of Bombay no doubt needed a large addition to the ministerial establishments of the different departments, but the increase made in this particular is very small, while the salaries of the heads of those departments have been considerably augmented. The case of Ráo Sáheb Viraprasád Tápiprasád is very flagrant. He was brought by Mr. Ollivant for particular work that has been since completed, and yet he is kept employed on trifling work.

Expenditure from the Municipal funds for doing honour to His Excellency the Governor at his approaching visit to Ahmedabad disapproved.

54. The *Ahmedabad Times* (78) of the 26th November, the *Nyáyadarshak* (109) of the 28th idem and the *Hitechchhu* (74) of Ahmedabad of the 1st December say:—As usual with Municipal Corporations, the Municipality of Ahmedabad has set apart Rs. 1,000 for giving an address to, and holding some festivities in honour of, Lord Reay on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to the city on the 14th December to hold a Darbár for the investiture of the Mahárája of I'dar with the Jubilee honour, and this proceeding on the part of the Municipal Commissioners is censurable inasmuch as it is illegal to spend Municipal funds on such occasions. Lord Reay is very popular and Ahmedabad is glad at his visit. However the Municipal Commissioners ought to have raised the fund necessary to do honour to His Excellency by collecting subscriptions among themselves. [The *Sholápur Samáchár* (57), in its issue of the 29th November, requests the people of Ahmedabad to act according to the wishes of His Excellency Lord Reay and not to spend money extravagantly in connection with the coming visit of His Excellency to that city.]

The Reay Market, Poona.

55. Writing about the Reay Market in Poona and the recent strike of the vegetable and fruit sellers there, the *Poona Vaibhav* (46), in its issue of the 27th November, says that as the municipal administration is local self-government it should not like foreign British Government try to screw out from the people every pie that it can possibly do but should allow the stalls in the market to be used free of any charge, especially as it is built out of Municipal savings.

Part IV.—*Native States.*

56. The *Ahmedabad Times* (78), in its issue of the 26th November, says :—

Offers of pecuniary help by Native States for the frontier defences should not be accepted.

The Rájás of Kaparthula, Patiála and Jind have taken up the example set by His Highness the Nizám and offered pecuniary help for the frontier defences. Other Princes and Chiefs are sure to make similar offers. This bespeaks great generosity on the part of these Chiefs! but that the coffers of Native States are not overflowing is a fact and the pecuniary gifts to the paramount Government are likely to prove a heavy burden on the poor subjects of these States. It is therefore meet that Government should refuse to accept the offers of other Chiefs, whatever may be the cause of the acceptance of His Highness the Nizám's liberality.

57. The *Nyáyadarshak* (109), in its issue of the 28th November, quotes some ten instances in which the officials of the Bhávnagar State have received bribes from different parties, giving the names of the parties from whom and the dates on which the bribes were accepted without mentioning the names of the corrupt officials. It is also stated that the writer of this information is prepared to expose those and other corrupt officials if a *bonâ fide* and serious enquiry is instituted into the subject. The Nágar officials, continues the *Prakásh*, have been impoverishing the subjects of the State by their corrupt practices and plundering the State itself. Until these officials are dismissed from the service no improvement can take place in the administration. If the Thákor be unwilling to get rid of these persons, the British Government ought to make no delay in appointing a joint-administration in the interests of the State, as rumoured.

Mal-administration in the Bhávnagar State.

58. The same newspaper says :—In the State of Jámnagar so much injustice, oppression and immorality have been prevailing that His Highness the Jám stands on the brink of being deprived of his administrative powers and made a pensioner. Rághav and Karsan Khaváses and the dancing girls of the Jám's harem have been the ruin of the State, and unless they are banished from it no improvement in the administration is likely to prove effective. The highly-paid Diwán, Mr. Maganlál, has done no good to the State. On the other hand, since his assuming the Diwánship there has been an increase in the debt as well as mismanagement in the State. After the dismissal of the two Khaváses and the dancing girls the Judicial and Police Departments of the State should be improved, and unless this is seriously done the misfortune impending over the Jám is not likely to be averted.

The administration of the Jámnagar State condemned.

59. The *Suryá Prakásh* (76), in its issue of the 3rd December, says :—

The grievance of the Hindus of Khambáliya in the Jámnagar State.

The substance of the latest petition made by the Hindu inhabitants of Khambáliya to His Highness the Jám of Navánagar in connection with the assault made by the Mahomedans on the Hindus with drawn swords on the Moharam festival of last year is that out of the numerous accused persons four only were convicted and fined one hundred *koris* each, that this punishment was light, and that the guilty parties escaped the deserved punishment through the influence of Khavás Rághav, Mr. Maganlál, the Chief Kárbhári, the Nyáyadhish, and several other officials and Jánbái, a lady of the Jám's Zenana. How is it that the Hindus of Khambáliya have not been able to obtain redress of their grievance, if the Political Officer in charge of the Jámnagar State has reported the matter to Government? If the petitioners do not get expeditious redress they should appeal to His Excellency the Governor.

60. The *Ahmedabad Times* (78), in its issue of the 26th November, says :—

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay requested to order proper enquiry into the complaint of Mr. Vallabhdás of the Dhrol State.

The enquiry into the letter addressed by Mr. Umiyáshankar Aditrám, the Shirastedár of Captain Salmon, Bárvatia Officer of Pránt Hálár, to Mr. Vallabhdás Sundarji of the Dhrol Darbár, asking from the Darbár a sum of rupees ten thousand as a present in the name of his superior officer, has been left incomplete, and

the complainant Mr. Vallabhji has come into trouble. The letters produced by Mr. Vallabhji in support of his complaint, being closely connected with Captain Salmon, it was not right that the enquiry into the case should have been entrusted to the Judicial officer and that the Political Agent should have passed final decision on it. The case should have been enquired into by any other than a Political officer. Though nine letters were proved, yet the enquiry into the alleged case against Mr. Vallabhji is, it is said, to be entrusted to Khán Báhádur Dhanjisháh; this is also not satisfactory. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay ought to appoint some independent officer to make a proper enquiry into the matter so that the public may have no cause to complain that injustice was done in this case.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
9th December 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 3rd December 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Abkári :
- An — complaint 10
- Criticism on the — system in the Bombay Presidency 8
- Observations on the recent Resolution of the Bombay Government regarding the sale of raw toddy :
  - The *Bombay Samáchár* 9
  - The *Indian Spectator* 9

Appointments :
- Congratulation of Mr. Parsons upon his elevation to the Bombay High Court 10
- Disapproval of the appointment of Mr. Parsons to the Bombay High Court 10
- Disregard of the claims of Mr. Naylor to the Chief Secretaryship to the Bombay Government complained against 11
- Praise of Mr. Lee-Warner for his advocacy of the backward classes and approval of his appointment as a Secretary to the Bombay Government 11
- Request to Government to re-appoint Surgeon K. S. Narimán to the Civil Hospital, Surat 11

Bombay House Extension Committee :
- Building regulations for Bombay and observations thereon ... 12
- House accommodation in Bombay and remarks in connection therewith 12
- The — and the Pársi Towers of Silence on Malabár Hill ... 11

British Army : Sir Charles Dilke on the — and his mistaken views about the Natives of India, the Native Army and the Native Princes ... 6

British rule in India :
- A request to the British people to make India independent ... 4
- Unpopularity of the — and its cause 4

Christian Missionaries : Influence of the — with Government ... 6

Destruction of wild animals : Increase in the amount of rewards for slaying tigers suggested 15

Exodus to the hills :
- Disapproval of the long absence of heads of Government from the presidency towns 7
- The Bombay Government and their — 8

Home rule for Ireland : India advised to imitate Ireland in the matter of fighting for and securing her rights 4

Income-tax :
- Disadvantages of imposing the — on the newly-acquired province of Upper Burmah from the next year 6
- Necessity for giving wide publicity to the rules and regulations published by Government in connection with the — ... 7

Indian National Congress :
- Attitude of some Mahomedans in Bengal towards the — and observations thereon 5
- National Congresses and their importance 4
- Request to Native Princes in India to attend the — 5

Judicial matters :
- Consideration shown to the feelings of Mr. Ross by the Chief Justice of Madras and remarks thereon 12
- Disapproval of the frequent changes of the Judges of the Sadar Court, Karáchi... 12
- Ráo Báhádur Ráste as Honorary Magistrate in Poona 13
- Remarks in connection with Mr. Lucas, C. S. 13

Police :
- A missing Marátha — Patel at Kadus in Poona and the alleged meanness of Bráhmans 16
- Necessity for a reform in the — Department and suggestions to Government in connection therewith 16

Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Provincial Governors : Suggestion for appointing a Native — approved 7

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Publications: Dedication to His Excellency Lord Reay of the book entitled "Life of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress" by the author of the alleged disloyal book "Hind and Britannia." 8

Public service:

A complaint against the promotion of certain subordinates of the Salt Department 10

A complaint against the Mámlatdár of Válva in Sátára ... 14

Complaint against the Police Superintendent of Kánara ... 13

Mr. Lucas should be dismissed from the Civil Service 13

Ráo Sáheb Ganpatráo Malhar Bokad recommended for reward and title 14

The recent Bakri' Id riot at Dholka between the Hindus and the Mahomedans and complaint of partiality to the Hindus by some of the local officers 14

Public Service Commission:—Approval of the recommendation of the — to Government to raise the age-limit for the Indian Civil Service Examination to 23 years 7

Spies in India: The Kábulis moving about in Gujarát suspected to be — 15

Statutory Civil Service: Appointments under the — and a suggestion to the Bombay Government 7

Telegrams: Complaint against Railway Telegraph Offices charging ordinary rates for press — and a request to the Government Telegraph Department to attend to it 15

Vernacular Press: The *Times of India's* criticism on the *Native Opinion*. 15

Visit of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to India: Rumoured — and observations in connection therewith 4

PART II.—*Education*—

Annual Report on Education: Comments on the Government Resolution on the last — in the Bombay Presidency 17

Bombay University:

Necessity for a reform in the present curriculum of the — ... 18

Stiff question-papers set at examinations and their result on the minds of the candidates 19

College of Science, Poona: The — and the new rule issued by Dr. Cooke for the admission of students 18

Elphinstone College, Bombay: Suggestion for the appointment of a Native as Professor of Sanskrit in the — in place of Dr. Peterson about to leave India 18

High education: Results of — 16

Medical education: Resolution issued by the Bengal Government for giving — to Bengali ladies in their vernacular language ... 18

PART III.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad: Expenditure from the Municipal funds for doing honour to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at his approaching visit to — disapproved 19

Bombay; Extravagance in the — Municipal expenditure 19

Poona: The Reay Market, — 19

PART IV.—*Native States*—

Bhávnagar: Mal-administration in the — State 20

Dhrol: His Excellency the Governor of Bombay requested to order a proper enquiry into the complaint of Mr. Vallabhdás of the — State ... 20

His Highness the Nizám's offer: Offers of pecuniary help by Native States for frontier defences should not be accepted 20

Jámnagar:

The administration of the — State condemned 20

The grievance of the Hindus of Khambháliya in the — State ... 20

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3RD DECEMBER 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Shuddha Varhádi* (5), in its issue of the 1st December, says:—If men like the Mahárájás of Mysore and Venkatagiri have given large donations to the National Congress and are giving their assistance to the movement without displeasing the Political Agents in their States, can it be said that it is a movement of a handful of men who have received English education? Why will not Government like to know public opinion from an assembly of leading, educated and respectable representatives of the people.

The Indian National Congress and its importance.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
9th December 1887.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 50 of 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 10th December 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
27	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
28	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
29	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
31	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
32	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
33	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
35	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Do.	250

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
42	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
43	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
44	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Do.	175
45	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
46	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
47	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
48	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
49	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
50	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
51	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
52	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
53	„ Satyă Mitr	Poona	Daily	200
54	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
55	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
56	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
57	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
58	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
59	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
60	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
61	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
62	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
63	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
64	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
65	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
66	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
67	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolháp ur	Monthly	300
68	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
69	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
70	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
71	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
72	„ Gujarát Gazette	Do.	Do.	...
73	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
74	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
75	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
77	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
78	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
79	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
80	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	384
81	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
82	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
83	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
84	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
85	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
86	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
87	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
88	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
89	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
90	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
91	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
92	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
93	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
94	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
95	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
96	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
97	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
98	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
99	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
100	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
101	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
102	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,107
103	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
104	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
105	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
106	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
107	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
108	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
109	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
110	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
111	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
112	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
113	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
114	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly ...	...
115	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,786
116	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
117	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
118	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
119	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
120	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
121	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
122	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
123	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
124	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
125	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
126	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
127	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
128	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Do.	500
129	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
130	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
131	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly... ...	761
132	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
133	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
134	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
135	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
136	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
137	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
138	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
139	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
143	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
144	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
145	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
146	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
147	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
148	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (अ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

1. In an article headed "Is the world really progressing in civilization?", the *Chandánshu* (19), in its issue of the 3rd December, says:—Though England is at the present moment reckoned by all to be a nation which has reached the height of civilization, we cannot conceive of a nation so demoralized and sinful as the English. A glance at England's history will show that she is always deeply engaged in crushing down other people for her own belly. The poor aborigines of America, the most inoffensive people in the world, fell a victim to the insatiable hunger of England, and were extirpated as soon as they came in contact with her civilization. Twenty-five crores of the people of India have by the same civilization been reduced to beggary. If this is the kind of civilization we are to have, then good bye to it. We prefer to it our rude condition. We would rather have skins to wear than erect manufactories like those at Manchester and ruin crores of people. Better to die of hunger than to wish for the destruction of hundreds of people for the sake of one individual. In brief, we are, at present, being demoralized instead of reformed, and we think that the greater the spread of the present so-called civilization or reformation, the wider will be the extent of immorality.

Barbarism preferred to English civilization.

2. The *Kesari* (38), in its issue of the 6th December, says:—A large number of European officers of Government, if not in the whole of India, at least in this part of the country act towards the Natives rudely and in an overbearing manner, and the latter patiently submit to this treatment. The consequence is that there is an absence of sympathy between the two, and the Natives are wanting in that excessive ardour which the governed should have to assist their rulers in the hour of the latter's difficulties. The exhibition of churlish and rude conduct by European officials towards the Natives is often to be met with. Count Gubernatis has recorded his opinion to the same effect in a description of his travels in this country. The picture drawn by the Italian *savant* of the low and rude conduct of young civil and military officers is faithful to the original, and the question arises, what has made them so? It seems that this result has been brought about by the very low opinion of the Natives formed and supplied by Christian Missionaries to Europeans. The early imbibing of such ideas about the Natives by Englishmen through their school-books has made the latter treat the former with contempt and disdain, while the same books describe the Europeans who conquered the country as superior to the Natives in every way, and the latter as being untruthful, weak and pusillanimous. The Europeans are pourtrayed as celestial beings, but this picture loses its impression on actual experience. The ungainly picture of Native character has made the Natives wanting in self-respect. This state of things is injurious to the interests of both parties, particularly to those of the Natives, who have yet to derive numerous benefits from the English rule. Government should, therefore, introduce in the educational course, both in England and in India, such books as will lead Englishmen to sympathize with the Natives on account of the high intellect and the valiant deeds of the ancestors of the latter, and teach the Natives to give up low habits and cowardice and entertain self-respect.

Feelings between the European officers of Government and the Natives.

3. The *A'ryávart* (14), in its issue of the 3rd December, says:—It is our duty to strive for the civilization of our country and for the revival of the indigenous arts and industries, yet no one can positively say whether we shall succeed in our attempts, and if so when. Even English philosophers say that their kingdom will perish some day or other, as was the case with those of Rome and Greece. If the British manage everything cleverly, why should such a day come at all? We may understand the principle of unity, but we shall not be able to drive away the cunning English from India for hundreds of years to come, as that depends upon the natural course of things.

The revival of the indigenous arts and industries of India and the duty of the people.

4. The *Pársi Punch* (110), in its issue of the 4th December, contains a full-page illustration in which the Indian Bull, emblematic of India, is ridden over by the Frontier Defence Works, the income-tax, the annexation of Burmah, the loss by exchange, the duty on salt, the land-tax, the ábkári monster, the Forest Act, the monster of Famine, while his neck is loaded with two casks of gunpowder one on each side. He is represented as foaming at the mouth, and is about to fall to the ground on account of starvation and poverty. The letter-press runs thus:—The poor Indian Bull ridden to death. In a poem, explanatory of the illustration, the burden of which is "how can the bull carry this burden," the writer asks God to remove this load from his back and to save him.

An allegorical representation of the grievances of India.

5. The *Rájyabhakta* (114), in its issue of the 17th November, says:—The news disseminated by the *Englishman*, that a bill will shortly be introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council for increasing the income-tax, is very disquieting, and it is to be hoped that the already heavily taxed people will not have a greater burden placed on their shoulders. The Natives already suffer severely from poverty, and any fresh burden is sure to make their suffering unbearable.

Income-tax should not be increased.

6. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (17), in its issue of the 7th December, says:—Latterly the people of the ruling class have gone much ahead in finding fault with others. Dhulip Sing, the son of "the lion of the Panjab," is now under Russian protection, and is properly reckoned as an enemy by the English. Yet it does not behove them to disrespect him by unrestrained language. Some white people say, "Dhulip Sing is not Ranjit Sing's offspring, but that of a low man. One of Ranjit Sing's wives was in love with one of his attendants, and Dhulip Sing is his issue. People may call him brave if they choose, but the greater the demoralization of his *zenana* brought to his knowledge the greater was his delight." These are the utterances of people belonging to the class of our rulers, and we do not know what proofs they have in this connection! Can they have been quite unmindful of the intrigues rampant in the palace of their former sovereigns? Should the English have no reminiscence of the love of Margaret for a Scottish fop and of her consequent degradation in all the Royal Courts? Was it in consonance with British morality that Elizabeth, the outwardly pure and pious Elizabeth, in whose time our white-complexioned rulers landed in India with a balance in hand, should have behaved meanly with her courtiers? "The mysteries of the Court of London" has shown to its readers how favourable the reigns of George II and George III were to licentious women in their households in the enjoyment of their youth with their paramours. Should not those Englishmen, who are fond of finding fault with others, hang their heads in shame at these things? All glory to this kind of English purity and morality! We, for our part, shall have nothing to do with it.

Dhulip Sing and the charge of illegitimacy brought against him by some Englishmen.

7. The *Ahmedabad Times* (78), in its issue of the 6th December, says:—Fortunately Ayub Khán has surrendered himself and it is only discreet to confine him now more securely than before. Considering the great influence possessed by the Russians with Persia and various other circumstances, it is not wise to re-entrust him to the care of the Sháh. Ayub should be brought to India and confined in a secure place to avoid all chances of his escape in future.

Ayub Khán should be imprisoned in India.

8. The *Shrí Shiváji* (58), in its issue of the 2nd December, expresses much concern at the illness of the Crown Prince of Germany, especially because of the old age of his father and his mother-in-law Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and says that his recovery from his present illness will give universal happiness. [A few other papers also express similar sentiments.]

Expression of sorrow for the illness of the Crown Prince of Germany.

9. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 8th December, writes :—

Sir W. Wedderburn's candidature for a seat in Parliament and the feelings of the people of India in that connection.

We trust that when the proper time arrives, Sir W. Wedderburn's candidature for a seat in Parliament will be successful, and that he will be enabled to enter it. We in the Bombay Presidency naturally feel the most intense interest in Sir W. Wedderburn's candidature, as there is hardly an Englishman who enjoys more than he does the full confidence of the people of this Presidency. If he be successful in his attempt, he will be a rare acquisition to the Indian Party in the House of Commons. He will be able to supply to them what they lack to a large extent, *viz.*, vast experience acquired on the spot by an intimate contact with the people of this country for a period of nearly twenty years. We heartily wish Sir William Wedderburn success in this noble attempt, and we know that we are expressing the unanimous sense of the people of this Presidency in so doing. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 8th December says that the Native public sincerely wishes him success in his candidature for a seat in Parliament.]

10. The approaching meeting of the National Congress at Madras is a topic which has been warmly discussed by the Native Press this week, and different suggestions have been made by different newspapers. The *Satyá Mitrá* (53), in its issue of the 8th December, proposes that the Congress should take in hand the subject of the Indian Civil Service, and should point out that it is simply injustice to the natives of India to appoint mercenary foreigners to the service when the Natives are qualified to administer their own country, and that it should impede the vigorous course of annexation which Government are pursuing with regard to the *vatans* of the vatandárs, as the rights of the subjects are permanent, and are not affected by changes of rulers. The same paper, in its issue of the 6th idem, maintains that the National Congress is not worth the name unless it protects the existing rights of the subject people, acquires new ones, takes measures to secure the gratuitous enjoyment of necessary articles like salt, free the people from the hardship to which they are put in self-defence for want of arms, and cause Government to punish their officers for their irregular behaviour towards the subject people. The *Jagan Mitrá* (34) of the 5th December thinks that if the Native princes of India attend the meetings of the Congress they will add to its importance, and exercise a kind of restraint on the Political Agents in their dealings with them. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 5th December, observes :—The rise of public and national associations in the country and the fact of their work being smoothly conducted by the people at their own expense clearly indicate the necessity for such associations and the feeling of the public that Government are neglecting its welfare and its means. The object of the National Congress is to direct the attention of Government to those measures of public utility which they are at present neglecting, and this object is very great and hard to accomplish. It requires the assistance of all our countrymen, whether high or low. This country is very extensive, and the injury it has sustained is immense. The means, therefore, to be used in repairing it, must also be stupendous. Money is undoubtedly required, but over and above that the people must display in villages and in towns by speeches and by addresses their approval of and delight at the proceedings of the National Congress and their readiness and zeal to assist it with all their heart and soul. Look at the history of the United States of America, and you will find that in their struggles with such a mighty power as England nothing stood them in good stead like their unity of action and feeling. It is, therefore, this unity of action and feeling which the National Congress must inspire in the minds of the people independently of their creed or caste. The Congress should take such constitutional steps as will unite the whole country in loyally demanding from Her Gracious Majesty the Queen the fulfilment of our desires and the supply of our wants. The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (44) of the same date suggests that as the high rates of exchange form a source of great loss to India, the National Congress should recommend to Government the introduction of gold currency into India.

Suggestions to the National Congress of India to be held at Madras.

11. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 4th December, says that the National Congress at Madras should consider the following questions:—First and foremost amongst such questions must be placed the question of education ——education in all its branches—primary, secondary and high, liberal and technical; the results of the educational policy of Government should be reviewed from a national point of view, and the Government of India requested to modify their policy so as to bring it in a line with the privileges laid down in the noble despatch of 1854. Next to the question of education comes that of the poverty of the country. What we want really is a permanent land revenue settlement, or something partaking to a great extent of that character against the State landlord, and the development of indigenous industries and internal trade. The poor rayats of Madras, Bombay and other parts of the Empire would bless the Congress if the latter consented to raise its voice on their behalf. At present the demands of the Congress lend colour to the assertion of our opponents, that its members are not in touch with the *rayat*. We ask for things from which the educated community must hope to derive benefit and importance in the first instance; though none can deny that ultimately the whole people, and not a particular portion of it only, will be benefited. The poverty of the masses is a question of fact and a matter of undoubted history. How can Government ever doubt such glaring facts? About nine years have elapsed since the Famine Commission made inquiries, and the time has now come to officially pass under review what the effects of the modified policy initiated after the last famine have been. To suppose that the inquiry is to ascertain what the truth is, is to attribute unpardonable ignorance to the rulers of our Empire, which we are not prepared to do. The question of the ábkári policy of Government has engaged our minds pretty fairly. In this presidency a section of the community, whose interests are affected by the ábkári policy of Government, has been agitating, and agitating with some success too; but the results of the system in Bengal show that the evils of the system in vogue ought to be exposed, and Government requested to place the administration of the department under the supervision and control of local bodies. This question is also a very important one, and we suggest to the Madras Committee to put it in the list. We do not mean that the ábkári policy of any one particular local Government should be considered. It is the policy of the Government of India, as a whole, that ought to be passed in review, local experience being only consulted to find out the results of that policy in the several provinces.

12. Referring to the National Congress, the *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 30th November, writes:—A really active, political party, Native or European, to exist at all must be militant in its principles, and its interests apart from the interests of the country must, therefore, clash everywhere with those of the governing body. A Native party if it has any policy at all must have an opposition policy, and this is simply impossible while wealthy Natives understand that they have nothing to complain of against their rulers, and which will be the case so long as the justice and liberality of the latter, so far as they go, tally exactly with their worldly wishes. Contentment, if you term it so, with present possessions saps the political efforts of the more ambitious classes of the Natives. And the present National Congress will do well, first, to endeavour to discover if the more pecuniarily able and influential of the people, with a more lively appreciation of their active position and a keener sense of their rights and privileges as the subjects of a free and constitutional Government, have anything really to complain of before they venture upon asking for parliamentary representation, or any direct voice whatever in the administration of the country. Let the National Congress first show England that there are actual wrongs to be redressed, and that the people can supply from their heterogeneous masses other than puppets as representatives in the Indian Councils; let them first prop, and elaborate, and adopt a definite national policy, showing the reasons that demand it to be unanswerable; let them first do this, and a score of other things besides for the due enlightenment of their countrymen, before they incur the risk, as they are now doing, of ruining any cause they may have at heart by premature demonstrations of a still-born vigour and an unhealthy activity. At present they cannot boast of a policy of their own; they can

neither purchase, borrow, nor steal it. England is too distant, the colonists too hostile, and the need too obscure, for them to do any such thing as to form a powerful native party. A people so destitute of all political and social organization ought to be content to walk first in the rugged paths of literature, morality, and science, before attempting to run or jump into places reserved only for those distinguished in talent, probity and honour. None more sarcastically than the Natives themselves point to the State pliancy, which yielding to a most foolish clamour, gave them the force of a representation in our legislative assemblies. But some exception, we think, must nevertheless be taken to this general rule. It can hardly be denied that the acquired prestige of some of our Native legislators secures for them a personal respect which they do not fail to appreciate or profit by. It is, however, equally true that others again of these gentlemen, more especially those taken from the mofussil, are so imbued with a dread of their European superiors that their mofussil associations continue to haunt them even in the Council chamber, and thus they can never be made to understand the legal, if not social, equality, which is flourished in such glaring characters before their eyes in the Queen's proclamation.

13. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 4th December, says:—The Congress will studiously eschew all social subjects from its deliberations, and on no account consent to travel beyond the few political problems which in one shape or another are annually brought before it. This we consider to be a mistake. There are social matters which affect equally all the different communities which meet in the Congress, as well as their relations towards each other, and we cannot see why it should be difficult to arrive at some understanding regarding them.

14. In a communicated article the *Bodh Sudhákar* (17), in its issue of the 7th December, writes:—The condition of the poor military men is becoming worse day by day, and it is now time for the educated men of this country to look to this, and make a true representation of all their just grievances to Government, with a view to their being removed. The monthly payment they are in receipt of is found by them to be quite inadequate in these days, as prices have risen fearfully. If we compare the present rates of corn with those of former times, when the salary of a sepoy was fixed, we shall find a vast difference. Thirty-three years ago *attah* (wheat flour) used to sell at 32 *seers* a rupee. At the present day, a sepoy is lucky if he can get it at 11 *seers* a rupee. Formerly a sepoy could easily subsist on Rs. 3, but now he requires Rs. 6 a month to live comfortably. Owing to this fact and the deductions that are from time to time made from his pay for clothing, half-mounting, &c., how is it possible for him to save anything out of his small salary of Rs. 7 to give to his wife and children solely dependent on him for their maintenance? The poor sepoy is then obliged to stint his food to provide for his family, and this is the reason why he becomes old and an invalid soon. Everybody is aware what onerous and dangerous service a sepoy has to do, and all will agree that he must have sufficient food. I do not see any reason why Government should be so partial as to look to the needs and comfort of the British soldier, and not to those of the sepoys! However, the sepoy does not wish to be so kindly and generously treated as the British soldier, but only asks for food sufficient for himself, his wife and children. The enhancement of Rs. 2 in his pay will highly oblige the sepoy. This is a great political subject for the National Congress to discuss, and I hope it will take it up and try to relieve the poor military men —their brave countrymen—from the very straitened and wretched circumstances they are now in.

15. In referring to the Ross *vs.* Morgan case recently decided in Madras, in which Mr. Morgan was found not guilty by a jury of the crime of adultery with the wife of the prosecutor, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (102), of the 4th December, dwells on the necessity for the hearing of such cases of social vice with closed doors and for shutting out newspaper reporters, and remarks that when cases of

The Ross *vs.* Morgan case, and a suggestion to Government to have cases of social immorality tried by courts with closed doors.

immorality amongst Europeans in India are day by day increasing in number, it can easily be imagined what effect they produce, specially on young men, when they hear them in court or read their reports in newspapers, and hopes that Government will respect public morality, and carry out the suggestion.

A new Government House in Bombay for His Excellency the Governor.

16. In an article headed "An extravagant demand on the State Exchequer," the *Rást Goftár* (115), of the 4th December, disapproves of the suggestion made by the *Bombay Gazette* for constructing a new Government House for His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Cooperage ground, denies the necessity for a new Government House, and says that the *Gazette* has failed to show the necessity for it; that a Government House suited to the present time would cost from 25 to 30 lákhs of rupees, and that the public would not allow this heavy expenditure without raising a strong outcry against it, and terming it a great political scandal. It adds that it appears that the good and just Governor, Lord Reay, is opposed to this heavy expenditure, for the *Gazette* very much exhorts His Excellency to undertake it; that an impartial Governor like him will not fail to undertake a necessary item of expenditure, simply because he is not to enjoy its fruits; that His Excellency must not be anxious in the matter, as it is unjust and extravagant; that no Governor would dare be careless in the affair after the great consternation created by the late Professor Fawcett by running down in Parliament the expenditure of 25 lákhs of rupees for the Government House at Ganesh Khind; that there is no necessity for a new Government House if the one at Parel be maintained as a permanent residence, and the other at Malabár Point as a summer house, and that no just grounds have been shown for rejecting these houses. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (102) of the 4th December is not opposed to the sale of the Government House at Parel, and says that if the Government House at Malabár Point be inconvenient, a new one should be built out of the proceeds of the sale, care being taken that the site selected for the new House is not rejected by succeeding Governors. The *Jáme Jamshed* (99) of the 5th December approves of the suggestion made by the *Bombay Gazette* in the matter.]

Suggestion for removing the Pársi Towers of Silence from their present site on Malabár Hill disapproved.

17. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (102), in its issue of the 4th December, disapproves of the suggestion said to have been made to the Bombay House Extension Committee for the removal to Mátunga or Siwri of the Pársi Towers of Silence from their present site on Malabár Hill, and says that this news will undoubtedly wound the feelings of the Pársi community, though it is certain that His Excellency Lord Reay will not take this mistaken step. It adds that it would be tyranny, and would wound the religious feelings of the Pársis if for the comfort of a few rich men they were to be forcibly deprived of their ancestral right in the plot of ground owned by them, and that His Excellency the Governor himself cannot be desirous of having a Government House built on the site occupied by the Towers. [The *Yajdán Parast* (133) and the *Gujaráti* (96) of the 4th December take the same view.]

Approval of the appointment of Dr. Blaney as Sheriff of Bombay.

18. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 4th December, writes:—Dr. Thomas Blaney is said to be the Sheriff for the ensuing year. With regard to his nomination there cannot be two opinions. His Excellency Lord Reay is to be congratulated upon this happy selection. In appointing him again to this dignified post, the Governor has honoured disinterested public spirit, philanthropy, and general usefulness. Very few gentlemen can claim equality with Dr. Blaney in his ardent love to serve the public, to guide its finances, and to help the poor. We hope that the present appointment is simply a forerunner of honours which Dr. Blaney deserves at the hands of Government, which has hitherto failed to recognise his merits in some substantial form. [Many other papers speak highly of the appointment. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (102) and the *Rást Goftár* (115), in their respective issues of the 4th December, recommend Dr. Blaney for a seat on the Bombay Legislative Council, the latter also recommending him for a title.]

19. The *Ahmedabad Times* (78), in its issue of the 6th December, says :—

The publication of the report of the Committee on the Government Central Press at Bombay requested.

The Bombay Government have issued a resolution for the continuance of the Government Central Press, though two of the three members of the Committee appointed to enquire into the desirability of keeping the press in existence any longer are said to have recorded their opinion that the establishment is an expensive affair and should be abolished. The Committee's report ought to be published to satisfy the public that sufficiently good reasons have induced Government to take the step they have adopted. [The *Gujaráti* (96) of the 4th December also requests Government to speedily publish the report of the Committee and the resolution issued thereon, and adds that if Government do not do so, the public will think the appointment of the Committee to be a farce.]

20. A correspondent of the *Pandit* (144) of the 9th December says :—The

Recruit boys in Native regiments.

recruit boys in native regiments are required to do much drill and other work, and, therefore, do not get sufficient time to devote to their studies. The consequence is that their education remains very imperfect, and is of little use to them in after life. Their condition becomes still worse when these boys are not enlisted as soldiers on account of their not being of regulation height. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the parade and other duties exacted from them will be lessened, allowing them more time and leisure to devote to their studies. The *Pandit*, in writing on the same subject, describes in detail the various duties exacted from the recruit boys, and observes :—The great anxiety to perform their work properly entertained by these boys acts prejudicially to some of them attaining the regulation height at the age of eighteen years, and those who are not of that height are dismissed from the service. It is, therefore, desirable that they should be made to do less work than is exacted from them. The boys should be permitted to devote themselves completely to their education, and those who are found to be slow or idle should be made to learn music in the regimental band. All the boys should be made to appear on the parade early in the morning, and should be exempted from other work during the rest of the day. Those native officers who have risen to their present posts after serving as recruit boys ought to know the annoyance suffered by the latter and to make a representation on the subject to the regimental authorities.

21. The *Poona Vaibhav* (46), in its issue of the 4th December, says that the

Injustice done to Mr. Naylor by the Bombay Government in sending him back to the post of Legal Remembrancer.

Bombay Government clearly evinced its partiality in appointing Mr. Parsons to the High Court in supersession of Messrs Crowe, Macpherson, Candy, and others, and in filling the post of Chief Secretary while sending Mr. Naylor back to his post of Legal Remembrancer; that it seems to have been afraid that with a just and straightforward Chief Secretary it would have to be just in all its actions; that it is childish to say that an equally competent man cannot be found to fill Mr. Naylor's place as Legal Remembrancer; that it does not become a straightforward Government to bring a man's ability in the way of his promotion; and that though it was right that the post of Chief Secretary should be given to Mr. Nugent, Mr. Lee-Warner's promotion from Rs. 900 to Rs. 3,100 looks very strange indeed.

22. The *Kalpataru* (35), in its issue of the 4th December, disapproves of

Advocacy of the claims of Mr. Satyendranáth Tagore, District Judge, Sholápur, to a seat on the Bombay High Court Bench.

the appointment of Mr. Parsons to the Bombay High Court in supersession of his seniors, and says that great injustice has been done in making this appointment; that Mr. Satyendranáth Tagore, District Judge, Sholápur, should have been given that place, as he has the best claims for it in the absence of Messrs. Baker and Macpherson on leave; and that it is no wonder that the place was not given to Mr. Tagore when even the claims of able and intelligent Europeans were set aside.

23. The *Sind Times* (4), in its issue of the 30th November, writes:—The only two works of public utility worthy of notice, which have been executed in Sind since its annexation, are the railway between Karáchi and Mooltan and Karáchi and Sibi, and the extensive accommodation for ships in the harbour. Important as these two undertakings are, it certainly reflects no credit on Government that these two efforts, the creations of private enterprise, should represent—with the exception of a very limited number of minor works of irrigation—the whole of the benefits Sind has received, at its hands, since its annexation to our Eastern Empire. Any one who takes the trouble to reflect, after comparing the condition of Sind with that of any other province throughout British India, cannot fail to arrive at the conclusion, that our province has been abandoned to the most culpable neglect. The whole of its interests have ever been quietly ignored, and the Indian Government has treated this portion of its territories with a carelessness which bears the construction that the province is not worth the outlay of the least portion of the public money to redeem its waste, yet valuable tracts of land, from the domain of the jungle! It is patent to every one who notices the luxuriant growth of agricultural productions on land contiguous to the river that were water led and spread over the country by means of canals, the whole of Sind might be transformed from the bare and barren wastes, which now constitute the far greater portion of the province, into a land growing every description of produce, not only pertaining to the tropics, but also to the temperate zones. No portion of our Eastern Empire, we are convinced, is more capable or presents greater facilities as auxiliaries and aids to improvement in an agricultural sense than Sind. The whole of the province is a flat level from the junction of the Chenáb with the Indus to the delta at the mouth of the latter river, so that nothing in the shape of difficulties would lie in the way of engineering science in constructing greater irrigational works than are at present in existence. In point of fact we feel that we are dealing very gently with Government when we say that with a river of such a volume as the Indus rolling its waters to the ocean, without greater attempt at their utilization, is a standing shame and reproach to the statesmen in whose hands rest the administration of the country. Nothing could be easier than to construct an effective system of canals in Sind. The country has a natural and gentle fall towards the sea, labour in the province is remarkably cheap, and any amount of idle hands are available who will only be too glad to obtain employment. This neglected but important province is capable of becoming one vast cotton field, which would contribute no inconsiderable item towards satisfying the heavy demand that is now, and we may safely anticipate will for years to come, be made for this great staple of our home manufactures and our commerce.

Culpable neglect of the province of Sind by Government.

24. The same paper (4), in its issue of the 3rd December, writes:—Although the revenue of the province of Sind has increased to a great extent, yet it is a fact to be lamented that the condition of the people has not proportionally improved. But we submit, is not that fact greatly aggravated by the circumstance that no bold and enlarged investigation is instituted with the object, first, of ascertaining the causes which have precipitated the helpless Sindi into utter ruin, and then endeavouring to discover and apply remedies. The rayats are impoverished and over-burdened with debt and the *baniás* or village money-lenders, who have made advances to the rayats on the most inconsiderate conditions, grasp at every farthing that the latter gather from their industry. Hence it is that we find the lower classes of agriculturists seeking for employment as hirelings, and leaving hereditary lands, which might have been cultivated to advantage, to run waste.

Pitiable condition of the agriculturists in Sind.

25. The *Subodh Patrika* (12), in its issue of the 4th December, publishes a communication from a traveller about the *rayats* in the Jávli Táluka of the Sátára District, as follows:—This part of the country being over-populated, the *rayats* do not derive any profit from cultivation. The

The condition of the *rayats* in the Jávli Táluka of the Sátára District.

poor low-caste men have to live on wild fruits and roots. There is scarcity of cows, she-buffaloes and bullocks, and the land does not yield so much produce as it should, on account of the stringent forest rules. The stringency of the Forest Act has greatly told upon the health and wealth of the *rayats* in Mával and Konkan. Immorality has spread among the *Kunbis* in Mával, inasmuch as a woman can marry a second or even a third time during the lifetime of her first husband. This evil is due to the imitation of their rulers by the *Kunbis*. The district officers never visit villages to ascertain the condition of the *rayats*, and hence their attention has not been drawn to the want of proper roads. It is to be hoped that roads will be constructed at the time of the next approaching survey of the táluka.

Total destruction of prickly-pear in the district of Belgaum.

26. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (16) of the 5th December bitterly complains of the indiscriminate and total cutting of prickly-pear in Belgaum under the orders of the Collector. An enclosure of prickly-pear, says the paper, affords much protection to small villages, of which there are many in the district, against thieves and wild animals, and the Collector is simply riding his hobby in compelling the already over-taxed rayats to cut at their own expense all shrubs of this very useful plant in their villages.

Licenses for the sale of toddy.

27. The *Broach Mitrá* (84), in its issue of the 7th December, says:—The provision in the resolution issued recently by Government for the sale of toddy in the Thána and Kolába Districts, that if the number of persons demanding licenses for the sale of toddy be larger than the number of licences to be issued the licences should be sold by public auction, is objectionable. The demand for the licences is sure to be great, and their sale by auction will not fail to raise the price of this innocent drink. The existing restraint on the sale of this drink has caused a difficulty in getting it pure, and the poor classes have, therefore, taken freely to the use of spirituous drinks. It is, therefore, to be hoped that Government will reconsider the subject, and prevent the sale of licenses by public auction, withdrawing all restrictions from this healthy drink, and making it freely accessible to the people.

Mr. Mulock, Collector of Surat.

28. The *Yajdán Parast* (133), in its issue of the 4th December, complains of Mr. Mulock, the Collector of Surat, threatening the Municipal Commissioners of that town and of his rigorous policy as regards ábkári matters and the possession of arms by the people, and observes that the complaint against Mr. Mulock for reducing the number of permits for possessing arms has now again been made after the lapse of a year, that such conduct causes discontent among the people, that Government ought to draw his attention to it, that it would suit his temper if he were sent to rule over some fanatical tribes on the Afghan frontier, and that if he thinks that he should deal harshly with the people of Surat in the same way as he does with tigers, his speedy removal from that town is desirable.

Request to the Bombay Government not to transfer Mr. J Davidson, the Assistant Collector, and Khán Sáheb Mir Chirágudín, the Mámlatdár, from Málegaon.

29. The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79), in its issue of the 5th December, complains of the Hindus at Málegaon monopolizing the Government posts there to the exclusion of the Mahomedans, the Mámlatdár being the only Mahomedan officer, and says that as a result of this monopoly the local mercantile community had to suffer along with the bad characters among the Mahomedans during the Málegaon riot of 1884. The Mahomedans have, observes the paper, been gradually employed in Government service since the riot of 1884, and the arrangements made since then by Mr. J. Davidson, the Assistant Collector, and Khán Sáheb Mir Chirágudin, the Mámlatdár, have preserved the public peace. The people, therefore, naturally like these officers, and wish them to continue serving Government in their midst. The Bombay Government will please the people of Málegaon by allowing them to continue in their present posts.

30. The *Nyáya Sindhu* (44), in its issue of the 5th December, learns that a butler of Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, has complained against him in a Criminal Court for assault, illegal detention, and for forcing him to sign a false receipt for wages, and says that such strange acts of high Government officers are so many dark spots on the fair name of the British rule, and that in this case it seems that the indebtedness of Mr. Yates is the cause of all the acts for which he is being prosecuted.

A complaint against Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, by his butler.

31. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 5th December, gives, in short, the history of the case which gave rise to the prosecution of one Jayachand Panachand on five different charges before Ráo Báhádur K. V. Ráste, First Class Honorary Magistrate, Poona; publishes in detail the judgment of the Honorary Magistrate, who convicted the accused on three out of the five counts and sentenced him to suffer two days' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 and, in default, to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment, and that of the Sessions Judge, Mr. Crowe, who reversed the finding and conviction, and directed that the accused should be acquitted and discharged; and observes that from the many discrepancies in the judgment of the Honorary Magistrate and from the consideration of his knowledge of English it is certain that the judgment is not the production of Ráo Bábádur Ráste, but that of some one else.

Complaint against Ráo Báhádur K. V. Ráste, First Class Honorary Magistrate, Poona.

32. The *Satyavakta* (119), in its issue of the 9th December, says:—The residents of the town of Kapadvanj are deeply grateful to the Collector of Kaira for having divested Mr. Dalpatrám Pitámbardás Tamboli of his jurisdiction as Special Magistrate for that town. Mr. Dalpatrám has been, however, given jurisdiction over the Kapadvanj Táluka, but it is said that this is illegal. The Collector will be good enough to make enquiries on this point. Moreover, the táluka is not in need of a Special Magistrate at all.

The special Magistrate for the Kapadvanj Táluka.

33. The *Rewa Kántha Samáchár* (116) of the 27th November and 2nd December says:—Malarious fever is a very common complaint in the Panch Maháls, particularly at the beginning of the cold season, and the death-rate from it is also very high compared to that from other diseases. The extensive prevalence of fevers in the district is attributable to the thick forests that exist throughout the province; and, unless the authorities take due measures to thin the forests, particularly those in the immediate neighbourhood of human habitations after the rains are over every year, the rigour of the fevers and the sufferings of the people therefrom are not likely to abate, and the general health of the province is not likely to improve.

The extensive prevalence of fever in the Panch Maháls.

34. One S. J. Master writes to the *Jáme Jamshed* (99) of the 10th December to say that an accident occurred to a Pársi lady on the evening of the 8th instant on the Kennedy Sea-face near the Marine Lines Station, she and a boy aged 4 years being knocked down by a horse ridden by a European, and remarks that the police ought to prevent horsemen from riding at full speed on the sea-face, in the same way as they have done rash carriage-driving, and that they should be compelled to use either the Rotten Row or the Mahálakshmi Race-course. The Commissioner of Police is requested to do the needful in the matter, in order to prevent accidents to persons who come to the sea-face for an airing. The editor states in a foot-note that his correspondent has supplied to him the names of the Pársi lady and the European rider in question.

The Kennedy Sea-face, Bombay, and a request to Sir Frank Souter to prevent fast riding on it.

35. A correspondent writing from Jacobabad to the *Sind Sudhár* (148), in its issue of the 12th November, says:—Ghee and milk are adulterated to a great extent. Ghee stinks so much that it would be better to avoid its use. But as it is one of the principal articles of food, one cannot

Complaint against the adulteration of ghee and milk in Jacobabad, Sind.

do without it. The use of bad ghee, especially in the autumn, is injurious. We hope that Magistrates and police officers will see to this, and remove the nuisance complained of.

Increase in thefts at Karáchi and the local Police.

36. In a news-letter from Karáchi the *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 5th December complains of increase in thefts in that town and prevalence of gambling on roads during the day, and says that the people wish that Government would stop them. The writer remarks that if detectives be employed in the police force, as is done in Bombay, and if some policemen and their head officers—the Jamádár, the Haváldár and the Inspectors—were transferred, thefts would certainly be prevented.

Disapproval of the rule regarding the previous permission of a Magistrate to a lecture gathering in public places.

37. Writing on the regulation of theatres, the *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 4th December, says:—It is really the height of absurdity to make the previous permission of a Magistrate necessary to a lecture gathering in the Hirabág at Poona or elsewhere, or for the matter of that to an assemblage at any temple or at a similar institution, and a rule which lays it down befits despotic Russian Government rather than the enlightened and liberal administration of this country.

Necessity for reducing the rates of postage between England and India.

38. The *Jáme Jamshed* (99), in its issue of the 9th December, refers to a speech delivered in November last by Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at Bath, in which he stated that the rates of postage between England and India could not be reduced, dwells on the injustice done to India by the postal rates being higher between England and India than between England and Australia though the distance between the latter places is about double that between England and India, and observes that Mr. Goschen has displayed selfishness in the matter, that the Conservatives do not much care about making concessions to India, and that India expects the boon of her just right from the Liberal Ministry. It adds that a reduction in the postal rates will not lead to a decrease in the postal revenue, that experience has shown that a reduction in postal rates has led to increased use of the post office by the public, and that a reduction of 2 annas in the present rates of postage between England and India will speedily recoup Government for the loss they may sustain in the beginning by so doing.

Clearing of a postal letter-box in Ahmedabad.

39. The *Praja Mata* (112), in its issue of the 3rd December, says:—The postal letter-box at Khádia, in the town of Ahmedabad, is cleared four hours before the starting of mail trains, and the public is much inconvenienced thereby. If it is cleared, say, one hour before the trains start, and the hours of the removal of the post are mentioned on the box itself, the cause of complaint will be removed.

Part II.—*Education*.

Necessity for more than one University in the Bombay Presidency.

40. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 4th December, refers to the address of Sir Alfred Lyall delivered on the occasion of the first Convocation of the Allahabad University, quotes some of his remarks, and says:—"If differences of race, country and language always imply, and should be freely permitted to induce, a certain diversity of study and variety of intellectual development," we ask whether the older Universities are up to the mark. Where the provinces under their jurisdiction were so distant, as Allahabad and the Punjab, inconvenience and hardship have been removed by establishing new Universities in those provinces. But the question still remains, whether the provinces that are at present under their jurisdiction are sufficiently homogeneous in race or language. Take, for instance, our own University. It will be found that under its jurisdiction it includes three or four different races—races differing from each other as any two nationalities might do. The commercial classes of Bombay, the Sindhis, the Gujarátis, the Kánarese and the Mahráttás are all under its jurisdiction, and the University provides

but the same course for all, although their wants and wishes and characteristics are entirely different. As observed above, it might have been convenient, in days past, to have one University in Bombay. But, now that we have made some advance, this anamolous grouping together of different races under the same University appears to us rather to hinder progress in the matter of high education. We do not wish to ignore the advantages that may be gained even by thus grouping different races together. But, on the whole, it will be found to be advantageous to have separate Universities for Bombay, Gujarát, Mahárâshtra and in course of time for Sind, too. We have now three Arts Colleges in Bombay, three in Gujarát, four in the Deccan and one in Sind; and the principle of local self-government demands that the colleges in each province should be placed under separate Universities. High education can never become indigenous in the land until "differences in race, country and language" are thus settled and separated. Each University will then be free to consult the wants and wishes of the race under its jurisdiction and if care be taken to see that the community is properly represented in the governing body of that University, education will naturally take the turn most suited to individual provinces. The question of vernaculars, which is now being agitated, will then find an easy solution, and on the whole the noble work which Government have set before themselves, will be done more efficiently and rapidly.

Gloomy prospects of the graduates of the Madras Agricultural College, and a suggestion to the Government of India in connection therewith.

41. The *Jáme Jamshed* (99), in its issue of the 6th December, refers to the complaint made by a graduate of the Agricultural College at Madras in the columns of the *Madras Mail* newspaper about the gloomy prospects of those who pass out of the College, to their non-employment under Government and to the necessity, they are under, of accepting service on about Rs. 20 per mensem, and observes that both Government and the students are to blame in the matter. If the students learn, continues the *Jáme*, agriculture merely with a view to enter Government service, their object cannot be approved of, for the condition of the rayats will not improve thereby, as expected. A large portion of them ought to turn agriculturists, and then only will some compensation be made for the Government expenditure on the College. Very few graduates in agriculture have turned out cultivators, and Government have not gathered or published any information regarding the results achieved by them in this line. It is a consequence of students learning agriculture with a view to enter Government service, and Government not caring for them after they have left the College. A simple remedy for this regrettable state of things is that Government should, by way of encouragement, let on a small rent for a certain period large pieces of Government ground for cultivation to well-behaved and clever graduates at the recommendation of the Principal of the Agricultural College, should lend them improved agricultural implements, and recover their money by small instalments after the concern becomes a paying one. The Agricultural Department ought to obtain full particulars of their working, and publish them every year in the different vernacular languages. Government will have to incur a small expenditure for the purpose, but the advantages therefrom will be numerous, and will ultimately add to Government revenues. If the Government of India were to consult their agricultural officers in the matter, and to speedily put forward a scheme like the one suggested above, the public and the Government would both be benefited. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (79), in its issue of the 8th December, makes the same suggestion, and adds that if it can be carried out with the aid of the different district Collectors, the graduates in agriculture will have no cause to complain.]

Technical education and the lagging behind of Bombay in the matter.

42. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 4th December, writes:—The other day a Technical School was opened at Umarkot in Sind. Then, we learn, that the Government of India has promised to assist the small technical school of the Rev. Mr. Fuller, of Akola, who means to teach carpentry, smith-work, tailoring, and tanning. He will encourage especially the low caste boys. We do not approve of this policy of Government. Government

should, in the first place, have its own school where all will be taught from a non-sectarian point of view, and then, if funds be available, assistance may be given to the Missionaries. We also learn that the Lukhnow people have collected a fund for a technical school which will soon be started there. [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (102), of the 4th December, says that it is disgraceful to Bombay that the Jubilee Technical Institute has not yet been started in it, though the Jubilee year is about to end].

Educational policy of the Government of India and their responsibility in the matter of reduction in educational expenditure in the Bombay Presidency.

43 The *Satyă Shodhak* (55), in its issue of the 4th December, says that it is clearly shown in the report of the Bombay Educational Department for the year 1886-87 that the Government of India is solely responsible for retrenchment in educational expenditure in the Bombay Presidency, and that it was a gross mistake on the part of the Government of India to curtail the already small amount spent on education when it was necessary to increase it.

Protest against reduction in educational expenditure.

44. The *Havyak Subodhă* (134), in its issue of the 6th December, writes :— Not only have Government the absolute right of managing all things according to their own wisdom, and in utter disregard of public protests, but at the same time they are not candid enough to acknowledge their doings. Reduction in the educational expenditure, which was strongly protested against by the public, has been wrought out ; still when the Bombay Presidency Association some months ago memorialised the Government of India on the subject upon the very authority of the Local Government, the reply was that the educational expenditure sanctioned for the next year was larger by five and a half lákhs than it was five years ago, meaning that there was not to be any curtailment. A reply of this kind from the Government of India, and the complaint of the Local Government that there was a reduction, were things confounding the memorialists. An explanation in the matter was necessary, and we are glad to see the Bombay Government giving that explanation, confirming their complaint by facts and figures in a resolution reviewing the Administration Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, for the year 1886-87. In this resolution the reduction is proved to be an accomplished fact in spite of the equivocal and diplomatic reply of the Government of India to the contrary. Under the new contract, the assignment for the present year is less by a lákh and a half than the estimated expenditure of the last year of the old contract. Now this is plain and clear reduction in the Educational Department, which requires the greatest stimulus. That Department has the most sparing contribution of the public revenue, and when there was no wasteful expenditure therein a sudden decrease in it shows that Government find it easy to curtail a poor department, and injure the innocent and helpless people who are substantially benefited thereby. Not only is there no hope of an increase in the educational grant, but there is a great danger of the present paltry grant being further curtailed. The public must watch with great caution the doings of Government in that respect, and any attempts at further curtailment must be met with universal condemnation.

Remarks on the report of the Educational Department, Bombay, for 1886-87.

45. In noticing the Government resolution on the report of the Bombay Educational Department for 1886-87, the *Suryă Prakásh* (76), in its issue of the 10th December, says :—Government increased the tuition fees in order to lessen the burden of the educational grant both on municipalities and the State, but no decrease has occurred in the grant made by the former. This result has been unfavourable to the rate-payers, who have to pay for education through the municipality and at the same time in the shape of increased school fees. When the tuition fees were increased, it was expected that the number of free studentships would be augmented, but they have been totally abolished, to the great disappointment of the public, and the poor students have been excluded from the benefits of State education. [The *Bombay Samáchár* (83) of the 7th December considers the increase in the number of students in this presidency between the years 1882 and 1886 to be small when compared with its large population, and wishes that Government should further encourage education and increase the expenditure on it.]

46. The *Hitechchhu* (74), of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 8th December, says :—The Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, has issued an order limiting the number of students in each of the different high schools of the presidency apparently according to the accommodation afforded by the existing school-houses and the strength of the teaching staff. But this order is evidently unjust, inasmuch as the educational grant of this presidency compared with the grants made in the different countries of Europe is very small, and Government ought to increase the grant sufficiently to meet the increased demand for education that the people are fortunately making. If Government be not prepared to make an addition to the grant just now, they should increase the school fee, and meet thoroughly the increased demand for education. The public is likely to view the order of the Director in the light of an attempt on the part of some indiscreet officers of Government who dislike criticisms by the educated Natives on the administrative acts of Government to discourage their education. It is to be hoped that His Excellency Lord Reay will at once issue instructions for the withdrawal of this mischievous order. [The *Ahmedabad Times* (78) of the 6th December also suggests the withdrawal of the order.]

Restriction to the admission of students in Government High Schools.

47. The *Dhárwár Vritt* (24), in its issue of the 8th December, says that new admissions into the local High School have been stopped, on the ground of insufficient accommodation, and that consequently those people in the district who contributed towards the High School on the recommendation of the late Collector, Mr. Robertson, and for the benefit of their children feel themselves aggrieved. The paper thinks that Government ought not to disappoint people in this way, but should, if necessary, add to the house accommodation and the teaching staff of the High School, with a view to redeem the word of Mr. Robertson pledged to the people when popular contributions were collected for it. [The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 4th December, welcomes the order of Government restricting the number of students in Government High Schools within a certain limit. The *Yajdán Parast* (133) and the *Gujaráti* (96) of the 4th December regret that students should be prevented from joining Government schools by virtue of this order, the former remarking that accommodation in schools should depend upon the number of students and not *vice versâ*, that temporary accommodation should be provided in other buildings, and that the necessary expenditure for the purpose should not be grudged at.]

48. The *Gujarát Gazette* (72), in its issue of the 8th December, writes :—The portrait next to Professor Oliver's in our picture gallery is that of Professor Peterson. This accomplished gentleman of energy profound has been by a strange irony of fate posted in a chair where he can scarce do honour to himself. Sanskrit is not the professor's *forte*; he has not the necessary qualifications to shine in it, has not even the capacity to do justice to the task with which he has been encumbered. Yet this Professor had the virtue to say before the Public Service Sub-Committee that the time had not yet arrived for natives to solely undertake the task of lecturing in Sanskrit. There is some truth in this statement, and that truth is absolute. Natives have not made that advance in European literature which will enable them to interpret Indian thought by the light of European. A study of Sanskrit is less interesting for its own sake than for the fact of its illuminating the European languages. Conceding this much of truth to Professor Peterson, we are in a position to join issue with him on the remaining portion of his statement. We appeal to his own sense of generosity, and his own cultured consciousness. Should we not prefer a first class Sanskrit student to a European who with all his proficiency cannot boast of even a tithe of the knowledge of the former? Professor Peterson has often had to confess his own weakness, because he is a generous professor. He has not been able to win the hearts of his pupils even by a display of those fascinating manners which is a gift of the professor, and those expedients which one resorts to in the very last extremity. He is a failure in the professorial chair he occupies, having accepted the responsibilities of an office he is not fitted for. But if the accomplished doctor has given a

Failure of Dr. Peterson as Professor of Sanskrit Literature, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

handle to his enemies to raise a howl against him for his incompetence in Sanskrit, and the consequent defects in the due discharge of professorial duties, he has by his knowledge in other departments of learning filled his friends with admiration. His knowledge of English literature is almost complete, and he has a genius for elucidating the most abstruse chapters of that literature by his thorough familiarity with it as a whole. In the name of justice, in the name of public interest, for the sake of the doctor and his pupils, and in behalf of the cause of education, we lodge a strong protest against the continuance of a man of such excellent parts in the Sanskrit chair; but we should, on the other hand, be loath to be deprived of his many excellent professorial virtues. Why is he not requested to accept the chair of English Literature in the Elphinstone College? His acceptance would be a clear gain, as his continuance elsewhere is a pure loss.

Native princes in the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, and a suggestion for taking them over India under the care of the Principal during the winter vacation.

49. The *Jáme Jamshed* (99) of the 7th December hopes that the Native princes of Káthiáwár, who have lately returned after a visit to England and America, will give the benefits resulting therefrom to their subjects, and suggests that the students in the higher classes of the Rájkumár College at Rájkot should be taken all over India under the care and guidance of its Principal every year during the winter vacation in the capacity of private gentlemen. It adds that such a course will prove highly beneficial to the princes and their subjects, and that a journey to England and America may make the Native princes more fond of pleasure, but travelling in India while at college will prove advantageous without doing the least harm.

Complaint regarding the stiffness of papers set at the last LL.B. and First B.A. Examinations of the Bombay University.

50. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 4th December, writes:—The LL.B. Examination papers of this year have excited no small amount of criticism from candidates. It is complained, and with justice, that this examination is every day being made harder and harder. The wonder is indeed how students can bear the pressure. The percentage of results is naturally very significant of the severity of the examination. Law Reports do not form part of the curriculum of studies. Of course, important cases establishing principles should be studied, and examiners must now and then test the candidate's knowledge of cases. But the danger is that this test may be made too severe, and that is the charge preferred against this year's paper in Equity and Hindu Law—not that the other papers are free from the fault. This is a scandal, and the candidates, who have to spend two or three years of very valuable time in study, have a right to expect that justice will be done to them. The First B.A. Examination papers, too, tell the same tale. The Sanskrit paper in Logic is very hard, and was probably drawn up by a raw hand. The senior examiners in each subject and the Senate above all ought to exercise some effective check over these question-papers. Some examiners seem to hold that the stiffness of the papers they draw up is an index of their learning and knowledge. Some err from ignorance of the capabilities of our graduates and under-graduates. Others there are who hold it as a principle that examinations ought always to be hard. There is no fixity of principle or continuity of system guiding this duty, and hence the sad and disheartening effects on the candidates and their consequent complaints. Can this not be improved?

The disappointing result of the last Previous Examination of the Bombay University, and suggestions in connection therewith.

51. The *Bombay Samáchár* (83), in its issue of the 9th December, says that the result of the Previous Examination is disappointing, as more than three-fourths of the total number of candidates for it have failed to pass it, that it is doubtful whether the result can be wholly attributable to the rawness and unpreparedness of the students, that either the standard of the examination in the different colleges previous to their being allowed to appear for it must be false or the University examiners must be very strict, that it is necessary that an enquiry should be made into the matter, and that a solution of the problem can be easily arrived at by the University authorities and the principals of the different arts colleges conferring together on it. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (99), in its issue of the 10th December, says that the result of the Previous Examination

for the last two years has been disappointing, that 179 only out of 595 students passed this examination last year, that the number of candidates for it has this year gone down to 542 instead of increasing as expected, that either the plucked students must have discontinued further study or young men must have thought that high education will not much help them in earning livelihood, and that the latter inference is probably correct. The *Jáme* then draws the attention of the Bombay Government to the objectionable anomaly of excluding those who have passed the Matriculation or the Previous Examination from Government service in preference to those who will have passed the new University School Final Examination, and of that of the authorities of the local University to the system of having separate examiners to draw up questions and to examine their answers as done in Calcutta, and adds that this practice has proved successful in that city.]

Approval of the Previous Examination being made a test for the admission of students into the College of Science, Poona.

52. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 4th December, writes:—While on the one hand Government desire to strengthen the Science College of Poona by additions to the laboratory and apparatus, the status of the students will be improved by making the Previous Examination the test of admission. We think the reform is one well worthy of support. In the beginning there may be a little hardship felt. But the feeling will soon wear off. The curriculum of the Previous Examination is a good preparation for higher scientific and mathematical studies. [The *Rájyabhakta* (114), in its issue of the 4th December, says:—The abolition of the free studentships, the increase in the School and College fees and the additions made to the subjects of study have already discouraged high education. To make matters worse, it has been ruled of late, that no one who has not passed the Previous Examination is to be admitted into the Science College at Poona. Education is one of the inestimable benefits of British rule in India, and no check should be imposed on its spread.]

Approval of the proposal to give elementary lessons in sanitation and kindred subjects to school children.

53. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 4th December, writes:—We welcome the proposal to give elementary lessons in sanitation and kindred subjects to school children. This will prove one of the most useful features of the movement started by the Countess of Dufferin. We trust that the vernacular translations will be made as simple as possible, and that they will be adapted to the wants as well as the intelligence of those for whom they are intended. Friends of progress might well co-operate with the promoters of this movement and the State in diffusing a general knowledge of the laws of health. But with all this taken as done, the question arises—What fraction of the enormous population of India will these lessons reach? This is the most discouraging aspect of the problem.

Part III.—*Railways.*

Complaints against Southern Marátha Railway Company.

54. The *Vidushak* (66), in its issue of the 5th December, complains that the stations on the Southern Mahrátta Railway are far from villages and towns, that consequently passengers are put to much inconvenience, as there are no *dharmshálás* or waiting rooms at the stations, that no suitable provision is made for drinking water, that the carriages are not lighted at night, that there are no urinals in carriages, that they are always overcrowded, and that accidents frequently occur on the line either owing to the negligence of drivers or to defective roads, and requests the railway authorities to remove these complaints. [The *Chitragupta* (21), in its issue of the 1st December, says that the Southern Mahrátta Railway authorities do not look to the convenience of passengers or to their complaints, that the passengers are put to much inconvenience in buying tickets, that they are refused tickets if they have no change and are obliged to give one anna in the rupee as commission for change, and that this is all owing to the neglect of the railway authorities in doing their duty.]

55. A correspondent, signing himself "Injustice," writes to the *Rást Goftár* (115) of the 4th December to complain of the Native employés on the B. B. & C. I. Railway being not allowed privilege leave for even 20 or 25 days in a year, of the leave asked for by them being often granted after the occasion for which it was asked has passed away, and of their being sometimes not allowed leave to visit their dying relatives, and observes that the guards are most unfortunate in this matter. They do not, continues the correspondent, get privilege leave even for a day in the year, and no allowance is given them when they fall sick. Many cases of their being laid up with jungle fever for 6 months have happened, and still no allowance is given to them. The engine-drivers, most of whom are Europeans, however, get privilege leave every year, and special allowance when they fall sick. Why is this distinction observed between these two classes of their servants? When the railway authorities in England appreciate the labours of their employés in this country, why should the highly-paid local European railway officers disregard the orders of their superiors and harass the poor employés?

Some of the grievances of the Native employés on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

56. The *Samsher Báhádur* (117), in its issue of the 2nd December, says:—Considering the important occasion for which the Ahmedabad Municipality has set apart Rs. 1,000, no fault can be found with the Corporation for giving a hearty and loyal reception to His Excellency the Governor at his approaching visit to this city. Lord Reay has proved a beneficent ruler, and deserves a splendid and hearty welcome from all parts of the presidency whenever he should visit them. At His Excellency's visit the Mahárája of I'dar is to be invested with the insignia of K. C. S. I., and this is a proper occasion for the Corporation to give a splendid reception to His Excellency in the name of the public.

Reception of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at his approaching visit to the city of Ahmedabad.

57. The *Broach Mitrá* (84), in its issue of the 7th December, says:—Dr. Hewlett, the Sanitary Commissioner, recently convened meetings of the Municipal Commissioners of Broach and Surat, and after reminding them that they had not carried out the recommendations he had made last year, adopted a tone that strongly relished of censure on their conduct. Dr. Hewlett's duty is to advise municipalities on sanitary questions, and it is improper that he should try to get by force their consent to carry out his recommendations. The recommendations made by him to the Broach and Surat Corporations involve heavy expenditure, and if the wishes of the doctor were at once carried out, the municipal taxes would have to be largely increased, thereby causing much dissatisfaction among the rate-payers. The Municipal Corporations should, however, carry out the Sanitary Commissioner's suggestions at the earliest convenient opportunities.

Remarks on Dr. Hewlett's conduct towards the Municipal Commissioners of Broach and Surat.

58. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 4th December, writes:—Dr. Hewlett, the Sanitary Commissioner, is said to have treated the Surat Municipal Commissioners with great harshness and discourtesy. At a general meeting of the Municipal Commissioners called to meet him, he took them all to task for not having carried out the suggestions made by him last year about the improvement of the drainage and the water-supply of the city. He also charged them with being indifferent about the sanitary condition of the city. Altogether his conduct was, as we have said above, harsh. If he had to find fault with the Commissioners, or to give them advice, he could have done it in a gentler and less outrageous manner. [The *Yajdán Parast* (133) of the 4th December thinks that Dr. Hewlett will prove an enemy of the scheme of local self-government by such conduct. It remarks that when Government often blame the Municipal Commissioners and the Collector threatens them at his will, it is not at all surprising that the Sanitary Commissioner should outdo them in the matter. The Surat papers approve of the local Municipality gradually introducing the necessary reforms into the town. The *Pársi Punch*

Dr. Hewlett's harsh treatment of the Municipal Commissioners of Surat.

(110), in its issue of the 4th December, contains a cartoon in which Dr. Hewlett is represented as a school-master with a cane in his hand teaching four Suratees, who are crying, lessons in sanitation. The letter-press runs thus:—Teaching the Suratee boys lessons in sanitary primer. Dr. Hewlett—Do you call it throwing away money in water and gutter? Ye creatures that would wish to live and thrive in filth! If ye don't soon master the first principles of sanitation, I'll see you expelled the school of local self-government as dullards.]

Complaint against the Sátára Municipality.

59. A correspondent, writing to the *Bodh Sudhákar* (17) in its issue of the 7th December, approves of the appointment of Mr. Lee-Warner as Secretary to the Government of Bombay, praises him for his judicious character in all except religious matters, and says:—When Mr. Lee-Warner was at Sátára he saw that much oppression was practised in collecting octroi duty, and so he issued a circular in the matter which gave much relief to the traders and the *rayats*. The circular was unfavourable to the municipal servants who collected the duty and who were given to corrupt practices. It was in force for some years, but since it was known that Mr. Lee-Warner was not to return to Sátára it has been treated as a dead letter, and the municipal servants are again making a profit in their business. Carts are loaded with grain thrice as heavily as they ought when passing the toll-station. In order to make up the loss which the municipality suffers by the irregular manner of collecting octroi duty the *rayats* are burdened with taxes. It is said that the *rayats* sent a petition to the Municipal Vice-President in the matter in August last, but that it seems to have gone into the waste-paper basket. In short, the poor *rayats* have nobody to help them at present.

Complaint against the Rahimatpur Municipality in the Sátára District.

60. A correspondent of the *Poona Vaibhav* (46), in its issue of the 4th December, says that the salaries of school-masters have not been paid for the last four months by the Rahimatpur Municipality, that the municipal treasury is said to be empty, that no one has ever checked municipal accounts or seen that the town duty paid by the Márwádis is duly credited in the account books, that the Chairman and the Secretary being one and the same person his work is not supervised, and that want of supervision often leads to corrupt practices.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
14th December 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 10th December 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Ábkári: Licenses for the sale of toddy 12
Administration of India: Feelings between the European officers of Government and the Natives 4
Agriculture:
Pitiable condition of the agriculturists in Sind 11
The condition of the *rayats* in the Jávli Táluka of the Sátára District 11
Appointments:
Advocacy of the claims of Mr. Satyendranáth Tágore, District Judge, Sholápur, to a seat on the Bombay High Court Bench ... 10
Injustice done to Mr. Naylor by the Bombay Government in sending him back to the post of Legal Remembrancer 10
Ayub Khán: Suggestion that — should be imprisoned in India ... 5
Bombay House Extension Committee: Suggestion for removing the Pársi Towers of Silence from their present site on Malabár Hill disapproved 9
Destruction of prickly pear: Total — in the district of Belgaum disapproved 12
Dhulip Sing: The charge of illegitimacy brought against — by some Englishmen 5
Encouragement to native industry: The revival of the indigenous arts and industries of India, and the duty of the people 4
English civilization: Barbarism preferred to — 4
Fever in the Panch Mahál: The extensive prevalence of— ... 13
Fires in theatres: Disapproval of the rule regarding the previous permission of a Magistrate to a lecture gathering in public places ... 14
Government Central Press, Bombay: The publication of the report of the Committee on the — requested 10
Government House in Bombay: A new — for His Excellency the Governor. 9
Grievances of India: An allegorical representation of the — ... 5
Income-tax: The — should not be increased 5
Indebtedness of Government officers: A complaint against Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, by his butler 13
Indian National Congress: Suggestions to the — to be held at Madras:
The *Bodh Sudhákar* 8
The *Mahrátta* 7
The *Satyá Mitrá*... 6
The *Sind Times* 7
The *Subodh Patrika* 8
Illness of the Crown Prince of Germany: Expression of sorrow for the —. 5
Judicial matters:
Complaint against Ráo Báhádur K. V. Ráste, First Class Honorary Magistrate, Poona 13
The Ross *vs.* Morgan Case, and a suggestion to Government to have cases of social immorality tried by courts with closed doors ... 8
The Special Magistrate for the Kapadvanj Táluka 13
Military matters: Recruit boys in Native regiments 10
Police:
Complaint against the adulteration of ghee and milk in Jacobabad, Sind 13
Increase in thefts at Karáchi and the local— 14
The Kennedy Sea-face, Bombay, and a request to Sir Frank Souter to prevent fast riding on it... 13
Postal matters:
Clearing of a postal letter-box in Ahmedabad 14
Necessity for reducing the rates of postage between England and India 14
Public Service:
Mr. Mulock, Collector of Surat... 12
Request to the Bombay Government not to transfer Mr. J. Davidson, the Assistant Collector, and Khán Sáheb Mir Chirágudin, the Mámlatdár, from Málegaon 12

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Shrievalty of Bombay: Approval of the appointment of Dr. Blaney to the— 9
Sind: Culpable neglect of the Province of—by Government ... 11
Sir W. Wedderburn's candidature for a seat in Parliament: The feelings of the people of India with regard to— 6

PART II.—*Education*—

Agricultural College, Madras: Gloomy prospects of the graduates of the—and a suggestion to the Government of India in connection therewith. 15
Annual Report of the Bombay Educational Department for 1886-87:
Educational policy of the Government of India and their responsibility in the matter of reduction in educational expenditure in the Bombay Presidency 16
Protest against reduction in educational expenditure 16
Remarks on the— 16
Bombay University:
Complaint regarding the stiffness of papers set at the last LL.B. and First B.A. Examinations 18
Necessity for more than one University in the Bombay Presidency . 14
The disappointing result of the last Previous Examination of the—and suggestions in connection therewith 18
College of Science, Poona: Approval of the Previous Examination being made a test for the admission of students into the— 19
Elphinstone College, Bombay: Failure of Dr. Peterson as Professor of Sanskrit Literature... 17
High Schools: Restriction to the admission of students in Government—
The *Hitechchhu* 17
The *Dhárwár Vritt* 17
Rájkumár College, Rájkot: Native princes in the—and a suggestion for taking them over India under the care of the Principal during the winter vacation... 18
Sanitation: Approval of the proposal to give elementary lessons in—to school children 19
Technical education: The lagging behind of Bombay in the matter of—. 15

PART III.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway: Some of the grievances of the Native employés on the— 20
Southern Marátha Railway Company: Complaints against the— ... 19

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad: Reception of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at his approaching visit to— 20
Rahimatpur: Complaint against the Municipality of—in the Sátára District 21
Sátára: Complaint against the Municipality of— 21
Surat:
Dr. Hewlett's harsh treatment of the Municipal Commissioners of—. 20
Remarks on Dr. Hewlett's conduct towards the Municipal Commissioners of—and Broach 20

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10TH DECEMBER 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Varhád Samáchár* (3), in its issue of the 5th December, writes:—

Necessity for civil work in the Berárs being entrusted to independent officers.

We have often argued that civil work in the Berárs should be entrusted to independent officers; and they should not be called upon to do multifarious duties which cannot all be efficiently performed. The parties who pay for the administration of justice have a claim upon Government, and the latter should not be indifferent to the wants of the people in this respect. Civil Courts decide once for all the suits of the people, and every care should be taken that judicial work is properly done without any impediments arising from the system of multifarious work. We recommend to the Resident the scheme of reserving Extra Assistant Commissioners exclusively for civil work. The Subordinate Judges in the presidency of Bombay are a class of very useful men, and the Bombay system should be carefully examined and adapted to the condition of the Berárs.

2. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 3rd December, writes:—Mr. A. Mackenzie, C. S., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, seems to have earnestly set himself upon introducing reforms into the administration of these provinces. The latest reform is a circular, dated the 11th November, asking Deputy Commissioners and Divisional Commissioners to keep diaries when on tour, in which to note down observations and remarks. This measure, if properly enforced, will tend to have a healthy influence over the work of these officers, serving as a check on the unconscientious ones who turn these inspection into pleasure tours; and will give good and reliable matter for an historian of these provinces. Cannot our Local Government introduce the system into Berár?

System of keeping diaries of observations and remarks by officers while on tour.

3. The same paper writes:—There is a wide-spread complaint that the Deputy Educational Inspectors when they examine the schools in their districts apply too severe a test. We cannot say whether this is true. But if it is, we hope that due notice will be taken of this matter by the head of the department, and if he finds that the complaint is not without some foundation he will, in justice to the poor schoolmasters, advise the Deputy Educational Inspectors not to apply such a test.

Complaint against the Deputy Educational Inspectors in Berár examining schools very severely.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
14th December 1887.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 51 OF 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 17th December 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator.., ...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
27	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
28	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
29	„ Gova Punch	M apuca	Monthly	700
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
31	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
32	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
33	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
35	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára...	Do.	250

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
42	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
43	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
44	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
45	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	W e y	175
46	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
47	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
48	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
49	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bárni	Do.	350
50	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
51	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
52	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
53	„ Sachchidánand	B y	Monthly	300
54	„ Satyă Mitr	P na	Daily	200
55	„ Satyă Sadan	Vibhá...	Weekly	400
56	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
57	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
58	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
59	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
60	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
61	„ Suryodayă...	Thána	Do.	300
62	„ Svadesh Bandhu...	Chikodi	Do.	100
63	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
64	„ Telangu Panch	D	Do.	400
65	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
66	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
67	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
68	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolháp ur	Monthly	900
69	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	700
70	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
71	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
72	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
73	„ Gujarát Gazette	Do.	Do.	...
74	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
75	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
76	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
77	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
79	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
80	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
81	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
82	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
83	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
84	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
85	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
86	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
87	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
88	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
89	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
90	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
91	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
92	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
93	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
94	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
95	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
96	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
97	„ Gujaráti	Do	Weekly	1,536
98	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
99	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
100	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
101	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
102	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
103	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,107
104	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
105	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
106	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
107	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
108	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
109	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
110	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
111	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
112	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
113	„ Praja Mata	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
114	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
115	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly ...	...
116	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,786
117	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
119	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
121	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
122	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
126	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
127	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
128	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
129	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Do.	500
130	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
131	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
132	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly... ...	761
133	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
134	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
135	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
136	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
137	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
138	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
139	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
140	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
141	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
142	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
143	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
144	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
145	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
146	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
147	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
148	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
149	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (आ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Request to Her Majesty Queen Victoria to stop the slaughter of cows in India.

1. The *Poona Vaibhav* (47), in its issue of the 11th December, considers the slaughter of cows for human food as the principal cause of the growing feebleness of the people of India, entreats Her Gracious Majesty the Queen to signalize the Jubilee year of her reign by a strict prohibition of the killing of cows in India, and says that such a restriction will not starve Englishmen in this country as they have no objection to other kinds of flesh, even human flesh being serviceable to them at times.

Sir William Wedderburn's candidature for a seat in Parliament approved.

2. The *Mahrátta* (2) of the 11th December is glad that Sir William Wedderburn has been accepted as their candidate by the Liberals of North Ayrshire and says that in the House of Commons he will be very useful to India. [The *Rást Goftár* (116), the *Kaiser-i-Hind* (103) and the *Yajdán Parast* (134), in their respective issues of the 11th December, and the *Jagan Mitrá* (34) of the 12th December wish Sir William Wedderburn success in his candidature and write approvingly of the speech delivered by him before his constituents and in which he dwelt on India. The *Kannadá Suvarte* (136) of the 9th idem thinks that he will be a fit successor to the late Mr. Fawcett as Member for India.]

Memorial of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to have the Budget discussed every year in the Viceregal Council supported.

3. The *Rást Goftár* (116) of the 11th December supports the memorial of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Supreme Government praying for an amendment in the Indian Councils' Act to make it necessary for Government to place the Indian Budget for discussion before the Supreme Legislative Council every year, dwells on the necessity for the proposed change and remarks that though the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has in previous years petitioned Government in the matter, the Chambers of Commerce at Bombay, Madras and Karáchi will do well to support the sister institution at Calcutta in its present prayer. [Many other papers express similar sentiments.]

Suggestions to the Public Service Commission.

4. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 11th December, says that in order that the Public Service Commission appointed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin may be of real use it should clearly define the term "Natives of India" and should lay down the rule that appointments under Government should be given to Europeans only when there is no eligible Native candidate. If an inspection were made, the paper observes, it would be found that important posts in all departments under Government are filled by Europeans.

Comments on the *Pioneer's* remarks on the National Congress of India.

5. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 11th December, writes:—The *Pioneer* smells sedition in the National Congress. Could anything be more mischievous than this? If there is one thing more characteristic of the Congress than another, it is its loyal tone. Can men like Mr. Dádábhái Navroji, Sir T. Mádhav Ráo, and Dr. Rájendralál Mitra ever be accused of sedition? The *Pioneer* talks nonsense when it speaks of sedition in connection with the Congress. We are quite sure no sane Anglo-Indian will allow himself to be swayed by such foolish and rancorous writings.

The Poona Sárvajanik Sabha and the Indian National Congress and their representative character called into question.

6. The *Din Bandhu* (5), in its issue of the 11th December, publishes a communicated article in which it is stated that the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha and the Indian National Congress are not representative bodies, that they have not done and cannot do any public good, that the former with a few exceptions is composed of educated Bráhmans, that the masses are perfectly illiterate, do not understand what representation is and are quite unaware of the existence of the National

Congress in India, that the Deccan Education Society of Poona without doing anything for the spread of primay education among the masses is encouraging high and middle class education and that too among the Bráhmans, and that Government should bear in mind that the masses have no sympathy whatever with the doings of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha and the National Congress.

Necessity for the provisions of the Indian Arms Act being rendered less stringent.

7. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 11th December, writes:—The provisions of the Arms Act require to be rendered less stringent to enable genuine cultivators to keep arms. Every year thousands of lives are lost, that is, sacrificed at the altar of the suspicious policy of Government. It is this suspicious policy which is annually killing thousands of natives of India. Not only that, but land which would otherwise be under cultivation is abandoned through fear of the wild animals. If the villagers could have the use of arms they would gradually drive away or kill many of these obnoxious animals and the danger to life would be considerably lessened. Then again, the amount of reward offered for the destruction of these animals is being gradually lessened so that very little temptation is left for risking one's life in an attempt to kill them. Government express their surprise that notwithstanding the fact of 86,000 licenses under the Indian Arms Act being current, "rewards were claimed and given for the destruction of only 22,417 animals." This should be no matter for surprise. The issue of licenses is very rarely governed by any general rules or principles. Most of the license-holders possess arms intended more for show than for use. Their weapons come out of their cases generally once a year on the *Dasara* day when they are worshipped. The poor *rayat* rarely, if ever, gets a license, and when he does get one, has often to let it lie unused because he has not the means of buying an arm and ammunition. Under these circumstances there is nothing surprising in the fact of so many licenses being out without producing adequate results. Government should at least allow the rayats of such tálukás as are infested by wild animals to possess guns. In some cases the Pátils of some villages should have one or two guns with a small quantity of ammunition. These should be lent to the rayat for use on occasions and we are sure that better results in the shape of a more extensive destruction of wild animals will be seen.

A grievance of the old employés in the Telegraph Department in connection with a circular recently issued by the Director General of Telegraphs.

8. The *Satyá Shodhak* (56), in its issue of the 11th December, strongly disapproves of the circular recently issued by the Director General of Telegraphs requiring those employés in the Department who are drawing from Rs. 32 to Rs. 65 per mensem to pass an examination before 31st March 1888 on pain of reduction in their salary and pension, and says that it will inflict great hardship on the old and faithful servants in the department who must have joined it with the hope of getting pension but who will now find it most difficult to pass the examination on account of their old age, and that though there is no doubt that Government can effect much retrenchment in their expenditure by this circular, yet it is unbecoming on the part of a kind Government to commit a breach of faith and to deceive their old servants in this manner.

His Excellency Lord Reay requested to abandon his intention of visiting Vadtal in the course of his tour in Gujarát.

9. The *Gujarát Mitra* (74), in its issue of the 11th December, requests His Excellency the Governor of Bombay not to visit the temple of *Swámi Náráyan* at Vadtal, and says:—If His Excellency proceeds there the *A'chárya* of the temple is likely to come into great and perpetual misery. The *Bhagats* of the Swámi Náráyan Panth (*i.e.*, the followers of this creed) are opposed to the arbitrary manner of the *A'chárya* inviting in future every four or five years Governors and spending money entrusted to him on their reception—the money which he is bound by religion to use strictly for religious objects. The *Bhagats* have resolved not only to withhold from the *A'chárya* any grant in future, but also not to invite him hereafter to their cities with a view to giving a timely lesson to him. By this visit the good blessings of the people which His Excellency has

been receiving for his good acts since his arrival here, and the glorious name His Excellency has thereby achieved for himself will fall in their value. If His Excellency does at all proceed to Vadtal our request to him is that, while entering the sacred precincts of the temple, he will honour the feelings of the *Bhagats* by condescending to take off his boots and will not accept a wreath of flowers *even* from the *A'chárya*, thus respecting the feelings of the *Bhagats*. If His Excellency will observe these two things, matters will perhaps end somewhat happily. We also request His Excellency to use great precaution and to consult some of the influential followers of the sect and our worthy Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Sheppard, before deciding to give any title to Dharm Valbhánand who is one of the colleagues of the *A'chárya*, is illiterate and a curse to the whole sect and who is trying his best to gain the title of Ráo Bahádur and has accumulated certificates from European officers by sending presents of fruit to them. If a quarrel ensues between the *Bhagats* of the sect it will be a tremendous one and the news thereof will be wafted over to England. We have given this warning in order that a good and noble Governor like Lord Reay may not be ill spoken of and that a great calamity may be averted. [The *Gujaráti* (97) of the 11th December disapproves of A'chárya Biháriláljí spending Rs. 10,000 on the reception of His Excellency Lord Reay at the instigation of Dharm Valbhánand and others who expect some favour from Government. The *Rájyabhakt* (115) of the 15th December makes the same request to His Excellency the Governor as that made by the *Gujarát Mitrá* and adds that the followers of the sect appear to have firmly resolved to forward a memorial to England in case His Excellency proceeds to Vadtal, that they expect His Excellency to be censured by the Home Government, that he should not displease the whole sect when it is stated in the Royal Proclamation issued after the Mutiny of 1857 that no interference in religious disputes will be allowed, and that what the sect fears is that the money belonging to the temple will be exhausted after the visit of two or four Governors to it when once the system of inviting Governors and Viceroys to Vadtal is begun. The *Hitechchhu* (75) of Ahmedabad of the 15th December is, however, glad to hear that His Excellency Lord Reay is going to visit Nadiád on the 20th December and proceeding from thence to Vadtal. It says that the visit to Vadtal will prove useful if His Excellency suggests alterations and reforms in the temple, the library containing religious manuscripts and the Sanskrit school established by Bihárilál Mahárāj. It is true that some expenditure is incurred on the reception of Governors and officers visiting the temple, but it is nothing if it leads to the advantages above mentioned. Bihárilál Mahárāj is also advised to have the Sanskrit school placed on a solid basis by His Excellency Lord Reay. The paper thinks that the Mahárāj does not want any title.]

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Fulton as Acting Legal Remembrancer to the Bombay Government in place of the Honourable Mr. Naylor and his praise.

10. With reference to the appointment of Mr. Fulton as Acting Legal Remembrancer to Government, the *Rást Goftár* (116), in its issue of the 11th December, writes :—We are glad to see Mr. Fulton once more in Bombay appointed to a high post. He is one of the rising class of our young civilians distinguished for their courtesy, politeness and gentleness of temper. We see in him those qualities which led in the Judicial Department to the success of Sir Maxwell Melvill and the Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood and in the Revenue Department to the advancement of men like Messrs. Nugent and Lee-Warner. These qualities are perseverance and industry in the discharge of their duties, impartiality in judicial matters and courtesy to the general public.

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Hamilton as Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

11. The *Gujarát Gazette* (73), in its issue of the 15th December, approves of the appointment of Mr. Hamilton as Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

12. The *Havyak Subodh* (135), in its issue of the 13th December, congratulates Mr. Shripad Bábáji Thákur upon his being appointed Sessions Judge at Shikárpur and requests Government to appoint him to the district of Kánara, as he is well acquainted with it.

Congratulation of Mr. S. B. Thákur, Sessions Judge of Shikárpur.

13. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 11th December, writes:—The *Dnyán Prakásh* is engaged in the unsavoury task of bringing before the public certain cases in which Ráo Bahádur K. V. Ráste, who has been twice appointed to the Bombay Legislative Council, has shown lack of judgment. We have never been overfond of the Ráo Bahádur. We protested as strongly as we could when the Ráo Bahádur was made an Honorary Magistrate as also a Member of Council. But the powers that be thought that our opinion of the Ráo Bahádur's capacity and intelligence was wrong. The Government carried the day and the Ráo Bahádur sat in the Legislative Council in spite of us. Similarly he is sitting in judgment on the people now because the *Burra Sáhebs* have been propitiated and look upon him as a "good man," notwithstanding occasional aberrations of judgment which he shows. Under these circumstances we fail to see how we can help to open the eyes of the officials to the real state of things. There is only one way. The Ráo Bahádur must be prevented from doing those little acts of polite attention which have procured him the certificate of being a "good man." We have heard of an incident in connection with an instance of the Ráo Bahádur's profound ignorance or rather his want of judgment. When a case in which the Ráo Bahádur had given a clear proof of his deep learning and profound judgment went up before a High Court Judge, the Shirastedár pointed out how very dangerous it was to entrust criminal powers to such a gentleman. But the Judge simply remarked: "Let it go. He is a good man." So there is no hope of the Ráo Bahádur being sent where he may indulge in his pranks without doing any injury to others, unless the authorities lose sight of the other points of the Ráo Bahádur's character and confine their attention solely to the question of the Ráo Bahádur's fitness to sit on the criminal bench. If his acts of vagary are tolerated by Government with their eyes open, there is no way left to the poor people to get any redress. We do not blame the Ráo Bahádur at all. If his judgments show now and then some signs of being written for him by other men, the fault surely is not his. It is of the Government which has thrust responsibilities upon him which he is not calculated to do justice to. We hope that the criticism which has appeared in the columns of our contemporary on certain judgments recently delivered by the Ráo Bahádur will draw the attention of Government to the mischief and folly of leaving such power in the hands of incompetent men who are liable to misuse it through their own ignorance or through the caprice of those into whose hands they perforce play.

Ráo Bahádur Ráste as Honorary Magistrate, Poona, and the Bombay Government.

14. A correspondent, under the signature of "A hater of debauchery," writes a long letter to the *Poona Vaibhav* (47) in its issue of the 11th December, in which he says that the article in the *Dnyán Prakásh* against the Honourable Mr. Ráste in connection with a criminal case (reported in paragraph 31, page 13, of the Weekly Report on Native Papers, No. 50 of 1887,) is evidently one-sided and written under inspiration from a lover of the accused prostitute Nhánu, that the Honorary Magistrate is experienced and has decided about 1,500 cases out of which only in four his decisions have been reversed on appeal and that he has rightly decided the case of Nhánu in question.

Defence of the Honourable Ráo Bahádur Ráste, Honorary Magistrate, Poona.

15. A correspondent, writing from Mirpur Batoro to the *Sind Sudhár* (149) in its issue of the 26th November, says:—In these days, vaccinators are a source of annoyance and oppression to the subject population. At the fair of Shab Kalandar Soofi, which took place on the 4th and 5th of November, a vaccinator caught hold of a poor boatman, who had a child of 8

Complaint against a vaccinator in Sind.

or 9 months old on his arm. Although there was no lymph in the incisions, which were bleeding, yet he extracted matter therefrom and went on vaccinating every child he saw without even ascertaining whether the child had had smallpox or had already been vaccinated or not. Thousands of people who had come from all parts of the country to witness the fair ran away owing to this annoyance. We hope that the Deputy Surgeon General will see to this.

A complaint about the inconvenience felt by passengers by the coasting steamers of Messrs. Shepherd & Co.

16. A correspondent of the *Jagan Mitrá* (34), in its issue of the 12th December, complains that passengers by coasting steamers to Ratnágiri and Goa from stations between Bombay and Jaygad are, according to the arrangements made from the 1st December, obliged to disembark at Jaygad at a late hour at night, and that there they have to pass much time before they are taken up by the steamer going to Ratnágiri and other stations in the south and are put to much inconvenience for want of drinking water and a resting place, and requests Mr. Candy to remove this complaint by bringing it to the notice of Messrs. Shepherd & Co.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Evil effects of the Divorce Act in France and a caution to Hindu social reformers in India.

17. The *Vritt Sudha* (71), in its issue of the 13th November, says:—Within one year since the Divorce Act was passed in 1885 in France, 1,242 suits for divorce have been filed and the number of such suits in Paris alone has amounted to 480. This is a lamentable state of things and one can easily imagine from it what happiness the French derive from family life. Such cases are rare in this country, because there is nothing like a Divorce Act here. If our reformers, however, introduce one in this country, as they propose to do, Hindu families will be deprived of their present happiness. We, therefore, earnestly request those who are anxiously awaiting the introduction of such an Act amongst the Hindus to give up their foolish ideas in this matter.

Part III.—*Education.*

Necessity for technical education in India.

18. The *Satyá Mitrá* (54), in its issue of the 10th December, says:—The state of the people of India is becoming worse day by day and innumerable leeches are sucking their blood in the form of wealth and unless attempts are made to create new such blood in them they will soon die. The people should, therefore, press Government to curtail the present expenditure on liberal education and to spread technical education among the people by establishing technical schools. The British Government, being a foreign Government, is likely to desire an increased sale of English goods in this country. It will not voluntarily spread technical education in India, as such a measure will injuriously affect the industries of Lancashire. Children of artisan classes who are at present receiving liberal education will at once join technical schools if they be opened and then Government will not hesitate to incur expenditure on their account.

Amendments in the Bombay University Draft Bill now before the Senate suggested.

19. Referring to the University Draft Bill, the *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 11th December, writes:—We think that all the ends can be met without introducing the elaborate machinery in the proposed draft. When graduates ask for representation on the governing body of the University, we do not think that they necessarily mean to have an electoral body and perennial elections. The object will be equally served if some of them—say, those qualified under Section XIII of the proposed Act—are allowed a voice in the management. We think that instead of introducing the cumbrous machinery of election, the purpose can be *more easily*

served by admitting at once into the Senate all graduates of the University of not less than five years' standing "and of the Degree of Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Science, Doctor of Medicine, Master of Arts, Master of Engineering, Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Medicine" on payment of a small entrance fee. Under the proposed Act these graduates alone are eligible for nomination and it will be no hardship to others if they are at once admitted into the body of the Senate, as is done in some of the English Universities. If a graduate who has not obtained any of the above degrees is deemed worthy of the honour, that particular case may be provided for by electing or Government nominating him a Life Fellow. This case being thus provided for, the only other objection that can be raised against our scheme is that it would increase the number in the Senate disproportionately. But the apprehension is simply imaginary. For, to begin with, there are not more than about 150 persons qualified as above to become members of the University, and when the test of attendance is applied, we think that the number will, in the course of two or three years, be reduced quite to, if not below, the required one. But suppose that the number does increase and that all the Fellows satisfy the test of attendance, we do not think that we shall be losers thereby, for we shall then have so many more men to take interest in the affairs of the University—a result not at all undesirable. It is now proposed that non-attendance for three years should cause the seat of a Fellow to be vacated. If our scheme be adopted, this period may be reduced to two years. As regards Government nominees, we think that one-third or at least one-half of the total number of Fellows should be nominated by Government. The Act should simply state that "not more than one-half of the total number should be nominated by Government," thus leaving it to Government to reduce the number of nominees to one-third, when necessary. The test of attendance should be applicable to all. Such an arrangement will simplify the matter without any inconvenience or hardship. All persons eligible under the proposed Act and interested in and willing to take part in the management, with an equal number of Government nominees and the *ex-officio* Chancellor as at present, will constitute the Senate. This body should then elect members of the Syndicate as proposed in Rule XXV. of the project, and the Syndicate so formed should elect the Vice-Chancellor subject to the confirmation of Government. The project before us provides that the Vice-Chancellor should be nominated by Government, but we do not see the consistency of this proposal with the other clauses in the draft. If the constitution of the University is to be made more liberal than what it is, it is but reasonable that the privilege of electing the Vice-Chancellor should be granted to the University at once. The interests of Government will be duly protected by making the election subject to their confirmation. The right of electing the president has been granted to some of our municipalities and there is no reason why the case of a Vice-Chancellor should be looked upon differently. We next come to the Control clause, to Section XX. in the proposed scheme. It is proposed in this section to vest in the Senate the power, amongst others, of framing bye-laws "touching the institutions and the professors or teachers who shall be deemed qualified to instruct candidates for degrees or for the Preliminary Examinations.....and the conditions to be satisfied by the said institutions, Professors or teachers." Hitherto the only control exercised over Colleges by the University has been that of granting or withholding recognition and testing their efficiency by examinations. The course now proposed goes much beyond this, and, if sanctioned, is likely to produce serious inconvenience. Had the Professorships been attached to the University as they are in England, we should have even proposed election of the Professors by the Senate. But as the case now stands, our schools and colleges are under the direct control and management of Government or of private bodies and the University is only an examining body. The vesting of the above control in the University, as proposed in the project, will therefore necessarily create friction and inconvenience by the double control thus created. If Government are prepared to hand over all High Schools and Colleges to the University, with an adequate grant from the Imperial funds in the same way as they have transferred the primary schools to the municipalities, then alone is it possible for the Senate to control the high

and the secondary education in the way now proposed; though even then it would be doubtful whether the University should refuse to examine students from schools and colleges not equipped quite according to the ideas of the Senate, for then the question would be to educate young men of this country exclusively after the University model or not to permit them to be educated at all. But so long as the schools and colleges are not thus transferred—and in the present state of the Senate we would not recommend the change—the proposed control will be either nugatory or inconvenient. It is also likely that until the Senate is made sufficiently representative the power thus vested in it may produce unnecessary hardship in some cases, especially in the case of schools and colleges which, though their resources be limited, may yet hope to achieve good results. If it is intended to turn our University into a teaching body, let it be done by all means. But the proposed indirect interference with schools and colleges under the management of others is both undesirable and inexpedient. As regards the minor proposals we have to suggest that the University should have the power of creating new faculties, if necessary, and of varying the proportions of the Syndics in each. The maximum number of Life Fellows should be greater, and if the election system is to be retained, the fee for the entry of one's name in the register should be fixed once for all in the Act. We do not also see the necessity for the proviso in clause 2 of Section III; for if a Fellow leaves India he cannot satisfy the test of attendance, and where is the good then of retaining his name on the list of Fellows even if he does wish it.

20. The *Gujaráti* (97), in its issue of the 11th December, objects to the passing at once of the proposition brought forward by the Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood at the meeting of the Senate convened on the 17th December in connection with the new Bombay University Draft Act on the ground that the Act cannot be frequently altered and says that it is objectionable in many parts and needs alterations. The paper objects to the Syndicate usurping some of the powers enjoyed by the Senate, though the latter has not been found unfit in the matter. It says that, on the contrary, the Syndicate has acted unsatisfactorily many a time, notably in the matter of the grace to Mr. Kábráji and the recommendation to compel students to pass the Previous Examination before joining the Grant Medical College. In Section 6 of the Act the appointment of the Lord Bishop of Bombay as an *ex-officio* Fellow of the University is objectionable. If the Lord Bishop is to be an *ex-officio* Fellow, why should not the High Court Judges, professors and head-masters of high schools enjoy the same privilege? The High Schools have much interest in the Matriculation Examination. It is necessary that the number of Fellows, and specially those residing in Bombay, should be increased instead of reduced as contemplated in Section 7, in order to avoid the quorum difficulty in meetings of the Senate. The words "for so long as he remains a Fellow or graduate" in Section 10 are not clear. The inference therefrom is that the Syndicate has the power to deprive a Fellow of his Fellowship and a graduate of his degree. The bye-laws should clearly state the reasons for depriving a graduate of his degree. In Section 13 B.A.'s, B.Sc.'s, L.C.E.'s, and L.M. & S.'s, and professors in colleges ought to be granted the privilege of being elected Fellows. In Section 17, a donor of a certain sum of money to the University ought to be allowed to be elected a Fellow for life, for the University will suffer in monetary matters if by the use of the word "service" an European is to be elected a Fellow for a lecture delivered by him, while a Native who has given Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000 to it is not to have that privilege. Section 19 is not clear. Reasons ought to be assigned for depriving Fellows of their Fellowship. In Section 20 several important alterations ought to be made, as the University is not a teaching body as assumed in it. In Section 26 the Syndicate ought not to be allowed to assume the right of passing grace, as it is likely to be misused. The system of grace should be abolished and for this purpose the compulsory keeping of terms at colleges should be done away with. In Section 27 the time for examinations should be fixed and not allowed to be altered at the will of the Syndicate. The Fellows are advised to attend to the matter.

21. The *Bakul* (15), in its issue of the 11th December, says :—If there is any body which is determined to utterly disregard complaints of the people about its affairs it is the Bombay University. It is not known who really manages its affairs. For if it is in the hands of Messrs. Mandlik, Telang, Bhándárkar and such other Natives and Europeans like the Honourable Mr. West and Professor Wordsworth it is impossible that the loud outcry of the people for the last four years should have gone unheeded. The numerous examinations, the unnecessary importance given to useless subjects, and reckless selection of examiners subject students to unnecessary hardship. The recently passed rule that students will not be admitted to the Science College unless they pass the Previous Examination shows want of farsightedness and sense in those who proposed and passed it. The University Reform Bill is a very important public measure. Why then should it not have been published and public opinion elicited thereon? We request the Graduates' and Under-Graduates' Associations, public bodies, and newspapers to be vigilant in the discharge of their duty and to take care that more and more difficulties are not thrown in the way of students aspiring for University degrees.

Complaint against the Bombay University.

22. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 11th December, writes:—The result of the Previous Examination is nothing less than a massacre of the innocents. Out of more than 500 students who presented themselves for examination, barely 25 per cent., or 123, have succeeded in passing the examination. Now the question is were the 377 students who failed so totally unfit to pass it? Did the Principals of the several institutions who sent them up err most egregiously in allowing them to appear for it? We think that the questions must be answered in the negative. We can understand how twenty or twenty-five per cent. of those who appear may fail in the final test. Some candidates are allowed to appear on the chance of their being able to make up their studies in those subjects in which they are found to be weak at the Preliminary Examination. But here 75 out of every 100 sent up have been plucked by the examiners. This is examining them with a vengeance. Now these 377 students have suffered a loss which is simply crushing to a greater portion of them. Let us calculate a little. Each of them has, on an average, paid Rs. 70 in fees. Add to this the cost of living which cannot be less than Rs. 80. Then there are miscellaneous expenses amounting to Rs. 20, such as the purchase of books, stationery, &c. The total for each student comes up to Rs. 170. This figure multiplied by 377 gives us the grand total of Rs. 64,090. Some of them again have had to appear twice or thrice. So the total loss cannot be less than a lákh of rupees. This is surely too large a sum to lose at the mere caprice of the examiners. The subject is indeed of vital importance to the future of the younger generation. The *Subodh Patrika* lately complained that the education now imparted in our colleges is doing great havoc to the morals and intellect of young men. So morally, intellectually and pecuniarily the present system is doing the greatest injury to the rising generation. Will our contemporary then move his friends in the Syndicate to reform the whole system or will he allow them to go on blindly in their present course?

Comments on the result of the last Previous Examination of the Bombay University.

23. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 11th December, writes :—We emphatically protest against the appointment of new-fledged graduates as University examiners. We make this protest on behalf of the candidates. On the one hand, we hear sore complaints of the Native students showing, by the facility with which they stand the most rigid tests, their power of getting by heart a number of things in a given time, rather than real intellectual vigour and breadth of view or solidity of judgment. On the other, we find raw and inexperienced graduates, who have had very little time to extend their reading, or to digest what they have read before, appointed to the responsible post of examiner. The course of college studies prescribed by our University has always been objected to, more or less. That evil has not been cured. And now we are gradually running into another. Already it has become

Protest against the appointment of new-fledged graduates as University examiners.

outrageous in some cases. In government, as it is the recognized principle of some that any sort of administration is good enough for the Natives, so it seems that any examiner is good for them. It would be invidious to mention names. But the honour of being appointed an examiner should be reserved for those who have carefully, and therefore long, studied a subject. Here we manage things in a very different way. Young men with immature understanding cannot have had time to acquire that grave sense of responsibility which is pre-eminently wanted in one who conducts the duties of a University examiner. Our examinations thus conducted are solemn farces. We have, first, professors who cannot teach; next, courses of study which may or may not profit the understanding; and lastly, examiners who do not possess the necessary qualifications for examiners.

Disapproval of the re-appointment of Dr. Peterson as Registrar of the Bombay University.

24. The *Gujarát Gazette* (73), in its issue of the 15th December, writes:—The election of a University Registrar is more than a formal matter; and we urge that the learned members of the Senate, the hearts of the majority of whom have been won over by Dr. Peterson's popular zeal, will seriously ponder over the Sanskrit Professor's fitness for the office of Registrar. As it is, Dr. Peterson has had a long spell of office and we will welcome a change for that reason and because he has too many things at once to do to do any of them well.

Dr. Peterson recommended for the chair of English Literature in the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

25. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 11th December, writes:—We agree with the *Gujarát Gazette* and hope that Government will see the wisdom of giving Professor Peterson congenial work—work for which he is eminently fitted. Professor Peterson has mastered English Literature as no Professor of our acquaintance has done. In Sanskrit he is simply a failure. But it is probably hopeless to expect Government to set the matter right, because it delights in acting by the rule of contraries.

Praise of Mr. J. A. Dalál, Principal of the Ahmedabad Arts College.

26. The *Gujarát Gazette* (73), in its issue of the 15th December, writes:—We must congratulate Mr. J. A. Dalál, the Principal of the local Arts College, on the splendid results he has obtained at the Previous and the First B. A. Examinations. The University results taken on the whole are very unsatisfactory this year, but the Ahmedabad College has obtained a much higher percentage than the average. This reflects very great credit upon Mr. Dalál and the other members of the College staff. There was certainly a misgiving in the minds of many when at the beginning the College was left without a single Englishman to teach the difficult English books; but the results show that our well qualified Native Professors can impart as sound training in the English language and literature as the best English Professors of other Colleges. Mr. Dalál has raised the College very much and we can confidently assert that under his Principalship it will yet rise to a higher level.

The last Annual Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, and high education.

27. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 12th December, writes:—The resolution of the Bombay Government on the last year's report of the Director of Public Instruction is disappointing, because it only confirms the suspicions which the public has been led to entertain as to the hostile attitude of the present *régime* towards high education. The Native States, which are only just now commencing to give their people the blessings of that education, are told plainly to hold back. And yet we are told that high education is not doomed.

The State grant for education in the Bombay Presidency is inadequate.

28. In a notice of the same resolution the *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 12th December, says:—The resolution shows that education is being gradually extended and that the educational expenses are annually growing. There is also a

great probability of these expenses increasing still more on account of the demand for education growing larger in the immediate future. Notwithstanding this state of things the Supreme Government have, in their financial contract with the Bombay Government, made but an inadequate addition to the educational grant hitherto received. Last year the local Government spent fifteen lákhs of rupees on education, while in the new provincial contract the annual grant for the next five years is fixed at Rupees fifteen lákhs and twenty-two thousand. This allotment is evidently inadequate to meet the daily growing educational requirements of this presidency. Education is one of the inestimable benefits of British rule in India, and the public associations ought to strongly protest against the policy of the Supreme Government in this matter.

29. The *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 15th December, says:—

The course of instruction in Government institutions is unnecessarily heavy.

The Government resolution on the last educational report is full of figures about the number of students and the cost of their education, but contains little information about their studies. It is an old complaint that the subjects for study are too many and that sound instruction is imparted in very few of them. The multiplicity of the subjects crushes the energy of a student, leaving him incompetent in almost all his studies. A student successfully passing the Matriculation Examination appears quite exhausted, without being able to talk or write correctly in English. This state of things has been long pointed out and has all along remained unremedied. It is, however, to be hoped that Government will not remain indifferent to it any longer.

30. The *Broach Mitrá* (85), in its issue of the 14th December, says that

Restriction to the admission of students in Government schools and a request to His Excellency Lord Reay to cancel the order on the subject.

the order issued by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, limiting the number of students in Government schools in proportion to the accommodation available is objectionable, that the aim of Government in so doing must be to prevent the poor from acquiring education and allowing the rich to do so, and that this act is unjust, merciless and spiteful. It is, continues the *Mitrá*, doing injustice to the people, for the money spent on education is public money and equal benefit should therefore be given to all. Government will not have to incur a large expenditure by increasing the accommodation in schools or the number of teachers therein. The people will strongly complain if Government do injustice in order to save a small amount of money. It is the duty of Government to educate their subjects and to earn their blessings. It is the work of heartless men to obstruct it. Government have no reason to suddenly stop this invaluable gift of education to the people. Perhaps some envious Government officers are playing a trick to anyhow prevent the imparting of education to the Natives, as the educated Natives are complaining against the policy of thoughtless Government officers and fight against them as in duty bound to do so. For some years Government have given encouragement to education, which is being now gradually withdrawn. Taxes have been imposed on the people in the name of education and it has been made dear, thus preventing the poor from availing themselves of it. Free-studentships have also been abolished. The *Mitrá* requests the attention of His Excellency Lord Reay, who is a staunch advocate of education, to the matter, as some selfish officers are bent upon injuring his reputation by throwing obstacles in the way of Natives freely acquiring it. His Excellency is requested to speedily cancel the order in question and to encourage education.

31. The *Násik Vritt* (43), in its issue of the 10th December, learns that

Order of the Director of Public Instruction limiting the number of students in the Násik High School.

the Director of Public Instruction has ordered that the number of students in the Násik High School should not exceed 300 and observes that the people should know that the order implies either that they should not learn English or that they will not be taught that language.

PART IV.—*Railways.*

32. The *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 17th December, says :—

The project of a Indo-Chinese Railway at the cost of India disapproved.

Already the Government of India is handicapped with the expensive works of the frontier defences, which are estimated to require three krors of rupees but are likely to cost more than twice that amount. A suggestion has now been put forth by the manufacturing interests, the merchants and the press of England, that an Indo-Chinese Railway passing through Burmah and Siam should be constructed at the expense of India, which would amount to about six krors of rupees. The projectors of the scheme observe that the proposed line would open extensive markets in Southern China to English goods, and would remove the existing depression of trade. India, no doubt, will be benefited to a small extent, but that is no reason why the latter alone should bear the entire cost of the railway. The suggestion comes from the very people whose recommendation to possess Burmah for facilitating the execution of the railway project was adopted by the Indian authorities at the cost of India. In repeating the suggestion the kingdom of Siam is now brought forward and threatens to prove a serious *imbroglio*, in the same way as Burmah has proved. Should the Siamese King object to the proposed railway through his country, he will have to be dealt with in the same manner as the ex-King Theebaw, and India will have to incur a ruinous financial burden. It is, therefore, desirable in the interests of India that the Indian authorities, political associations and leaders of society should take time by the forelock and protest against this country being charged with the execution of the railway project. [The *Akhbáre Sodágar* (80) of the 16th December also disapproves of the suggestion made that India should be made to bear the cost of the projected railway.]

33. In alluding to the request for the extension of the Dákor branch of the B. B. & C. I. Railway from Godhra to Ratlam made in the address presented by the municipality of Ahmedabad to His Excellency the Governor, the *Jáme Jamshed* (100), in its issue of the 14th December, says :—

The construction of the proposed extension of the Dákor line from Godhra to Ratlam recommended.

The proposed line for which the people of Gujarát have been long clamouring will be very useful. It will bring into direct communication with Gujarát the rich provinces of Málwa, a heavy traffic of fifty thousand tons being annually carried on between the two countries in grain, oil-seeds, salt, tobacco and other goods by indirect roads in country carts. The line will pass through the Panch Maháls and will serve to relieve the over-populated Kaira District by placing within easy reach of it extensive tracts of culturable land now lying waste. The salt-works at Khárághoda will also be brought nearer to Málwa by about three hundred and thirty-two miles and the people of the latter province will be provided with great convenience for coming to the Dákor fairs by a railway line of about one hundred miles that will not cost a large amount as it will pass through a plain country crossed by only one large river. If Government be not prepared to undertake the construction of so promising a line they should encourage private enterprise to take up the work.

PART V.—*Municipalities.*

34. After alluding to the importance of the cotton industry in Bombay the *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 14th December, says :—

Great risk from fire to cotton mills and other buildings in Bombay and the necessity for increasing the strength of the fire brigade.

There is a great probability of a fire occurring in a cotton mill and several instances have already occurred of a mill being totally destroyed in spite of the great exertions of the fire brigade to save it after the fire had made some progress before the arrival of the fire-engines. This great risk to the staple and rising industry of Bombay has made the people look upon the fire-brigade with diffidence as well as aversion, and it ought to be the aim of every well-wisher of the prosperity of Bombay to do his best for the material abatement of the evil. The great risk from fire to which mills and buildings in general are now exposed can be efficiently lessened

by two means only; namely, a sufficient addition to the strength of the fire brigade so as to station the fire engines within easy reach of all parts of the city and to make a sufficient supply of water easily available to every quarter both by day and by night.

The municipal grant to the Jaffer Suleman Dispensary for Women and Children should not be continued hereafter.

35. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 12th December, says:—Three years ago the municipality of Bombay made a monthly grant of Rs. 500 to the Jaffer Suleman Dispensary for Women and Children on the understanding that after three years the dispensary should be attached to the Cama Hospital and the grant should cease, Government having undertaken to make due provision for the dispensary after the completion of the hospital which was then under construction. Government have recently addressed a letter to the Municipal Corporation requesting the continuance of the grant in future. The reasons advanced in this letter are quite inadequate for the continuance of the allotment, and yet the Corporation has decided to comply with it. The municipality has evidently committed a mistake in passing this decision and should correct it at once.

A complaint against the Poona Municipality.

36. The *Shri Shiváji* (59), in its issue of the 9th December, complains that people are put to much inconvenience in the matter of obtaining permission for building new houses or rebuilding old ones in Poona from the municipal commissioner for the time being invested with the power of granting such permission, that there being no fixed rules in the matter it entirely depends upon his whims and leaves room for corruption, and that it is unjust to force a man to obtain fresh permission every time the commissioner is changed and to deprive him of his land for the sake of roads, and requests the Poona Municipality to prepare a complete map of Poona showing the intended width of every road in order to remove the inconvenience of the people and to leave no room for corrupt practices in the matter.

An inconvenient order of the Poona Cantonment Municipality prohibiting Mahárs, Mángs and Christians from drawing water from a certain tank.

37. A friend of the *Dnyánodayá* (7), in its issue of the 15th December, writes:—The Poona Municipality has put up a board near the tank situated on the Sholápur Bázár Road in the Cantonment, Poona, forbidding Mahárs, Mángs and Christians from drawing water from it. Thanks to the Poona Municipality! It has classed Her Majesty's son, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and His Excellency Lord Reay among shoemakers! How is it that those who issued this order have not yet received a golden medal from Her Majesty the Queen? Just opposite to this *Haud* there are shops of shoemakers and the women of their family have in consequence of this notice to fetch water through sun and rain from a distance in spite of its being available near their residence. They should be then praising the impartial rule of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen while fetching water! Why are not such boards put up near the numerous liquor-shops in the Cantonment? Do not the municipal authorities know the decision of the Secretary of State for India in the Ahmednagar water dispute?

Local self-government in the mofussil and complaint against Dr. Hewlett, Sanitary Commissioner, and the policy of the Bombay Government in the matter.

38. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (74), in its issue of the 11th December, complains of the conduct of Dr. Hewlett, Sanitary Commissioner, in publicly reprimanding the municipal commissioners of Surat and Broach for their neglect of sanitary reforms as alleged by him, and says that it is surprising that when two years ago the presidents of all the district municipalities were Europeans and the sanitary condition of the towns much worse than what it is now, Dr. Hewlett should have only reported on these municipalities in mild terms and put an end to the matter. But now when reforms are being carried out and municipal funds well spent after the grant of the elective franchise, the commissioners of different municipalities are, continues the *Mitrá*, suddenly summoned, threatened and insulted by him and long and adverse reports are made to Government against them. It is a matter for regret that Government do not stop this conduct. How are the Native commissioners to be respected

by the people when they are thus treated by Dr. Hewlett in public? Moreover, he wants the reforms suggested by him to be immediately carried out and takes promises from the commissioners on the spot. Government also speedily attend to his reports and threaten the commissioners with interference in case they fail to carry out his suggestions, forgetting that the commissioners are learning the work of local self-government. This is like depriving the people of self-government with a vengeance. The Collector and the Revenue Commissioner also threaten them. What a pitiful condition of the poor commissioners! The people know well that it is the result of envy, dislike and spite of the Natives and hate it. It is surprising that they should be asked by Government to abolish or reduce octroi duties, when the Collector-presidents of municipalities were gladly allowed by them to impose them whenever they wanted to do so. The commissioners are in consternation at this state of things. They stand in particular awe of Dr. Hewlett, for Government reprimand them without fail on his submitting a report to them without calling for an explanation from the commissioners. If the European nations were to know of this policy of Government the latter would surely be ridiculed by them. But now the European officers are not afraid of that too. The only remedy left for reforming such high-handedness is to publish a pamphlet containing instances of such conduct and to forward a copy thereof to every member of the British Parliament in order that a discussion on the subject by them may lead to reform.

Cholera at Surat.

39. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 12th December says:—Cholera has broken out in the town and suburbs of Surat and yet the municipality does not carefully look after the removal of sweepings and other dirt that is collected in several localities. Cholera mixture ought to be supplied to the different police stations for administration to patients and the sanitation of the town should be scrupulously attended to.

Inaccuracy of the city survey sanads of Surat and the inconvenience suffered by house-owners therefrom.

40. A correspondent of the *Bombay Samáchár* (84) of the 13th December says:—The people of Surat wishing to rebuild their old and dilapidated houses on old foundations apply to the municipality for permission to build, and the latter offers to give the necessary permission after ascertaining the measurements given in the city survey sanads. But some persons object to this procedure on the ground that the measurements given in their sanads are inaccurate and apply to the District Collector to correct the documents, but no redress is to be had from that quarter. Tired of waiting long the house-owners commence rebuilding their houses when the municipality appears on the scene and pulls down the works. This is great injustice.

The destruction of two water tanks at Ahmedabad disapproved.

41. The *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 12th December, says:—The municipality of Ahmedabad is destroying just now two large water cisterns near the three gates of that city, one for cattle and another for men, on the plea that these cisterns being situated near a public road have been productive of much inconvenience to the public. These cisterns are of old standing and no complaint has ever been made against them, nor has the municipality stated what special inconvenience they have caused of late so as to necessitate their destruction. The tanks were very useful to cattle and men and the municipality has, in destroying them, removed historical works of Sultan Ahmedshah's time.

Election of municipal members in Sukkur and the difficulties in the way of voters.

42. The *Sind Sudhár* (149), in its issue of the 26th November, says:—The local self-government scheme, though it seems to be a good one, creates a feeling of discord and disaffection among the people. The town of Sukkur having been divided into seven wards, the boards on which the names of voters are written were hung up on the 12th November. The election will take place on the 15th December next. Candidates have been binding voters, under their signatures, to

vote for them at the election. There is no objection to this, but what is most surprising is that each voter is harassed by 3 or 4 candidates, each of whom tries his utmost to bring him to his side by using threats, by reminding him of his relationship with him and by various other ways. What is a voter to do in such a case? Surely he must vote for one and incur the displeasure of the other candidates. For this reason, some of the voters have resolved to absent themselves from the town on the day of election and thus avoid the necessity for giving occasion to the people to hate them. To remedy this state of things we suggest that each voter should be furnished with a printed ticket and a candidate who brings a large number of such tickets should be declared to have been returned. We hope that the Commissioner in Sind will see to this.

Part VI.—*Native States.*

His Highness the Nizám's offer of 60 lákhs of rupees to the British Government and comments thereon.

43. In a communicated article the *Jagad-hitechchhu* (33), in its issue of the 10th December, says:—If the British Government is a just Government it is discreditable to it to accept the Nizám's offer of 60 lákhs of rupees for frontier defences. It sometimes sets aside justice where money is concerned and it is but natural that human beings should do so. But should not His Highness the Nizám have sense enough to know the condition of this country? He should know what oppression has been practised on the people in collecting and hoarding money and how promising men are prevented from starting new industries for want of it. Government may or may not accept the present offer, but it will think that a Prince who offered 60 lákhs of rupees will surely lend it two krors of rupees or so and one day it may ask for that amount and then His Highness will be obliged to give it even against his will. We must obey the laws and orders of the British Government because it is our Government, yet we should not forget that it is a foreign Government. Should we not take a lesson from Government in this matter? [A correspondent of the same paper, in its issue of the same date, says:—The Native Princes should not consider the money in their treasury, their armies and the landed property in their possession as their own. Is the money which you Princes are giving away in loads your private property or that of the public? Ah, you Native Princes, why do you do such injustice when you receive good education and are given old, experienced and wise statesmen to assist you? You are servants of your subjects and have therefore no right to injure their interests. If you do not know what good things you should do you should send some one to Poona to secretly consult some wise members of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha. They will not refuse to give advice, and even if such matters be disclosed there is nothing discreditable in them.]

Comments on the report published in newspapers that there is to be a change of rulers of the Indore State.

44. The *Satyá Sudha* (57), in its issue of the 11th December, says:—It is reported in newspapers that a change is impending in the administration of the Indore State. Our readers are aware that this report has some connection with the Jubilee incident. We hope that the report will turn out false. From the accounts published about the disrespect shown to Mahárája Holkar in England it seems that it was a serious mistake on the part of the British Government, and if the Mahárája is to suffer for it doubly it will be an act of high-handedness by Government and especially so when it is to be done during Lord Dufferin's administration of India. The Mahárája quietly put up with the disrespect shown to him and has not uttered a single word likely to insult Government. On the contrary he has manifested his deep loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen, has expressed his satisfaction with the treatment he received from the Sovereign and was very guarded in answering the questions of those who asked him to give a correct account of his reception in England. We request His Excellency Lord Dufferin not to blacken his fair reputation by unnecessarily harassing one of our poor Native Princes under an absurd charge against him.

Disapproval of the rumoured visit of the Mahárája of Kolhápur to England.

45. A correspondent of the *Shri Shiváji* (59), in its issue of the 9th December, strongly disapproves of the proposal to send the Mahárája of Kolhápur to England against his own will and that of his near and dear relatives, when he is quite young and unable to derive any benefit from

such a visit as he has not received sufficient education even in his vernacular. The conduct of Government, the correspondent observes, with Native Princes is outwardly fair, but to us who are black and have ample experience of it it appears black. What a great difference there is between the voluntary travelling through Europe of sons of noblemen in England when they have finished their college education and the visit to England of the present Mahárája of Kolhápur who is forcibly being taken there against the will of his relatives and because a European wants to go to England at the Mahárája's expense to improve his own health! We are called mad if we do not take the same view of a thing as Europeans do. We are expected to call a person mad, even against our conscience, if they consider him to be so, or else we have to pass more than a hundred days in gaol. It is an old saying that death is preferable to life dependent on others and we find the saying to be too true.

Regret at the determination of Government to send the young Mahárája of Kolhápur to England.

46. The *Bodh Sudhákar* (17) of the 14th December is sorry to learn that it has been almost resolved to take His Highness the Mahárája of Kolhápur to England in April next, says that it is mere oppression to remove the Chief at such a tender age from the midst of his relations and subjects and against their will to a distant country, and requests all newspapers and the general public to take steps in time whereby Government may be deterred from carrying out their resolution, if they have made one, of sending the Prince to England.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
21st December 1887.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 17th December 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Appointments:
Approval of the appointment of Mr. Fulton as Acting Legal Remembrancer to the Bombay Government in place of the Honourable Mr. Naylor and his praise 6
Approval of the appointment of Mr. Hamilton as Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay 6
Congratulation of Mr. S. B. Thákur, Sessions Judge of Shikárpur ... 7
Arms Act: Necessity for the provisions of the Indian — being rendered less stringent 5
Budget: Memorial of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to have the Indian — discussed every year in the Viceregal Council supported ... 4
Coasting steamers: A complaint about the inconvenience felt by passengers by the — of Messrs. Shepherd and Co. 8
Indian National Congress:
Comments on the *Pioneer's* remarks on the — 4
The Poona Sárvajanik Sabha and the — and their representative character called into question 4
Judicial matters:
Defence of the Honourable Ráo Bahádur Ráste, Honorary Magistrate, Poona 7
Ráo Bahádur Ráste as Honorary Magistrate, Poona, and the Bombay Government 7
Public Service: Complaint against a vaccinator in Sind 7
Public Service Commission: Suggestions to the — 4
Sir William Wedderburn's candidature for a seat in Parliament: Approval of — 4
Slaughter of cows in India: Request to Her Majesty Queen Victoria to stop the — 4
Telegraph Department: A grievance of the old employés in the — in connection with a circular recently issued by the Director-General of Telegraphs 5
Tours: His Excellency Lord Reay requested to abandon his intention of visiting Vadtal in the course of his tour to Gujarát 5

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Divorce Act: Evil effects of the — in France and a caution to Hindu social reformers in India 8

PART III.—*Education*—

Annual Report of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay:
The course of instruction in Government institutions is unnecessarily heavy 13
The last — and high education 12
The State grant for education in the Bombay Presidency is inadequate 12
Arts College, Ahmedabad: Praise of Mr. J. A. Dalál, Principal, — ... 12
Bombay University:
Amendments in the — Draft Bill now before the Senate suggested:
The *Gujaráti* 10
The *Mahrátta* 8
Comments on the result of the last Previous Examination of the —... 11
Complaint against the — 11
Disapproval of the re-appointment of Dr. Peterson as Registrar of the — 12
Protest against the appointment of new-fledged graduates as University examiners 11
Elphinstone College, Bombay: Dr. Peterson recommended for the chair of English Literature in the — 12

Page.

PART III.—*Education*—continued.

High Schools :
Order of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, limiting the number of students in the Násik High School 13
Restriction to the admission of students in Government schools and a request to His Excellency Lord Reay to cancel the order on the subject 13
Technical education : Necessity for — in India 8

PART IV.—*Railways*—

B. B. & C. I. Railway : The construction of the proposed extension of the Dákor line from Godhra to Ratlam recommended 14
Indo-Chinese Railway : The project of a — at the cost of India disapproved 14

PART V.—*Municipalities*—

Ahmedabad : The destruction of two water tanks at — disapproved ... 16
Bombay :
Great risk from fire to cotton mills and other buildings in — and the necessity for increasing the strength of the fire-brigade ... 14
The municipal grant to the Jaffer Suleman Dispensary for Women and Children, —, should not be continued hereafter ... 15
Local self-government in the mofussil : Complaint against Dr. Hewlett, Sanitary Commissioner, and the policy of the Bombay Government in the matter of — 15
Poona :
A complaint against the — Municipality 15
An inconvenient order of the — Cantonment Municipality prohibiting Mahárs, Mángs and Christians from drawing water from a certain tank 15
Sukkur : Election of municipal commissioners in — and the difficulties in the way of voters 16
Surat :
Cholera at — 16
Inaccuracy of the city survey sanads of — and the inconvenience suffered by house-owners therefrom 16

PART VI.—*Native States*—

His Highness the Nizám's offer : Comments on — of 60 lákhs of rupees to the British Government 17
Indore : Comments on the report published in newspapers that there is to be a change of rulers of the — State 17
Kolhápur :
Disapproval of the rumoured visit of the Mahárája of — to England. 17
Regret at the determination of Government to send the young Mahárája of — to England 18

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17TH DECEMBER 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 10th December, writes:—We have, in our Maráthi columns, shown by extracts from Annual Reports how Special Magistrates have failed to satisfy Government with their work. They have also failed to satisfy the public. Under these circumstances we make a suggestion to Government to restore their powers again to the Náib Tahsildárs, who will, without doubt, do better justice to the work, especially when they are to pass the Higher and the Lower Standard Examinations. These officers have been entrusted with this responsible work even in the Bombay Presidency, where there is no complaint that it is not satisfactorily done by them; and we do not see why the system should not work well in Berár.

Special Magistrates in Berár.

2. The same paper in its Maráthi columns shows from extracts from Annual Reports that the Special Magistrates have failed to satisfy Government with their work and says that people are also perfectly dissatisfied with it, that if their places be not altogether abolished there should not be more than one Special Magistrate in each district, that it is not good to compel Assistant Commissioners getting Rs. 800 and Náib Tahsildárs getting only Rs. 35 per mensem to pass the same Lower and Higher Standard Examinations, that it is quite sufficient if the latter pass the Lower Standard Examination alone, and that if the Náib Tahsildárs are entrusted with magisterial powers they will do more justice to the work than the Special Magistrates and that too without any additional expense.

3. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 12th December, earnestly requests the Resident of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts to introduce the system of local self-government into Berár without any delay.

Local self-government in Berár.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
21st December 1887.

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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 24th December 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
27	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
28	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
29	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
31	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
32	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
33	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
35	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Mahárashtră Mitră	Sátára...	Do.	250

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] „Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
42	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
43	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
44	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
45	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	We kly	175
46	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
47	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
48	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
49	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
50	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
51	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
52	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
53	„ Sachchidánand	Bombay	Monthly	300
54	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Daily	200
55	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
56	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
57	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
58	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
59	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
60	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
61	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
62	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
63	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
64	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
65	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
66	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
67	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
68	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolhápur	Monthly	900
69	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
70	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
71	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
72	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
73	„ Gujarát Gazette	Do.	Do.	...
74	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
75	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
76	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
77	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
78	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
79	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
80	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
81	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
82	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
83	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
84	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
85	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
86	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
87	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
88	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
89	„ Chandrakánt	Bombay	Monthly	200
90	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
91	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
92	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
93	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
94	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
95	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
96	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
97	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
98	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
99	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
100	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
101	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
102	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
103	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,107
104	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
105	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
106	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
107	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
108	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
109	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
110	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
111	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
112	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
113	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
114	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
115	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly ...	...
116	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,786
117	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
119	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
121	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
122	„ Sauráshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
126	„ Svadesh Bándhav...	Karáchi	Do.	600
127	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
128	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
129	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Do.	500
130	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
131	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
132	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly... ...	761
133	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
134	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
135	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
136	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
137	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
138	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
139	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
140	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
141	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
142	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
143	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
144	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
145	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
146	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	SINDI.			
147	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
148	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
149	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (अ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

The introduction of representative institutions in India.

1. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 18th December, refers to the speech of His Excellency Lord Dufferin on the occasion of the opening of the Dufferin Bridge at Benares, and says:—The maintenance of internal and external tranquillity is indeed the first business of every Government, but there are things higher even than that, and one of them is the introduction of some representative or semi-representative institutions in the country to which Lord Dufferin so happily referred in his Jubilee speech. Lord Ripon established his popularity by giving us local self-government. Will not his successor do something in this direction by giving us representative legislature and thus found a claim to our gratitude?

Means for raising new remunerative public works suggested.

2. In noticing His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the tiffin provided on the same occasion, the *Jáme Jamshed* (100), in its issue of the 19th December, says:—Lord Dufferin was quite justified in remarking that the British Government is proud of the magnificent monuments that joined the different parts of the country, facilitating intercommunication between people who were long separated from each other by political differences and disunion, and advancing commercial and agricultural interests. India has been laid by her British rulers under such great obligations to them that her sons desire the permanency of British rule in this country. Yet it depends upon the rulers themselves to give additional strength to the British administration. This can be done by the Viceroy withdrawing his attention from measures intended to strengthen the empire by external props and betaking himself to the strengthening of it internally. The lavish expenditure on the army and the large subsidies paid to the chiefs and princes on the frontiers should be revised, devoting the savings to such public works as bridges, roads, railways, canals and other remunerative works.

The rumoured deficit of 8 krors of rupees in the Indian Treasury.

3. The *Rást Goftár* (116), in its issue of the 18th December, refers to the rumoured deficit of 8 krors of rupees in the Indian Treasury and says that with a view to meet it either the rate of the odious income-tax will be increased or a new loan will be issued as stated in some of the Home newspapers. Both these measures are, observes the *Rást*, distressing. A writer said that if other Native Princes were to come forward to offer monetary aid to Government for frontier defence works in the same way as His Highness the Nizám had done, the wailings of the people would be stopped. This is another evil. How very sorrowful it is that the country should have been reduced to the abject necessity of asking for pecuniary aid from Native Princes to make up for the loss entailed upon it by the alarming expenditure for frontier defence works and the pacification of Burmah! The paper remarks that the Government of India have committed a huge blunder in abolishing the import duties on cotton goods, that they will have to repent for it for ever, and that as the bitter fruit of this mistake the people of India have to bear increased taxation. [A few other papers express concern at the rumoured deficit in the Indian Treasury, disapprove of His Excellency Lord Dufferin's policy, say that the burden of taxation is already very heavy and should not be increased, and suggest the re-imposition of the import duties on cotton-goods.]

Suggestion for the re-imposition of the duties on cotton goods imported into India from England.

4. The *Pársi Punch* (111), in its issue of the 18th December, contains a cartoon in which *Mr. Punch* is represented as introducing a European whose upper garment consists of a bag tied round at the mouth and showing the words "Import duty on Manchester goods" to Miss Manchester. The letter-press runs thus:—An unwelcome introduction. *Mr. Punch.*—Would you mind allowing me to introduce you to this gentleman, Miss? He's an old acquaintance of yours: perhaps you have forgotten him, as it's some years since you saw him last. We Indians sadly stand in need of his services—will be almost grateful to him if he returns to India.

5. The *Sind Sudhár* (149), in its issue of the 3rd December, says:—A rumour is rife in the town of Calcutta that Government mean enhancing the rate of the income-tax from the ensuing year. How far this rumour is true cannot be said, but we hope that it will prove false. There are already many burdens on the people, and if Government impose any additional tax upon them we are unable to understand what their condition will be. It behoves Government to treat the subject population with kindness. If instead of enhancing the rate of the income-tax Government be so kind as to abolish the tax, the subject population will always be thankful to them and will pray for their prosperity. At the next meeting of the National Congress the income-tax question ought to be well discussed. If Government are sadly in want of money the best policy would be to stop the annual exodus of the Governors and other high functionaries to the hills. This will not only be an economical measure, but will at the same time facilitate despatch of official business.

Enhancement in the present rate of the income-tax disapproved.

6. With reference to the remark said to have been made by His Excellency Lord Reay on the occasion of his visit to the tobacco fields at Nadiád belonging to the Desái of that place, that the time is yet distant when a demand for the Indian tobacco can arise in foreign countries, the *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 22nd December, says:—The remark made by His Lordship is correct, but the main cause of the absence of demand is the duty levied at the English ports on Indian tobacco. If a large demand for this article once arises in England, it will easily find its way into the other European markets. For the due encouragement of the cultivation of tobacco in this country the English import duty on this article ought to be abolished. It is also desirable that the stringent regulations and the heavy duty imposed on tobacco in India itself should be modified.

A suggestion to create a demand for Indian tobacco in Europe.

7. After giving the substance in Hindi of a portion of the general order recently issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India regarding the blank ammunition manufactured by corps, the *Pandit* (145), in its issue of the 23rd December, says:—When the first general order in connection with blank ammunition was issued we suggested that the instructions in English for the manufacture of the ammunition should be translated into the different vernaculars and supplied to those who were charged with the work of preparing it. This suggestion was not adopted, but it is to be hoped that it will not be neglected any longer. It will be proper to hold the commanding officers of regiments responsible for the manufacture of the ammunition after supplying the actual operators with written instructions on the subject in their vernaculars, but not before this is done. We shall be glad to translate and circulate the instructions, if Government permit us to do so.

General order regarding the manufacture of blank ammunition by corps.

8. In noticing the assertion made by a Calcutta newspaper that the India Office is considering the proposal made by the Government of India to deprive the Native press of its liberty, the *Jáme Jamshed* (100), in its issue of the 23rd December, says:—The assertion is made with some confidence, but it cannot be believed that a wise and farsighted statesman like Lord Dufferin will adopt a step likely to make him unpopular not only in India but also in England. A few Anglo-Indian newspapers alone have asserted that the Native press is disloyal, but this charge loses all its force when it is considered along with the declaration made by all high officials on the occasion of the celebration of the Royal Jubilee that the Natives are sincerely loyal. If the Natives are candid in the profession of their loyalty, and Government are convinced of this fact, how can the Native press be disloyal? It is true that some of the vernacular newspapers of Bengal publish indiscreet effusions, but some Anglo-Indian newspapers also publish such writings as make the Natives uneasy and dissatisfied with Government.

Alleged proposal of the Government of India for depriving the Native press of its liberty.

His Excellency Lord Reay's reply to the municipal address at Ahmedabad.

9. Referring to His Excellency Lord Reay's reply to the municipal address at Ahmedabad, the *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 18th December, says :—His Excellency Lord Reay's reply to the municipal address was very suggestive and happy in its conception. To complete the sanitation of the capital of Gujarát drainage and water-works may be necessary and the people of Ahmedabad are not averse to them. What they appear to us to object to is the unnecessarily heavy expenditure on these works proposed by one of their leading commissioners—an objection which even His Excellency will allow to be reasonable. Even in Bombay the underground drainage has not passed the experimental stage, and if the people of Ahmedabad are a little backward in undertaking it they cannot be much at fault. The speech only refers to the College there, and does not deal with the question of education in general. The question of reconstituting the Legislative Councils is being agitated on every side, and we should have liked to know what Lord Reay had to say on this important topic.

Sir Lepel Griffin's speech at the laying of the foundation stone of the New Free Library and Museum at Gwalior condemned.

10. In a notice of the speech read by Sir Lepel Griffin on the occasion of the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the New Free Library and Museum at Gwalior, the *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 21st December, says :—In this speech Sir Lepel has extolled the Maráthás and slandered the Bengalis, and though this is objectionable yet he deserves credit for having the courage of his opinion. He seems to have vented his wrath upon the heads of the Bengalis for the exposures made by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* and the rest of the Bengal press in connection with the Bhopál *khatpat*. He was never considered a well-wisher of the Natives and of the Native Princes of India, and his speech has not bettered his position. The expression he gave to his feelings did not befit him. Sir Lepel also denounced the National Congress as a worthless movement and its supporters as misguided. The Maráthás will not much appreciate the sentiments expressed by Sir Lepel as they are well aware that they have been for the last five years despised by European officials of Sir Lepel's class and standing in the same way as he has now run down the Bengalis. Government officers ought to look impartially upon all the different communities and promote good feelings and regard between them for each other. Sir Lepel's speech is tantamount to setting one community against another, and Government ought to express their disapproval of it either publicly or in private. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the same date expresses somewhat similar sentiments. The *Rájyabhakt* (115) of the 22nd and the *Satyavakta* (120) of the 23rd December also disapprove of the speech, the latter adding that the Government of India ought to call for an explanation from Sir Lepel Griffin in the matter.]

11. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 22nd December, says :—The exhortation addressed by Sir Lepel Griffin to his audience to adhere strongly to the caste system and to despise those who have renounced it is very amusing indeed, when we remember the fact that it is an Englishman who is giving this somewhat strange advice in the closing years of this advanced century. How this advice will be received by those who enthusiastically advocate social reform among the Hindus is more than we can undertake to say. For our part we confess that this defence of the Hindu system of caste appears to us to be remarkably inappropriate, coming as it does so soon after Sir Lepel Griffin's support of the views propounded by the Diván Báhádur of Indore.

Mr. Gangárámbháu Mhaske, a Marátha gentleman of Poona, on the writings of the *Din Bandhu* newspaper about public bodies in Poona and a defence of the Bráhmans.

12. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 19th December, publishes a report in Maráthi of Mr. Gangárámbháu Mhaske's speech delivered in English at the meeting of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha held to elect delegates to the forthcoming Indian National Congress, in which he is reported to have publicly and vigorously condemned the writings of the *Din Bandhu* newspaper and writers like Mr. Jotiba Phule, a contributor to the *Din Bandhu*, and to have said that the charges brought against the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha and the Deccan Education Society of Poona in a recent issue of the *Din Bandhu* are quite false,

that he thoroughly disapproves of the abusive language heaped upon the Bráhmans from week to week in the columns of that newspaper, that writers like Mr. Phule are doing great harm to the cause of the Maráthás by fomenting caste jealousies, that some Anglo-Indians may try to create dissensions among various castes but that it is the duty of every well-wisher of the country to discourage such attempts, that it is foolish to suppose that the Bráhmans are opposed to the regeneration of the Maráthás, that the latter are themselves responsible for their backwardness, and that he can bear personal testimony to the fact that the Bráhmans are ever ready to help the Maráthás. It is further stated that he urged upon his caste-brethren the necessity for seeking the co-operation of the Bráhmans.

Modification of Section 41 of the Forest Act sanctioned by the Government of India and a suggestion in connection therewith.

13. In referring to the sanction granted by the Supreme Government to the modification of Section 41 of the Forest Act whereby it will be necessary to procure passes for felling timber in the forests in the Bombay Presidency, the *Rást Goftár* (116) of the 18th December says that it is fresh severity added to the already stringent forest laws and that Government will be benefited by this change, and asks what guarantee there is that the forest officers will not abuse the new power invested in them after thus depriving the poor who live upon forest produce of their right. The *Rást* doubts whether the poor will thereby be enabled to have a free egress to the forests as stated by the *Times of India*. It hopes that the Government of His Excellency Lord Reay will publish further information in the matter, as it is essential. [The *Suryá Prakásh* (77) of the 24th December suggests that the villagers should be required to apply in the first place to the Mámlatdárs instead of to the forest officers for permission to cut trees for building their houses, carts and ploughs, and that the forest rangers should allow them to take away timber from the forests after they produce the necessary permits from the Mámlatdárs. The paper adds that justice will be done to the poor rayats if this suggestion is carried out. The *Gujaráti* (97) of the 18th December says that the public should be glad at this concession, which has resulted from its outcry against the forest laws.]

Extracts from the report on agricultural experiments in the Bombay Presidency should be translated into the vernaculars and distributed among the agricultural classes.

14. The *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 23rd December, says:—Government have published the report on agricultural experiments in the Bombay Presidency, but it being in English, the information contained in it is not likely to reach the agricultural classes, who are to profit thereby. We therefore suggest that such extracts from this report as will be useful to them should be translated into the different vernaculars of the presidency and distributed either *gratis* or sold at a small price to the village population.

Remarks on the report of the committee on the extension of the city of Bombay.

15. In a notice of the report of the committee appointed by Government to consider the subject of the future expansion of the city of Bombay, the *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 19th December, says:—The object of appointing the committee was to obtain suggestions for the future extension of the city in order to remove the great scarcity of habitations that is now seriously felt, but the committee has, in spite of a warning, devoted some attention to proposals for the ornamentation of the city. However, the committee has made some valuable suggestions, such as leaving the Back Bay foreshore unoccupied, raising buildings on the Cooperage, removal of the regimental lines from their present localities which should be occupied by new buildings, throwing out a branch railway line from the Mahálakshmi station in the direction of Máhim by way of Warli and another line in the eastern part of the town taken to Coorla. The recommendation to reclaim the foreshores at Colába, Malábar Hill and Mahálakshmi is impracticable as these works will cost a very large amount, which neither Government nor private enterprise will be able to spare for a long time to come. If private parties are permitted to reclaim small patches some progress, though very small, will be

made in this diecrtion. Laying out new roads and improving the old ones is also an expensive job and so is the suggestion for the removal of the regimental lines to Colába. The two Native regiments may be advantageously located on the Byculla flats at a small expenditure. Among the less important suggestions there are a few good recommendations. It is to be hoped that Government will carefully consider the different recommendations before adopting any.

The address of the Pleaders' Association to the Hon'ble Mr. West and reflections on his refusal to accept the silver casket in which it was enclosed.

16. In an article headed "The moral of an address without a casket," the *Rást Goftár* (116), in its issue of the 18th December, writes:—The Hon'ble Mr. West has accepted the address presented to him by the local Pleaders' Association, though he has declined to receive the silver casket in which it was enclosed on the ground of its being a present. This is a noteworthy and memorable example for our head civilian administrators. This circumstance will perpetuate his memory more than a heap of addresses—in fact, it is the real address. This event appears to be an earnest, as it were, of the benefits the public will derive from his pure honesty and impartial wisdom as a Member of the Bombay Executive Council. This is an instance among the Bombay civilians, unlike the scandals created in Madras in connection with the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan and other head civilian officers there, which reflects credit on the British rule and the English name. The praises bestowed upon the Hon'ble Mr. West in the address in question are just. In popularity, honesty and ability there has been no more glorious and impartial Judge on the Bombay High Court Bench than Mr. Justice West after Sir Erskine Perry, Sir Mathew Sausse and Sir Joseph Arnold.

Alleged outrage upon a coolie woman employed in a tea plantation in Mungaldia by a European planter named Mr. Runburn.

17. In an article headed "A coolie outrage case," the *Gujarát Mitrá* (74), in its issue of the 18th December, refers to the alleged outrage upon a coolie woman named Akali serving in a certain tea plantation in Mungaldia by Mr. Runburn, a planter, on the 17th of October last, gives particulars of the case and says:—The cases of oppression on poor coolies and their wives by European planters have become very common nowadays and the intelligence of such outrages is not received with half that amount of curiosity and surprise which was formerly evinced. The reason is that the practice has become a second nature with European planters; for we hear of a lot of cases of outrage committed by them upon coolie women, which is shameful not only to the perpetrators but also to their fellow-brethren and to the whole society. We strongly urge the authorities concerned not to allow this case to be dropped. We cannot but be one with the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* and say that whenever such cases crop up the usual plea raised by the planter is that the coolie woman told a lie, and that, as a rule, the latter goes to the wall. There is no doubt that a very bad impression is created on the public mind when such offenders are lightly punished. It is quite impossible for a coolie woman residing within her master's own premises as Akali did to make a false charge against him. Again, a modest, mannerly and educated young man, European or Native, would never catch hold of a woman's garment to make her understand what he asked her. [The *Broach Mitrá* (85) of the 21st December disapproves of European planters in Bengal escaping with a light punishment of fine in cases of indecent assaults on Native female labourers employed in their plantations, and requests the authorities concerned to take notice of the case in question.]

A bribery case in Káthiáwár and the action of the Bombay Government in connection therewith approved.

18. The same newspaper approves of the action of the Bombay Government in calling for all the papers connected with the case in which Shirastedár, Mr. Umiyáshankar Aditrám, is charged with demanding a bribe of Rs. 10,000 for his master by Mr. Vallabhdás Sunderji, Chief Justice of the Dhrol State, says that from the decision arrived at in the case by the Assistant Political Agent, Káthiáwár, it appears that instead of the Shirastedár being dismissed from the service

his exposer was about to be brought into trouble by the former prosecuting him for putting in two letters in evidence which were considered to be false, and hopes that Government will do justice to both the parties concerned in the affair.

Suggestion to the Bombay High Court to imitate the system prevailing in Bengal of annual tours of inspection of subordinate courts by the High Court Judges there.

19. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (103), in its issue of the 18th December, refers to the departure of the Chief Justice, Sir Comer Pedheram, and Mr. Justice Prinsep from Calcutta on a tour of inspection of the subordinate courts, and says that the system of annual tours of inspection of mofussil law-courts by High Court Judges is worthy of praise and that the High Courts in Bombay and other presidencies ought to imitate this example. The *Kaiser* dwells on the advantages of this system and adds that though the pressure of work on the Judges in the Bombay High Court is heavy it should anyhow be adopted by them, and that the Chief Justice and another Judge should go on a tour of inspection.

Ráo Báhádur Ráste as Honorary Magistrate, Poona, and a suggestion to Government in connection with the appointment of Honorary Magistrates.

20. The *Shri Shiváji* (59), in its issue of the 16th December, says that justice is not properly administered to the people of Poona by Ráo Báhádur Ráste, Honorary Magistrate, Poona, remarks that such Honorary Magistrates are more harmful than incompetent Government officers exercising magisterial powers inasmuch as Government cannot take serious notice of the injustice done by the former as they do of the acts of the latter and as the former cannot be transferred from one place to another, and requests Government to appoint Honorary Magistrates only for a certain time so that it may not be found difficult to deprive them of those powers after the expiration of the term for which they may have been appointed if they are found not to discharge their duties properly.

Fine inflicted on Mr. Lucas, an Assistant Collector in the Kánara District.

21. The *Jáme Jamshed* (100), in its issue of the 19th December, says:—It seems desirable that Government should frame a resolution on the basis of the minute recorded by the High Court Judges when increasing the amount of the fine inflicted on Mr. Lucas, Assistant Collector of the Kánara District, for assaulting a Native, and circulate the resolution among the Government servants. The proposed step would effectually impress on Government officials the impropriety of assaulting Natives. It must, however, be admitted that there are very few officers who would commit such indiscretion as was perpetrated by Mr. Lucas. [The *Gujarát Mitrá* (74) of the 18th December considers the minute very important and says that it is worthy of being attentively read by young civilians coming to India and by other European officers.]

The exertions of Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., in the cause of bettering the condition of the Leuva Pátidárs of Charotar and a request to him to improve the condition of the Anávla Desáis of Gujarát.

22. The *Rájyabhakt* (115), in its issue of the 18th December, notices the exertions made by Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., to ameliorate the condition of the Leuva Pátidárs of Charotar by exhorting them in a speech to reduce extravagant expenditure on weddings and funeral rites, and says that if this suggestion be acted upon the Pátidárs will be saved from poverty. The paper recommends Mr. Sheppard to convene a meeting of the leading Anávla Desáis at Surat on the occasion of his visit to that town and to give the benefit of his valuable advice to them as well, as the ruinous custom of extravagant expenditure on the marriage of their daughters prevails also among them, and says that there is not much difference between the condition and the manners and customs of the Pátidárs and those of the Anávla Desáis. [The *Gujarát Mitrá* (74) of the 18th and the *Broach Samáchár* (86) of the 22nd December express satisfaction with the action of Mr. Sheppard in the matter, the latter paper adding that Mr. Sheppard has thereby set a very good example to other European officials in Gujarát.]

23. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 18th December, writes:—

The Vatandárs of Ratnágiri and the non-service settlement.

It is beyond the pale of doubt that the non-service settlement is nothing more or less than a matter of contract, depending for its validity upon the consent of both the parties. Its character as a contract, moreover, has been recognized more than once by the High Court of Bombay. Yet in the teeth of express legislation and in spite of judicial decisions the Vatandárs are now called upon to submit to the settlement and to pay *judi* at 5 as. 6 p. in the rupee whether they will or no. Thus what was sanctioned by past and present Governments, legalized by law and recognized by courts of justice is attempted to be blown up by a stroke of the pen. These Vatandárs are some of the few remnants of the once admirable village system. With their heads full of their own prejudices and predilections the early English officers laid the axe at this economical and useful form of village government and founded on its ruins what is known as the reformed administration. The latter, however, is found to be not free from defects, and persons are seen here and there among the English officers expressing a feeling of regret at the abolition of the old system. We do not know if our worthy and enlightened Governor wishes to add an unpleasant alloy to his generally noble career by an act calculated to clear the Ratnágiri District of its Vatandárs. These helpless persons being barred by the Pensions Act from getting their claims established in a court of law, are tossed up and down like a football. The Collector refers them to Government, and the latter, in their turn, refer them back to the Collector. Theoretically the Governor in Council is the highest court of appeal, but practically the decisions of the lower executive officials are found unappealable. We are certainly unable to see why the Bombay Government should have determined to interfere with things not at all coming in the way of general administration and with respect to which the policy of non-interference can be followed with much propriety. Much is made of such harmless things, great consideration is bestowed upon them and extraordinary zeal is shown to remove them, while what concerns sound administration most, what requires from Government independent judgment and what directly involves the weal or woe of the people is silently passed over, or at most is found not worth interfering with. In the case before us there is no doubt that Government have gone beyond the limits of sound policy. In the resolution passed by them on the case submitted by the aggrieved Vatandárs, not only are the opinions of the subordinate officers upheld but the memorialists are oddly enough reprimanded with much severity. Its injustice is equal to the severity of the strictures passed upon the poor victims. This resolution is exactly what Government would never come to if they saw things with their own eyes. One sufficiently acquainted with the red-tape system will find no reason to be astonished at it, but to a layman it is certainly disappointing. The reasons given for enforcing non-service settlement upon these Vatandárs have the appearance of plausibility, and certainly with an intelligent subordinate official there is always a large store of such reasons. But when we go below the surface the hollowness of the reasoning comes upon us with vividness. We do not wish to give in detail all the grounds on which Government have based their action in the present case. But we are tempted to give one as a sample. It is said that the Vatandárs are disposed to exact their legal rights to the utmost. Surely it is not so great an offence as to merit the forfeiture of their right of service! We think that the present action of Government can have no pretensions to legality. Looked at from another point of view this and similar other resolutions of Government work a great mischief. The natives of India—nine out of every ten—have a firm belief in the permanency, consistency and honesty of the acts of Government. It is repeated often, and with great force too, that this belief in the hearts of the Natives is one of the strongest bulwarks of the Indian Empire. Every officer of Government, therefore, ought at any cost to strive to keep it intact. Need we say that the present resolution has gone a great way towards shaking this strongly impressed belief in the minds of the Vatandárs? How this aspect of the question escaped the vigilant eyes of our worthy Governor is more than we can pretend to know. At any rate the present attitude of Government towards the Vatandárs of Ratnágiri is anything but just. It is a pity that persons who ought to have most faith in British justice should be the very beings selected for a great act of confiscation. We do not think the aggrieved

parties will cease to appeal from this order to the Government of India only for the sake of giving the lie to the compliment liberally bestowed upon them by the Bombay Government. We think matters like this ought to be fought out more constitutionally and more firmly than they have been.

24. Writing upon the same subject, the *Satyá Mitrá* (54), in its issue of the 17th December, considers Government to be conceited and oppressive in replacing the system of administration established by the former rulers of India by temporary arrangements and ruining the *Jamedárs* of Ratnágiri, is surprised to see that the same British justice which crushes down the peasantry and upholds the landlords in Ireland pursues quite the opposite course in India though the people of the latter country are, unlike those of Ireland, quiet, loyal and harmless, and says that the obstinate and quarrelsome disposition of the British Government in India is well worthy of being taken a note of by the people of all countries. The same paper, in continuation of the above, says in its issue of the 19th idem :—The system whereby power is divided between the sovereign, the deshmukhs, desáis and the village officers, instead of being consolidated in Government, is the least troublesome and the most economical to all parties. The fashion of British Government is, however, otherwise. It trusts no one and rules over all by military law, as if there were rebellions in all directions. It is deeply in debt and cannot afford to attend to the miseries of the subject people. But really speaking the stability of Government depends upon the happiness of the people. The British Government has subverted all former institutions and made the people miserable by largely swelling its expenditure. It should, on the contrary, respect the system laid down by the former rulers who were considerate and farsighted and cease to make new rules and regulations to gratify its greed.

25. A correspondent of the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 22nd December, says that it will be better if Government apply the rules of transfer of Government officers in the Judicial Department to the subordinate officers in the Revenue Department, that invested as they are with magisterial powers they are sure to aggravate the miseries of the *rayat* if they remain in one place for about 8 or 10 years, and that a man naturally gets tired after he has been at one place for many years and consequently does not discharge his duties properly. The Huzur Deputy Collector of Khándesh, says he, has been there for the last nine years and must naturally be tired of continuing there any longer, but he is helpless in the matter. He is hardworking, well-versed in law and straightforward and has acquired a large estate. He is so fortunate as to have his own son-in-law as Shirastedár in his own office and another relative as Treasurer under him. He seems to be in good graces with his superior, as, when some days ago he caused the death of a Bráhman woman by his horse tánga running over her, he was allowed to privately settle the matter without any official notice being taken of it.

Necessity for rules regarding the transfer of subordinate officers in the Revenue Department.

26. A correspondent, writing to the *Jagad-hitechchhu* (33) in its issue of the 17th December, says that the present condition of village officers, pátils and kulkarnis is miserable, that they are paid only Rs. 2 or 3 per mensem which is hardly sufficient for their own maintenance and that of their family, that all of them are greatly in debt, that they have to work all day long without getting leave, promotion or pension, that they have to discharge responsible duties and are constantly troubled by their superiors and the rayats, and that therefore Government should ameliorate their condition.

A suggestion to Government to better the condition of the village officers, pátils and kulkarnis.

27. Almost all the Maráthi newspapers of the week express deep regret at the death at Násik of Ráo Sáheb Yashvantráo Bhosekar, popularly known as Dev Mámlatdár, and praise him for his piety and generosity. The *Shri Rámdás* (52) of the 17th December recommends that the deceased having declined to receive any pension from Government after the completion of his service, Government should, in recognition of his past services, grant an

A suggestion to Government to give an annuity to the wife and son of the late Ráo Sáheb Yashvantráo Bhosekar, popularly known as Dev Mámlatdár.

annuity to his wife and son, and adds that it would give satisfaction to the whole Hindu community if the popular Governor, His Excellency Lord Reay, were to carry out this suggestion.

A Pársi of damaged character got an invitation card for the Darbár at Ahmedabad.

28. The *Hitechchhu* (75) of Ahmedabad, in its issue of the 22nd December, says that though Mr. Reid, the Collector, was careful in issuing invitation cards for the Darbár held by His Excellency Lord Reay in the Sháhibág, a Pársi who had once been in prison is said to have got a card for the Darbár and that Mr. Dastur, the Magistrate, should enquire into the matter and see that it is not repeated in future.

Part II.—*Legislation.*

Reasons why the proposed Medical Registration Act for Bombay should not be passed.

29. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 18th December, requests Government to take due notice of the following facts while considering the petition of the Bombay Medical Union asking for a Medical Registration Act for Bombay :—That it is doubtful whether five per cent. of the Native population of Bombay are able to pay for English medicine, that nearly 50 per cent. of the population has no faith in it, that if a Medical Registration Act be applied to Bombay many persons will die for want of medicine rather than benefit by the Act, that Native drugs are sometimes found very efficacious, and that they are very often made use of even by those who have passed University examinations in English medical science.

Part III.—*Education.*

High education and the Bombay Government.

30. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 19th December, writes :—There has been a feeling abroad for some time that the present Government is bent upon discouraging high education, and this feeling is not a little due to the speech which His Excellency the Governor made about the beginning of this year at Karáchi. It is perhaps too early yet to say that Lord Reay is hostile to high education. His Lordship has since assured people that he is by no means opposed to it; and from the encouraging terms in which he alluded to the subject in his reply to the address presented to him by the Ahmedabad Municipality it may be said that the impression created by the Karáchi speech was based on a misunderstanding. In the Ahmedabad speech His Excellency gave an assurance, but it cannot be regarded as complete in view of the fact that the public has no means of knowing what His Excellency proposes to do with the Deccan College. The fate of that College still bangs in uncertainty and no one knows whether it is to be kept up or not. Besides the resolution of the Government on the Director's report deals with the question of high education in a spirit which it will not be wrong to regard as one of suspicion. It is plain that it is intended to entrust high education to private bodies as far as possible, Government going in for primary education mainly. Undoubtedly it is to the interest of all that the education of the masses should receive the attention and encouragement due to it. It is as important as high education and Government would be wrong if it encouraged the latter at the expense of the former. And the efforts Government are making to encourage education among the backward classes deserve to be appreciated by all sincere and liberal-minded well-wishers of this country. For instance, a word of praise is due to Government for what they have done in this direction. While all this deserves the approbation of all, the manner in which the question of high education is handled in the resolution is very much to be regretted.

The raising of the standard for admission into the Civil Engineering College, Poona, disapproved.

31. In alluding to the resolution passed at the recent annual meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University making it compulsory on candidates for entrance into the Civil Engineering College to pass the Previous Examination, the *Bombay Samáchár* (84), in its issue of the 20th December, says :—The fact that the proposition

was carried by 37 votes against 33 shows that it was not arrived at after mature consideration. There are very few openings for young Natives and it is not right to narrow the entrance to any profession open to them as the resolution has done. Because the L. C. E.'s commit at times grammatical mistakes in English composition they cannot be declared to be worthless engineers, nor can those who write good English be pronounced to be efficient engineers. There is not much connection between a good knowledge of English and proficiency in engineering, a sufficient knowledge of which science can be imparted in any of the vernaculars of this country. In the interests of the country it is desirable that engineering should be taught in English as well as in the vernaculars. The compulsion for passing the Previous Examination is sure to work to the prejudice of the Natives, as only a few of them will enter the Engineering College after passing this examination. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 19th December, after repeating some of the above assertions, says:—The Matriculation standard is the foundation for all kinds of University education, and if a matriculated student does not possess a fair knowledge of English his further education must remain defective. It is proper, therefore, to exact a sound knowledge of English from one passing the Matriculation Examination. When students pass the Previous Examination they will naturally desire to become graduates in arts and few of them will seek education in engineering. Several other papers write against the resolution adopted by the Senate and say that education will thereby be retarded.]

Mr. Hathornthwaite, Professor of Mathematics and Acting Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

32. While writing about Mr. Hathornthwaite, Professor of Mathematics, Elphinstone College, Bombay, the *Gujarát Gazette* (73), in its issue of the 22nd December, says:—Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite displays the highest professorial virtues. He has a very high notion of his duties, rates his vocation very high and expects every one to do the same. He is a rigid disciplinarian and exacts as much discipline from himself as from his colleagues and subordinates. Punctually he goes to work and demands punctual attendance from his pupils. Directly he goes to his class he begins his work. He has no liking for idle conversation. No waste of time or thought is allowed; he knows best how to economise time. This regard for time and its various calls is a remarkable trait of his character. He is not, to be sure, a very grand mathematician or at least does not appear to be one to the ordinary student. He has never shown symptoms of progress. Is it that mathematics as a science is unprogressive? Is it that mathematics admits of no ostentatious display of information as other sciences do? What is it that marks out the otherwise amiable professor and gentleman as one among the many unprogressive teachers in the Elphinstone College? Mr. Hathornthwaite is a very successful teacher of statics and trigonometry, while his lectures in algebra fail eminently in their effect. Is he partial to the Deccanis in particular? What does he find in them that he bestows his affection on them? Why does he respect them as a class more than others? Precisely because they satisfy his demands more than others. He decidedly loves intelligence, but he loves discipline more than anything else; the Deccanis combine submission with diligence, and to a teacher discipline means nothing more or less than a combination of industry with an occasional resignation of one's judgment. Unfortunately for the professor and his other pupils, a passive reception of the professor's precepts as a disciplinarian is not possible, and hence he oftentimes renders himself liable to be hated by those who would otherwise love him.

Professors of the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

33. The *Jáme Jamshed* (100), in its issue of the 24th December, says:—The professorships in the Grant Medical College are reserved for the medical officers in Government service, and an outsider, however high his attainments may be, is excluded from the preserves. Under this peculiar arrangement Dr. Wellington Gray and his brother medical officers have been able to bring forward the complaint that the attainments of the students who pass the final examination in medicine are so ordinary that they do not deserve a higher

degree than that of L. M. & S. This complaint proves the desirability of having for the College such professors as are experts in particular branches of the medical science and will raise the status of the institution. It is to be hoped that Government will discontinue the existing arrangement for the appointment of professors and will secure for these posts English doctors who have achieved distinction at home.

Approval of the addition of Mr. Giles to the Gujarát College Committee.

34. The *Gujarát Gazette* (73), in its issue of the 22nd December, writes :—The addition of Mr. Giles to the Gujarát College Committee will not be unwelcome to those who know how unfit that body as at present constituted is for the conduct of educational business. Mr. Giles may or may not have his idiosyncracies; but, to be sure, he is perfectly familiar with the requirements of Colleges, and will make due efforts to put the Committee on the right track whenever any deviation from it is perceived.

The efficiency of Government High Schools and the proposal to place them under European Head-masters.

35. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 18th December, writes :—The proposal made by the *Times of India* in its issue of Monday last except that portion of it which speaks of placing High Schools under European management is a good one. Even now Government can insist upon "the teaching in them being thorough and the discipline strict." It is because this side is not so strong as it should be that there is some room for complaint. But if properly managed and supervised, the present staff of teachers in Government High Schools can show better results than is now the case. Government, while enforcing the strictest discipline, ought to see that the teacher's work does not become wearisome or monotonous. To ask a man to teach the same book for years together, to so bind him by rules implied or explicit as to leave him no room for originality, to offer no hope of reward for conscientious or notable service—is not the way to make instruction in our High Schools thorough. In fact, the time has arrived when this question of secondary education should be considered as a whole. The curriculum is defective and must be revised in connection with the vernacular curriculum. The Director of Public Instruction will have soon to devise means to make our High Schools more efficient or we shall be forced to accept European Head-masters. The Hon'ble Mr. West is said to be strongly in favour of such a proposal. He is now a member of the Executive Council, and unless he is convinced to the contrary he will try to improve our High Schools in his own way, namely, by giving European Head-masters to them, though our experience of them is not encouraging.

Restriction on the admission of students into the Násik High School disapproved.

36. A correspondent, writing from Násik to the *Dnyán Prakásh* (8) in its issue of the 22nd December, learns that the Director of Public Instruction has issued an order limiting the number of students in the Násik High School to 300. Is it good, asks he, to create first a taste for knowledge and then to frame such a rule? This rule will be beneficial to the Christian missionaries and it is clear that the profession by Government of a policy of non-interference with the religion of the people is quite false. Should the scissors of retrenchment be applied to the Educational Department? Increase in the number of students will require additional teachers and hence this restriction. Care is taken not to touch the salaries of European officers. This is partiality. Government had better cancel the Royal Proclamation of 1858 at once. There being no other well-managed school in Násik, boys are put to much inconvenience. If the managers of the New English School, Poona, send a graduate to Násik and establish a private school there, they will lay the people of Násik under deep obligation.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Rumoured resignation of the president and two Mahomedan commissioners of the Surat Municipality.

37. In an article headed "Alleged resignation of the President of our Municipality," the *Gujarát Mitrá* (74) of the 18th December says that it is rumoured that Ráo Báhádur Jagjivandás Khusháldás, the president of the Surat Municipality, has resigned office and that Mr. Gulámbábákhán and Mr. Julfikáralikhán, the Government

nominees to the municipal board, are also about to do the same. It is said, continues the *Mitrá*, by some persons that the Ráo Báhádur has been advised by his doctor to retire from active life owing to advanced age, while others say that on account of the threatening attitude of Dr. Hewlett, the Sanitary Commissioner, towards the municipal commissioners the Ráo Báhádur feels himself insulted and he and the two Mahomedan Commissioners named above are about to resign, as they do not wish to incur public odium by carrying out the reforms which Dr. Hewlett so much insists upon. The paper is unable to say how far the rumour is reliable.

38. The *Suryá Prakásh* (77), in its issue of the 24th December, says:—

Mismanagement in the Bulsár Municipality and the advisability of nominating an official as municipal president.

From the remarks made by our worthy Collector, Mr. Mulock, on the administration report of the Bulsár Municipality for the year 1886-87 we are sorry to observe that all the good advice and instructions given to it from time to time by that experienced and kind officer have been deliberately disregarded by it. From the mal-administration of the Bulsár Town Municipality it will be admitted by all supporters of the local self-government scheme that it deserves to be disbanded. No municipality in Gujarát has assumed such a gloomy attitude in the cause of self-government as that done by the Bulsár Municipality. No doubt an official president is wanted for this municipality, and the necessity for it has already been urged by the present Native president and justly admitted by the Collector in his annual administration report to the Commissioner, N. D. It is three months since the above report was submitted to Government, but it is to be regretted that no orders have yet been issued thereon with a view to guard against further mismanagement. We hope that Government will no longer delay the appointment of an official president, so sadly wanted.

Part V.—*Native States.*

39. The *Vártáhar* (65), in its issue of the 18th December, says that it is not good on the part of Government to allow Sir Lepel Griffin to leave India for good without inquiring into the charges brought against him by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* or on that of Sir Lepel to leave this country without clearing his conduct, and therefore requests Government to take up this matter soon as it is said that Sir Lepel will leave India in April next.

A request to Government to inquire into the charges brought against Sir Lepel Griffin by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*.

40. The *Broach Samáchár* (86), in its issue of the 22nd December, quotes the particulars given by the *Morning Post* newspaper of London about the murder by an Indian Rája of his young wife on suspicions of her infidelity, and says that as the political officer knows of the commission of the offence it is to be hoped that the wicked husband will be brought to justice.

Alleged murder by an Indian Rája of his wife, as stated by the *Morning Post* newspaper.

41. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 18th December, writes:—The *Advocate of India* in one of its recent issues publishes a letter from a correspondent at Kolhápur in which the writer makes an attempt to show that the scheme of carrying on the administration of the State with a Diván in Council has broken down. Our enquiries in connection with the working of the Council, however, show that the system has been a successful one. We have before us the administration report of the Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country, in which Mr. Lee-Warner, the then Acting Political Agent, has shown a vivid contrast between Kolhápur under direct British administration and Kolhápur under the Regency. He has given his unqualified support to the continuance of a form of government that has given Kolhápur more schools, more dispensaries, more public conveniences, freedom from oppressive transit duties and the blessings of a good revenue and judicial system. The only weak point in the constitution which

The best form of government for Kolhápur.

Mr. Lee-Warner pointed out was the heavy charge on account of the Regency allowances. The death of our lamented friend Aba Sáheb has removed this cause of complaint and has left no room for intriguers. One full year has gone by and the results of the modified constitution bear testimony to the fact that the new constitution is just the form of government Kolhápur wants.

Disapproval of the rumoured visit of the Mahárája of Kolhápur to England.

42. Referring to the proposed visit to England of the Mahárája of Kolhápur, the *Chandánshu* (19), in its issue of the 17th December, says that looking to the age of the Mahárája it is impossible to suppose that he is willing to visit England, that the action of his guardians in this matter is unbecoming to them inasmuch as it will cause great pain to the mother of the Mahárája, and that Government officers should act prudently in the matter.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
3rd January 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 24th December 1887.)

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Agriculture: Extracts from the report on the agricultural experiments in the Bombay Presidency should be translated into the vernaculars and distributed among the agricultural classes 7

Annuities: A suggestion to the Bombay Government to give an annuity to the wife and son of the late Ráo Sáheb Yashvantráo Bhosekar, popularly known as Dev Mámlatdár 11

Bombay House Extension Committee: Remarks on the report of the —. 7

Darbár at Ahmedabad: A Pársi of damaged character got an invitation card for the — 12

Deficit in the Indian Treasury: The rumoured — of 8 krors of rupees ... 4

Forests: Modification of section 41 of the Forest Act sanctioned by the Government of India and a suggestion in connection therewith ... 7

Ill-treatment of Natives by Europeans: Alleged outrage upon a coolie woman employed in a tea-plantation in Mangaldia by a European planter named Mr. Runburn 8

Import duties on cotton goods: Suggestion for the re-imposition of the —. 4

Income-tax: Enhancement in the present rate of the — disapproved ... 5

Judicial matters:

A bribery case in Káthiáwár and the action of the Bombay Government in connection therewith approved 8

Fine inflicted on Mr. Lucas, an Assistant Collector in the Kánara District 9

Ráo Báhádur Ráste as Honorary Magistrate, Poona, and a suggestion to Government in connection with the appointment of Honorary Magistrates 9

Suggestion to the Bombay High Court to imitate the system prevailing in Bengal of annual tours of inspection of subordinate courts by the High Court Judges there 9

Military matters: General order regarding the manufacture of blank ammunition by corps 5

Public addresses: The address of the Pleaders' Association to the Hon'ble Mr. West and reflections on his refusal to accept the silver casket in which it was enclosed 8

Public Associations in Poona: Mr. Gangárámbháu Mhaske, a Marátha gentleman of Poona, on the writings of the *Din Bandhu* newspaper about — and a defence of the Bráhmans 6

Public Service: The exertions of Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, N. D., in the cause of bettering the condition of the Leuva Pátidárs of Charotar and a request to him to improve the condition of the Anávla Desáis of Gujarát 9

Public utterances:

His Excellency Lord Dufferin's speech at Benares and the introduction of representative institutions in India 4

His Excellency Lord Dufferin's speech at Benares and the means for raising new remunerative public works suggested ... 4

His Excellency Lord Reay's reply to the municipal address at Ahmedabad 6

Sir Lepel Griffin's speech at the laying of the foundation stone of the New Free Library and Museum at Gwalior condemned:

The *Bombay Samáchár* 6

The *Dnyán Prakásh* 6

Revenue Department:

A suggestion to the Bombay Government to better the condition of the village officers, pátils and kulkarnis 11

Necessity for rules regarding the transfer of subordinate officers in the — 11

Tobacco: A suggestion to create a demand for Indian — in Europe ... 5

Vatandárs: The — of Ratnágiri and the non-service settlement:

The *Native Opinion* 10

The *Satyá Mitrá*... 11

Vernacular press: Alleged proposal of the Government of India for depriving the — of its liberty 5

Page.

PART II.—*Legislation*—

Medical Registration Act for Bombay: Reasons why the proposed — should not be passed 12

PART III.—*Education*—

Arts College, Ahmedabad: Approval of the addition of Mr. Giles to the committee of the — 14
College of Science, Poona: The raising of the standard for admission into the — disapproved 12
Elphinstone College, Bombay: Mr. Hathornthwaite, Professor of Mathematics and Acting Principal, — 13
Grant Medical College, Bombay: Professors of the — 13
High education: The Bombay Government and — 12
High Schools:
Restriction on the admission of students into the Násik High School disapproved 14
The efficiency of Government — and the proposal to place them under European Head-masters 14

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—

Bulsár: Mismanagement in the — Municipality and the advisability of nominating an official as municipal president 15
Surat: Rumoured resignation of the president and two Mahomedan commissioners of the — municipality 14

PART V.—*Native States*—

Alleged murder by an Indian Rája of his wife: The — as stated by the *Morning Post* newspaper 15
Bhopál: A request to Government to inquire into the charges brought against Sir Lepel Griffin by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*... ... 15
Kolhápur:
Disapproval of the rumoured visit of the Mahárája of — to England. 16
The best form of government for — 15

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24TH DECEMBER 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

Náib Tahsildárs in Berár.

The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 17th December, says:—It will be unjust to compel persons who have been discharging the duties of Náib Tahsildárs for many years past and who are too old, to pass the Lower Standard Examination. Such of them as are entitled to pension can be asked to retire and within a few years all the old Náib Tahsildárs can be replaced by new ones without resorting to any harsh measures. It is no doubt good to rule that no one who has not passed the examination will hereafter be appointed a Náib Tahsildár. The examination can even be made compulsory on those who are not yet confirmed in their appointments. Recommendation should have no play in making the appointments. Not to speak of other districts, even in the district under the charge of Colonel Bullock, who is known in Berár for his justice and appreciation of merit, a man was recently appointed Náib Tahsildár at Murtizápur without any inquiry being made into his departmental experience or other qualifications. We further hear that there were two other educated candidates for the post.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
3rd January 1888.

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[CONFIDENTIAL.] No. 53 OF 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

For the Week ending 31st December 1887.

List of Newspapers and Periodicals.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	ENGLISH.			
1	The Indian Spectator...	Bombay	Weekly	800
2	„ Mahrátta	Poona	Do.	400
3	„ Quarterly Journal of the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha	Do.	Quarterly ...	1,000
4	„ Sind Times	Karáchi	Bi-weekly ...	250
	ANGLO-MARÁTHI.			
5	The Din Bandhu	Bombay	Weekly	1,550
6	„ Dnyán Chakshu	Poona	Do.	1,200
7	„ Dnyánodayă	Bombay	Do.	400
8	„ Dnyán Prakásh	Poona	Bi-weekly ...	500
9	„ Indu Prakásh	Bombay	Weekly	925
10	„ Native Opinion	Do.	Do.	600
11	„ Prabhákar	Do.	Daily	350
12	„ Subodh Patrika	Do.	Weekly	1,000
	MARÁTHI.			
13	The Arunodayă	Thána	Weekly	574
14	„ A'ryávart	Dhulia...	Do.	130
15	„ Bakul	Ratnágiri	Do.	619
16	„ Belgaum Samáchár	Belgaum	Do.	281
17	„ Bodh Sudhákar[1]	Sátára	Do.	375
18	„ Bombay Market Rates	Bombay	Fortnightly ...	...
19	„ Chandánshu	Tásgaon	Weekly	85
20	„ Chikitsak	Belgaum	Do.	200
21	„ Chitragupta	Karád	Do.	100
22	„ Dakshin Vritt	Kolhápur	Do.	275
23	„ Dhanushya	Baroda	Monthly	500
24	„ Dhárwár Vritt	Dhárwár	Weekly	700
25	„ Dnyán Dip	Poona	Monthly	450
26	„ Dnyán Ságar	Kolhápur	Weekly	297
27	„ Gadári	Poona	Monthly	300
28	„ Ganga Lahari	Násik	Weekly	100
29	„ Gova Punch	Mapuca	Monthly	700
30	„ Hindu Punch	Thána	Weekly	650
31	„ Hitechchhu	Bijápur	Do.	85
32	„ Jagadádarsh	Ahmednagar	Do.	342
33	„ Jagad-hitechchhu	Poona	Do.	2,500
34	„ Jagan Mitră	Ratnágiri	Do.	160
35	„ Kalpataru...	Sholápur	Do.	160
36	„ Karnátak Mitră[2]	Belgaum	Do.	240
37	„ Kárwár Samáchár	Kárwár	Do.	...
38	„ Kesari	Poona	Do.	4,400
39	„ Khándesh Chitragupta	Dhulia	Do.	75
40	„ Khándesh Vaibhav	Do.	Do.	125
41	„ Maháráshtră Mitră	Sátára...	Do.	250

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

[2] Contains articles in Kánarese also.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued.
	MARA'THI—*continued.*			
42	The Nagar Samáchár	Ahmednagar	Weekly	150
43	„ Násik Vritt	Násik	Do.	150
44	„ Nibandh Chandrika	Poona	Monthly	350
45	„ Nyáyă Sindhu	Ahmednagar	Weekly	175
46	„ Pandhari Mitră	Pandharpur	Do.	296
47	„ Poona Vaibhav	Poona	Do.	1,250
48	„ Prabodh Chandrika	Jalgaon	Do.	100
49	„ Prabodh Ratnă	Bársi	Do.	350
50	„ Pratod	Islámpur	Do.	400
51	„ Pune Sárvajanik Sabhechen Másik Pustak	Poona	Monthly	200
52	„ Rámdás	Bijápur	Weekly	225
53	„ Rise of India	Bombay	Monthly	...
54	„ Sachchidánand	Do.	Do.	300
55	„ Satyă Mitră	Poona	Daily	200
56	„ Satyă Sadan	Alibág	Weekly	400
57	„ Satyă Shodhak	Ratnágiri	Do.	275
58	„ Satyă Sudha	Kárwár	Do.	100
59	„ Sholápur Samáchár	Sholápur	Do.	350
60	„ Shri Shiváji [1]	Poona	Do.	200
61	„ Shubh Suchak	Sátára	Do.	250
62	„ Suryodayă	Thána	Do.	300
63	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Chikodi	Do.	100
64	„ Telagu Mitră	Bombay	Do.	700
65	„ Telangu Panch	Do.	Do.	400
66	„ Vártáhar	Do.	Do.	450
67	„ Vengurla Vritt	Vengurla	Do.	180
68	„ Vidushak	Karád	Do.	310
69	„ Vidya Vilás	Kolháp ur	Monthly	200
70	„ Vividh Dnyán Vistár	Bombay	Do.	500
71	„ Vrittasár	Wái	Weekly	325
72	„ Vritt Sudha	Sátára	Do.	100
	ANGLO-GUJARA'TI.			
73	The Dnyán Sudha	Ahmedabad	Weekly	264
74	„ Gujarát Gazette	Do.	Do.	...
75	„ Gujarát Mitră	Surat	Do.	600
76	„ Hitechchhu	Ahmedabad	Do.	550
77	„ Surat Akhbár	Surat	Do.	609
78	„ Suryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	200
	GUJARA'TI.			
79	The Ahmedabad Samáchár	Ahmedabad	Weekly	25
80	„ Ahmedabad Times	Do.	Do.	25
81	„ Akhbáre Sodágar	Bombay	Daily	1,000
82	„ A'ryă Dharm Prakásh	Do.	Monthly	394
83	„ A'ryă Dnyán Vardhak	Do.	Do.	325
84	„ A'ryă Prakásh	Do.	Do.	514
85	„ Bombay Samáchár	Do.	Daily	1,340
86	„ Broach Mitră	Broach	Weekly	539
87	„ Broach Samáchár	Do.	Do.	600
88	„ Buddhi Prakásh	Ahmedabad	Monthly	675
89	„ Chakravák	Dohad	Weekly	68
90	„ Chandraprakásh	Surat	Weekly	375
91	„ Dátardun	Bombay	Do.	585
92	„ Deshi Mitră	Surat	Do.	1,200
93	„ Dnyánodayă	Broach	Monthly	475
94	„ Dnyán Vardhak	Bombay	Do.	500
95	„ Fursad	Do.	Do.	350
96	„ Gap Sap	Do.	Fortnightly ...	550
97	„ Gujaráti	Do.	Weekly	1,536
98	„ Gujarát Monthly Journal	Limbdi	Monthly	300
99	„ Gul Afshán	Bombay	Do.	900
100	„ Jáme Jamshed	Do.	Daily	800
101	„ Kaira Khetiwádi Patră	Nadiád	Monthly	1,350
102	„ Kaira Vartamán	Kaira	Weekly	100
103	„ Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	Do.	2,118
104	„ Káside Mumbai	Do.	Tri-weekly ...	1,500
105	„ Khambát Gazette	Mahudha	Weekly	100
106	„ Khambát Samáchár	Cambay	Do.	400
107	„ Madhur Vachan	Bombay	Monthly	1,412
108	„ Nityánand	Surat	Do.	750
109	„ Nure Elam	Bombay	Do.	400
110	„ Nyáyadarshak	Ahmedabad	Weekly	500
111	„ Pársi Punch	Bombay	Do.	225
112	„ Prajáhit Patră	Nadiád	Do.	200
113	„ Praja Mată	Ahmedabad	Do.	490

[1] Frequently admits English articles.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Edition.	Number of Copies issued
	GUJARA'TI—*continued.*			
114	The Praja Mitră	Surat	Weekly	950
115	„ Rájyabhakta	Bombay	Bi-weekly ...	...
116	„ Rást Goftár	Do.	Weekly	1,786
117	„ Rewa Kántha Samáchár...	Godhra	Do.	100
118	„ Samsher Báhádur	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
119	„ Satyă Mitră	Bombay	Do.	400
120	„ Satyavakta	Do.	Do.	600
121	„ Satyodaya	Dohad	Do.	61
122	„ Saurâshtră Darpan	Junágad	Monthly	398
123	„ Shrimáli Shubhechchhak	Jámnagar	Do.	375
124	„ Stri Bodh	Bombay	Do.	700
125	„ Subodh Prakásh	Limbdi	Do.	1,150
126	„ Svadesh Bandhu	Mahudha	Weekly	200
127	„ Svadesh Vatsal	Bombay	Monthly	423
128	„ Svadharmanishth	Do.	Do.	500
129	„ Udichya Hitechchhu Patră	Ahmedabad	Do.	200
130	„ Umreth Samáchár	Umreth	Weekly	25
131	„ Vidnyán Vilás	Rájkot	Monthly	761
132	„ Vidya Mitră	Bombay	Do.	300
133	„ Yajdán Parast	Do.	Weekly	500
	ANGLO-KA'NARESE.			
134	The Havyak Subodhă	Bombay	Weekly	100
135	„ Kannadă Suvarte...	Do.	Do.	920
	KA'NARESE.			
136	The Chandrodayă	Dhárwár	Weekly	180
137	„ Karnátak Patră	Do.	Do.	310
138	„ Nibandh Málike	Do.	Monthly	200
139	„ Rasik Ranjini	Gadag	Weekly	300
	URDU.			
140	The Kushful Akhbár...	Bombay	Weekly	350
141	„ Showkate Hind	Do.	Do.	225
	PERSIAN.			
142	The Iklil	Karáchi	Weekly	190
	ARABIC.			
143	The Nukhbat-El-Akhbár	Bombay	Weekly	95
	ENGLISH, MARA'THI AND HINDI.			
144	The Pandit	Bombay	Weekly	1126
	MARA'THI AND GUJARA'TI.			
145	The Baroda Vatsal	Baroda	Weekly	1,410
	URDU AND PERSIAN.			
146	The Khayir Kháhe Islám	Bombay	Weekly	...
	SINDI.			
147	The Múawin-i-Majma-i-Mahammadi ...	Karáchi	Weekly	360
148	„ Muin-ul-Islám	Do.	Do.	200
149	„ Sind Sudhár	Do.	Do.	500

Notes.—A. The notices from the different Newspapers have been collected in the Report under different heads which are printed in italics.

B. The names of Newspapers are printed in the body of the Report in italics, and the number of the Newspaper in the above list is printed in brackets after the name.

C. The system of spelling vernacular words followed by the Reporter is the same as that adopted in the Official Spelling List of the Bombay Presidency. One peculiar feature of this system is that when the long *a* (अ or *á*) is the last letter of a word, the accent is left out, and the short *a* (अ = *u* in *gun*) is, to prevent confusion, never placed at the end of a word. This rule has been strictly followed, except that when the short *a* appears to be absolutely necessary to complete the pronunciation of a word, as in *Arunodaya* or the well known *Mitra*, it is printed with a mark over it to indicate that it is short, thus—*ă*

Part I.—*Politics and the Public Administration.*

Taxation of India for the benefit of England.

1. The *Suryodayá* (62), in its issue of the 26th December, says:—The Indian *rayats* are broken down under the heavy load of taxes levied from them to defray the expenses of battles fought in the interest of English merchants, while the profits derived from them go to the English treasury. What sort of impartiality is this? It is feared that the expenses of the proposed railway between Burmah and China will be thrown upon the Indian treasury. Is it not like the policy of thieves to benefit one at the cost of another? India is no more a piece of gold as it was once, but is simply a piece of earth. Will English merchants come to the rescue of India in its difficulty? There is much ground for anxiety as to the future financial state of India. [The *Bakul* (15), in its issue of the 25th December, says that the Government of India should protest against the cost of the British Ambassadors at the Courts of China and Persia being defrayed from the Indian treasury.]

European officers in India and their behaviour towards the Natives.

2. In an article headed "The conduct of the present European officers," the same paper says:—The happiness of the people of a country depends upon the treatment which they receive from their sovereign and his officers and upon their material prosperity. In India the behaviour of European officials has been of late very unkind and unsympathetic, and her prosperity, too, is not as it should be. The consequence is that the people are quite unhappy and the principal cause of this is the harsh conduct of Government officers. Some people are of opinion that, with some exceptions, the former civilians were more magnanimous, generous and noble than the present ones. We assure the present European officials that their present conduct is more degrading than even bribery. Englishmen are very proud of their race and were formerly respected in Europe and in India; but in some places in the latter country their conduct is so unlawful that on account of it they are in many instances disrespected. There was some disagreement between the editor of the *Indian Daily News*, a newspaper of Calcutta, and Sir Steuart Hogg in connection with some municipal matters and consequently the latter discontinued sending municipal advertisements for publication in that paper. Was this childishness becoming to such a great English gentleman? The wonder is that it was approved by other Europeans! Once in a Darbár held by the late Lord Mayo, the late Tukoji Ráo Holkar, while putting a garland of flowers round the neck of the Governor-General, expressed a wish that the garland might cement the two powers in friendship and promote good feelings between them. This utterance was severely criticized by one Smith in the newspaper called *The Friend of India*, the only object of the critic being to create discord. There is another thing of the same nature which every one may have at least heard of. The *Amrit Bazar Patrika* and Sir Rivers Thompson never agreed in any matter, and the latter spitefully omitted to make any mention of this paper in the Bengal Administration Report. Not only this, but he did not even help the paper to the extent to which a poor subscriber helps it. Once a European official wanted an elephant for hunting purposes, and the zamindár who had one having refused to lend it, incurred the displeasure of the European and was in consequence unlawfully put in prison. Who will not call this persecution mean and rascally? Is it not dangerous and risky that such men should have power in their hands? The Rungpur deer shooting case must be fresh in the mind of all. When cases like that of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Shámráo Lád, the Diván of Cambay, and that in which an Assistant Collector of Kánara, Mr. Lucas, assaulted a Native or those of European planters in Assam maltreating Native labourers are called to mind, they cause the hair to stand on end. Such men are only fair in their complexion, but their deeds are dark like charcoal. We do not mean that all people are of this description, but the deeds of a few stigmatize the whole class of civilians. It is our duty to bring such things to the notice of Government and hence their frequent repetition. The Civil Servants in India get cartloads of pay and their power is unlimited. It is therefore unbecoming that they should behave in this wanton manner. We think that they should be more considerate, for, if they fall in the estimation of the people of India, British Indian Empire will, as it were,

lose a strong railing and the loss of it means a severe blow. It is therefore very desirable that Government should free the subject people of India from the miseries resulting from the misdeeds of their officers and thus promote their happiness.

Thoughts occupying the minds of some Englishmen about the Russian scare and the means to dispel it.

3. The *Jagadádarsh* (32), in its issue of the 25th December, says that if the following thoughts occupy the minds of some Englishmen, they should themselves judge of their propriety or otherwise, taking into consideration the present state of things. "What should be done now? These Irish fellows are tenacious and cannot be silenced. If they be given more privileges, that will be a present loss to us and therefore that won't do. The Irish are not many in number and can easily be put down by force of arms. They may, perhaps, call in the assistance of the Americans, but there is not much fear in that direction; for the Americans know too well the strength of the English to oppose them on behalf of the Irish. The only thing required is to become ready to go to war, and then none will come to the assistance of the Irish. In short, no concessions should be made to them at the expense of the English. In this manner the Irish difficulty can be dealt with: but what should be done to stem the progress of the Russians in Central Asia? This is not an ordinary affair; some expedient must be thought of to meet it. What else could be the object of the Russians in advancing towards India than the invasion of the country? It is therefore absolutely necessary to make good preparations in India. In this country though there are yet many Native States, they are under our thumb. Besides, they do not possess their former grandeur, but are quite powerless. They may be sorry for it and discontented too, for our behaviour towards them has, no doubt, sometimes been such as to make them so. But what can they do against us, though discontented? It won't, however, do to be quite at ease on their account. Indeed, they have no armies worth the name; but perhaps they may recruit them on the spur of the moment and so it is wise to make that impossible. Without money no armies can be employed and so the whole question can be settled by making them penniless. We do receive their accounts to see whether their administration is as it should be. It is only necessary to find a fault here and a fault there and thus to secure our object by creating new items of expenditure. The personal expenses of the Chiefs are large and we should not say a word about them, and if they are goaded to incur more expenditure for sanitary and other improvements they will be reduced to the necessity of borrowing. They will, at any rate, have very small balances left with them. If, however, after all this they do save a little, they may be advised not to let their money remain idle, but to invest it productively and thus there will be an end to the matter and no cause will exist for fear on the score of the Native Chiefs. Now there are the Mahomedans of whom we should be afraid on account of their fanaticism, but they are barbarous, ignorant and foolish and can be easily deceived. There are already causes cropping up for their enmity with the Hindus, the Pársis, and other communities and we are showing that we are more favourably disposed towards them than towards any other people, and of this they are convinced, as will be seen from the evidence before the Public Service Commission. The question of the Mahomedans being thus disposed of, there remain the educated Natives, and some arrangement must be made in connection with them. Their intelligence has much increased and they have commenced to know all things, such as our politics, our farsightedness, our arrangements, our skill and our wisdom. This is not as it should be. There is, however, a weak point in them, and consequently we need not be much afraid of them. They do not possess a tittle of heroism or courage, but are extremely cowardly, nay, impotent. All their prowess is centered in the pen and the tongue. There is nothing beyond this. They are, no doubt, now and again called disloyal, but this is only to aggravate their miseries and to humiliate them. But really speaking there is not a particle of truth in the allegation. On the contrary, they are loyal to the core, they heartily wish for the permanency of British rule and sincerely hate the Russians. We are quite aware of this, but we cannot openly declare our belief to them; for, if we do so they will be elated too much. We must, therefore, always charge them with disloyalty to keep them at a safe distance. A desire to take part in the adminis-

tration of the country has been lately created in them and this is very undesirable. They want to become Civil Servants, they want permission to carry arms, they ask for representative Legislative Councils and make similar other demands. To speak the truth, their demands are reasonable, but if they be granted many Englishmen will lose their means of maintenance. We cannot, therefore, entirely meet their aspirations. But yield we must, to a certain extent. They are educated, but get no employment, and therefore they are much grieved and perturbed. The Public Service Commission has already ended its sittings, and pronouncing them to be unfit for covenanted service we must necessarily make some arrangement for providing them with inferior appointments. They have begun to bark like dogs and they must be silenced with a piece of bread. We might, therefore, without any inconvenience, admit a few popular representatives into the Legislative Councils, care being, however, taken to limit their number so as to preclude their forming a majority. A measure like this will silence and keep them out of harm for some time to come, the ultimate settlement of the question being deferred to the future. As regards the masses, though numerous, they are professedly illiterate, poor and helpless. Without educated leaders they can do nothing. If things are managed as above indicated, there will be no cause for fear from the Russians."

The recommendations made by Sir W. W. Hunter in his fifth article on "the India of the Queen" for permitting representation of the natives of India in Parliament, the India Council and the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils.

4. In noticing the fifth article on "the India of the Queen" by Sir W. W. Hunter, the *Bombay Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 29th December, says:—Sir William Hunter deserves the heartfelt gratitude of the natives of India for the recommendations made by him that India should be represented in the British Parliament by Indian gentlemen elected by English constituencies and that there should be one or two gentlemen in the Secretary of State's Council. But it is quite unnatural that British constituencies, which make their elections in pursuance of their political views and aims, should depart from their usual course and return to Parliament natives of India. The disappointing result of the candidature of Messrs. Lál Mohan Ghose and Dádábhái Navroji is a sufficient proof of the inappropriateness of Sir William's recommendation. The proper course would be to allow the Indians to elect their representatives in Parliament. One or two Indian gentlemen in the Secretary of State's Council would be of little use. The very constitution of the India Council is defective and needs thorough reformation to make its working advantageous, and a large proportion of its members should be natives of India. The present system of the nomination of a small number of non-official members to the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils has not been able to prevent the enactment of such laws as are unfavourable to the interests of the people, and this evil is not likely to be removed unless they are permitted to send their representatives elected by themselves in sufficient numbers, the non-official members being allowed at the same time the right of interpellation. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the same date approves of the recommendations made by Sir W. W. Hunter.]

Appointment of Mr. Dádábhái Navroji to the India Council recommended.

5. The *Jáme Jamshed* (100), in its issue of the 30th December, expresses regret at the death of Sir Robert Montgomery and says:—By this casualty a vacancy has occurred in the India Council and it would be well to appoint to it a native of India possessing the requisite abilities. Mr. Dádábhái Navroji is the right man and the National Congress held at Madras should at once request His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State to make his appointment, Sir W. W. Hunter having already recommended such an appointment in his articles on "the India of the Queen."

The approaching retirement of Sir Theodore Hope.

6. The *Bombay Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 31st December, says:—Sir Theodore Hope is about to retire from the service, and the people of Surat and Ahmedabad have invited him to visit their towns with a view to do him honour on his way home. While he was in Gujarát in the early days of his long service, Sir Theodore made a favourable impression on the minds of the people of that province

by his great abilities and industrious and conciliatory disposition, and in consideration of this the people have come forward to do honour to their old acquaintance. Latterly Sir Theodore has filled high posts, the duties of which he discharged creditably. In doing this, however, he increased the revenues of Government, but did not exert himself to advance the interests of the people. His administration was beneficial to Government by increasing the burden of taxation on the people and displeased the latter. He has not, however, become unpopular, as his conciliatory disposition withheld him from actively opposing the advancement of public interests. He deserves due honour for what he has done, and it is to be hoped that the people will not forget him now that he is about to retire.

Sir Lepel Griffin's recent speech at Gwalior condemned and Government asked to take notice of it.

7. The *Gujarát Gazette* (74), in its issue of the 29th December, condemns the speech read by Sir Lepel Griffin at Gwalior on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the new Free Library and Museum there, and says that this conduct is unbecoming to the dignity and position of a high officer like him, that such envious officers ought at once to be dismissed from the service and that Government ought to pass a deterrent punishment on him. It adds that owing to such crack-brained officers Britons can never become one with the Natives, the glorious British administration can never be without a fault, the loyalty of the Natives can never be appreciated and hence dissatisfaction will very much prevail among them. [Some of the other Gujaráti papers disapprove of the speech and wish Government to censure Sir Lepel Griffin for it; while a few Maráthi papers say that the Maráthás should not be led away by Sir Lepel's advice.]

Disapproval of the Indian medical staff being strengthened by the import of additional Surgeons.

8. The *Native Opinion* (10), in its issue of the 25th December, writes:—We learn from the *Bombay Gazette* that the Indian medical staff is immediately to be strengthened by the import of one hundred and odd additional Surgeons. What the cause of this indent is, perhaps the Government of India alone knows. This is, no doubt, an addition to our already increased military expenditure, which, like wildfire, is ever increasing on every side with a rapidity scarcely credible. Could not the necessary strength have been husbanded by recalling all military Surgeons from civil duties and filling up their places, wherever practicable, with medical graduates of the local University? Such an arrangement would both create a saving and give an increased medical strength. Appointments to the more important posts are denied to the natives of the soil, but what justification is there to withhold encouragement from them in respect of a branch where any number of them will be more useful than can be supposed? We are sorry that while our rulers are quite awake to the straitened condition of the finances, they should be so profuse to this department which can be conveniently manned at a comparatively less cost.

Reduction in the Calcutta Mint.

9. The *Bombay Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 31st December, says:—The Government of India are about to discontinue silver coinage at the Calcutta Mint, entrusting that work to the Bombay Mint, and let the former mint continue striking copper coins and analysing metals. The proposed partial reduction is not likely to be advantageous in proportion to the inconvenience that is likely to be felt by the mercantile community in the case of some serious accident occurring to the Bombay Mint. The objections advanced by the National Chamber of Commerce against the proposal for the partial reduction in the Calcutta Mint are sound, and it is to be hoped that this mint will be allowed to remain in its present condition.

A hardship in connection with the new pension rules for the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

10. With reference to the recently promulgated new pension rules for the Uncovenanted Civil Service, the same newspaper, in its issue of the 26th December, says:—These rules are undoubtedly very favourable to the uncovenanted servants, who ought to be grateful to the Supreme Government for the same, but in one particular only

injustice has been done. A few Government servants who will have completed soon after the 17th February next the fifteenth year of their service were employed under the old rules, and if they applied for pension they would get one-fourth of their pay under the new rules instead of one-third to which they were entitled under the old rules. This would be a great hardship to these persons, and it is to be hoped that Government will take steps to avoid the injustice.

11. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 25th December, writes :—

The importance of the Indian National Congress.

The Indian Congress of politicians cannot be called a sham. Initial efforts often look unreal. But the annual gathering in question is becoming more and more important every year. Whatever its shortcomings, it is too late now to denounce the Congress as a hole-and-corner affair, got up by individuals. It is the work of many representative Indians, the inevitable result of the education given to India by her English rulers. In this sense the Congress may well be called the work of the British nation itself. We think a day will come when English administrators will be glad to welcome this latest development of the political forces in the country in the sense we have indicated above, though of course the success of the movement depends upon honest zeal and genuine disinterestedness.

12. The *Dnyánodayá* (7), in its issue of the 29th December, writes :—We have reason to believe that India has made some progress politically. The National Congress now in session at Madras is a proof of the intelligent and enthusiastic interest which many persons are taking in unifying the opinion of the people on political questions. The power of public opinion that is united, rational, and the result of deliberation, is an idea just beginning to be understood in India, and this augurs well for the better government of India. It should be said to the honour of the British rule that it is amenable to reason and justice, and it does not hesitate to change its policy when thoroughly convinced of its duty. The more intelligent and rational expression of public opinion on political questions is sure to meet with a response, and thus be of assistance to both the rulers and the ruled.

13. The *Nagar Samáchár* (42), in its issue of the 24th December, says :—If the Indian National Congress does its work in a loyal and moderate manner, it is sure to achieve importance in the eyes of Government, to secure the co-operation of Anglo-Indians and to lead to the concession of more privileges to the people of India. [The *Rámdás* (52), in its issue of the 24th December, proposes, among others, the following subjects for the consideration of the National Congress :—(1) The necessity for preventing such decisions as that of the Secretary of State for India in the case of Mr. Wilson, late Collector of Kaira, (2) the securing of greater attention of Government to the writings of Native newspapers, and (3) increase in the salary of village officers, viz., pátils and kulkarnis. The *Bakul* (15), in its issue of the 25th December, says :—If after 60 years of British rule over India the people from different parts of the country cannot unite for a national cause, their rule over it can be said to have been of no avail. The representatives of Government recognize the full value of the Congress. Some persons of the ruling class who are opposing the movement seem to be under the impression that the days of their taking away from India large amounts of money would be at an end if they were to help this movement. Really speaking, they too attach much importance to the National Congress, for if they considered it as children's play they would be, as usual, perfectly indifferent to it and would not make all attempts in their power to throw obstacles in its way.]

14. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 25th December, writes :—The National Congress is the engrossing topic of the day. Of the various questions that are to come before it there is only one which has in view the continuance of the work thus nobly begun. We refer to the suggestion of sending delegates to England to make public the resolutions of the Congress. But we think that this is not enough to accomplish the object in view. The light has yet only reached the tops of

A suggestion to the National Congress to send political missionaries to disseminate its opinions among the masses of the people.

the mountains and arrangements should be made to disseminate it on the plains. Political missionaries should be sent throughout the country to preach constitutional principles to the already half-awakening masses of the land. They should dilate on the good that has been done and that could be done by a foreign Government. They should let the masses know the difficulties of administration. They should emphasize the principle of self-help. These political missionaries should organise political associations throughout the country and should base them on principles that will materially strengthen the hands of Government. Government do not understand the real state of the country. It is the people who can tell where the shoe pinches. Our Government is based on modern political ideas and they will never ignore the present suffering of the oppressed. They have no interest in doing so. Their permanency mainly depends upon the satisfaction and contentment of the subject people. Hence it is that we urge the necessity for a political system having within its reach the remotest corners of the land. Sending delegates to England for the purpose of giving publicity to what prudent persons say here is another matter. An Englishman is always an Englishman. His chivalry is universally known. Relief to the suffering is his principal creed. Let us then try to let the people of England know what we suffer from. We have already pointed out that it is not the business of a mixed Congress like this to attempt to reorganise the social status of the people. One thing at a time and by one body specially called for the purpose is the business-like way of doing things. The third thing that we have to suggest to this public body is that it should arrange for a standing fund. It is money that forms the real sinews of active co-operation. These are the first practical steps that the Congress will do well to take. Meeting once a year, passing certain resolutions and then returning home is not sufficient. This must be strongly backed by a Standing Committee that will give unity and force to the doings of the Congress by sending political missionaries, preaching the lessons of honourable peace and constitutional freedom, and this committee should have large funds at its disposal to execute the work entrusted to it.

15. The *Pársi Punch* (111), in its issue of the 25th December, contains a cartoon in which Indiana is represented as striking the gong of National Congress near the very ears of John Bull, the British sentinel, who is fast asleep on his post of guarding the entrance to the Indian castle, with a view to arouse him. Near the sentinel lie scattered about his gun, two liquor and sodawater bottles and glasses. The letter-press runs thus :—Rousing the sentinel. In a song explanatory of the illustration and the burden of which is "Now awake, now awake, John Bull, now awake" John Bull is asked to open his eyes and to look about him. He is requested not to lose in sleep valuable time and the sight of new scenes, and to give some reply to the prayers of the National Congress. If you continue to dream, you will, says the versifier, lose. The entire public is awake, and you, as a king, should not remain asleep. In the name of Congress the public seeks progress and it should not be kept back. You should never be asleep or tired of serving the public. The gong is being struck, awake, awake.

The National Congress represented as arousing John Bull, the British sentinel at the gate of India, from sleep and inactivity.

16. The *Belgaum Samáchár* (16), in its issue of the 26th December, says :—The *Times of India* is supposed to be an influential paper and an organ of the Anglo-Indians, but its writings are mostly mischievous and groundless. Its editor seems to believe that the permanency of the British rule in India does not depend upon the just and straightforward administration of the country, but upon dissensions among the people of different castes. We request him to give up the task of representing Anglo-Indian opinion, to discontinue the paper, and to leave India for good with bag and baggage, for the task is best performed by the *Bombay Gazette*. Writers in the *Times of India* do much harm to the interests of Government by offending the feelings of the subject people. As an instance in point, we refer to the article in its issue of the 13th December on the Indian

The *Times of India's* article on the National Congress and the mischievous character of its writings.

National Congress. Have the people of England, we ask the editor of that paper, acquired their political privileges after reforming their society? Our opinion is that the less we write about the morality of English society the better. If anybody were to expose it, it would be seen how disgraceful it is. Another instance of the honesty of the writer in the *Times of India* is that it did not publish, as its contemporary the *Gazette* did, the names of persons who were selected as delegates to the National Congress from Sátára because the list contained the names of five Mahomedan gentlemen. In short, the Natives do not attach any importance to its writings, consider them as those of their enemy and are not in need of advice from it in any matter.

Rumoured curtailment of the liberty of the Native press disapproved.

17. The *Pársi Punch* (111), in its issue of the 25th December, contains a cartoon in which the European editors of the *Pioneer*, the *Englishman* and the *Civil and Military Gazette* newspapers, who are in ecstacies, are inciting a black boy, whose mouth is fastened with a padlock and whose hands and feet are in shackles, emblematic of the Press Gagging Act, to go and gag the mouth of the Native press, represented by an Indian female who is standing aloof and quietly looks upon the scene. The letter-press is as follows :—Inciting to do a cowardly and base act. *Chorus of the trio* :—"Go on, go on, my boy. Go and punch that nigger girl's head and gag her mouth, will you?" [There is now under the consideration of the India Office the project, prepared by the Government of India, of limiting the liberty of the Native press."—*Indian Daily News.*] [Several other papers write against the proposed curtailment of the liberty of the Native press in India and say that the latter is not disloyal to Government. The *Yajdán Parast* (133) of the 25th December says that it is not likely that His Excellency Lord Dufferin will do the cruel act of gagging the press, as he is very clever and shows himself to be a lover of liberty of speech and of the press. But there are reasons also to think the contrary to be the case, adds the paper. Lord Dufferin's policy is similar in many respects to the odious policy of Lord Lytton except in certain matters. Lord Dufferin undertook a war; he has deprived a foreign nation of its liberty; has increased taxation; has set the example of accepting pecuniary offers to Government from Native Princes; has disregarded several just demands of the Natives; has put off domestic reforms and hindered the spread of education. It would not therefore be surprising if he were to think it advisable to gag the Native press. He has an important reason for so doing. The Native press has all along been strongly commenting upon his career and has proved many of his acts to be harmful. It is not improbable, then, that he should wish to stop further adverse comments by gagging the Native press and to win praise from Europeans by pleasing them. If such happens to be the case, his policy will entirely resemble that of Lord Lytton,—nay, will surpass it. But its effects upon the Natives will be more harmful than before, for they have since then made an advance to some extent in thought, action and strength. Moreover, the chances of a war with Russia are increasing. The gagging of the press must have a bad effect upon them all, and it remains to be seen whether Lord Dufferin ventures or not to take this dangerous step.]

18. The *Dnyánodayá* (7), in its issue of the 29th December, says :—We learn from a Calcutta contemporary that on the recommendation of the Government of India a Press Act limiting the freedom of the vernacular press in India is under the consideration of the India Council. It is true that Government should give liberty to the press, but it is equally true that newspapers should give no cause to Government to deprive them of their liberty. A certain newspaper at Hyderabad was stopped for three months for writing against the Nizám's Government, but similar and even stronger articles have appeared in several Native papers against the British Government, and yet the latter, though informed of such writings, does not punish their editors. One reason of it is that the British Government allows more liberty to the press than His Highness the Nizám's or the Russian Government, and another reason is that the British officers who are well acquainted with the customs and character of the people in this country know full well what importance to attach to the writings of Native newspapers. Many Native newspapers are very sensible in criticising the actions of Government, but there are some which show perfect ignorance

of the subject on which they write and attack Government and Christian missionaries in season and out of season and thus bring discredit on the whole Native press. One evil result of their writings is that they lead Government to pass a Press Act which affects the whole Native press.

19. The *Poona Vaibhav* (47), in its issue of the 25th December, says:— We frankly say that if Government intend to pass a Vernacular Press Act for India under the supposition that they can deal with the people of India in any way they like by gagging their mouths now that they have been disarmed, they are perfectly mistaken in their belief; for, if once our minds are excited the iron weapons of Government will not be able to retain the sharpness of their edge and to produce any effect upon us. It is good for Government to give us liberty of speech. We loyally tell them that it is dangerous for them to gag our mouths. It will perhaps irritate us and set our hands and feet in motion.

20. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 25th December, says that there is not the slightest fear of a new gagging Act for the vernacular press in India being recommended, and hopes that, therefore, some of the mofussil papers will try to behave better.

21. The *Gujarát Mitrá* (75), in its issue of the 25th December, says:—

His Excellency Lord Reay's visit to Vadtal and his praise.

In our issue of the 11th December we drew the attention of His Excellency the Governor to matters connected with his intended visit to Vadtal. One of our correspondents now informs us that His Excellency did not at all proceed inside the temple at Vadtal. This shows that His Excellency was herein very prudent and wise. We have also heard that His Excellency was presented with a silver tray by one of the persons connected with the temple and that His Excellency gently declined that present, which indeed speaks very highly of a good, noble, prudent and independent Governor like Lord Reay. His Excellency the Governor is said to have accepted the present of a *Shiksha Patri* (a paper containing some precepts) enclosed in a box of ivory. Nobody can object to His Excellency accepting that gift, which in some form or other contained useful precepts and instructions. [In a newsletter from Nadiád the *Chandraprakásh* (90) of the 26th December observes that the A'chárya at Vadtal did well in welcoming His Excellency Lord Reay, that the A'chárya has not thereby been put to much expense, and that His Excellency Lord Reay has also done well in making a bow to the idol from the steps of the temple.]

22. The *Bombay Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 28th December, after

His Excellency Lord Reay's visit on foot to the city of Ahmedabad.

pointing out the advantages of the higher Government officials moving *incognito* among the people and personally ascertaining their wants and desires, says:— It is gratifying that His Excellency Lord Reay should have visited some streets of the city of Ahmedabad on foot, accompanied by his Native aide-de-camp and a Jamádár, apparently with a view to inspect the city, but His Excellency does not seem to have acquired much useful knowledge by this quiet visit. It is said that His Lordship paid the visit principally to see how the street sweepings and the waste water were disposed of. There were, however, more important subjects for His Lordship to devote attention to, but they were unfortunately neglected. His Excellency should have ascertained at this visit what industries the people followed, what they earned and how they maintained themselves, whether they were able to bear the burden of new taxes, how Government officials acted towards the people and what complaints, if any, the latter had to make against the former. The people of Ahmedabad are willing to attend to the sanitation of the place according to the means at their command. The authorities ought to allow them to have their way in this matter. [The *Ahmedabad Times* (80) of the 27th and the *Gujarát Gazette* (74) of the 29th December approve of His Excellency Lord Reay going about the town on foot, and say that the new system of drainage is not wanted for Ahmedabad. The *Dátardun* (91) and the *Rájyabhakt* (115) of the 29th December also approve of this visit, the former remarking that His Excellency

Lord Reay would have learnt the real condition of the people of Ahmedabad if he had moved about in disguise. The *Rájyabhakt* advises the Native Princes to imitate His Excellency Lord Reay in this respect.]

His Excellency the Governor's tour in Gujarát and the Darbár at Ahmedabad.

23. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 26th December, writes :— His Excellency the Governor's tour in Gujarát has afforded many noteworthy incidents, not the least striking of which is the Darbár at Ahmedabad. Such an imposing ceremonial as that which took place at Ahmedabad on the 16th December is of great political significance as bringing the rulers of Native States and principalities into immediate contact with the chief representative of the paramount power in this presidency.

His Excellency Lord Reay's speeches at Ahmedabad.

24. The *Gujaráti* (97), in its issue of the 25th December, does not approve of His Excellency Lord Reay advising the people of Ahmedabad to construct drainage works for the city in his reply to the address presented by the municipality, as the people are opposed to them, and remarks that the praise bestowed by His Excellency in his Darbár speech upon the Native Princes who had abolished certain duties levied by them is not satisfactory, as such duties continue to be levied in the British territories. It adds that the assembled Mahi Kántha Princes ought to have been warned by His Excellency about the mismanagement prevailing in their States.

Poverty of the agriculturists in the Bombay Presidency.

25. The *Bakul* (15), in its issue of the 25th December, says :—In the Mával Táluka of the Poona District 556 sale and 677 mortgage deeds were executed during the three years ending with 1885-86. It need not be stated that nothing except land was either sold or mortgaged. One who will consider the state of the agriculturists or landlords in the whole Bombay Presidency, taking all circumstances into consideration, will perceive that their condition is becoming worse day by day. To whom are we to complain of our poverty? It is only Government who can be looked to for aid when thousands of people, deserting their homes, children and relatives, have begun to emigrate for want of food.

Approval of the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes Adam as Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

26. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 26th December, writes :— The Honourable Mr. Forbes Adam has been elected Chairman of the local Chamber of Commerce for the fifth time successively, an honour as rare as it is well deserved. Mr. Adam's work, both in and out of the Chamber, has been so excellent that he has endeared himself not only to the mercantile class to which he belongs, but to the outside public, Native and European, and his election to the Chairmanship is a cause for sincere gratification to all. His tenure of office has been characterized by active, energetic and useful work, and his connection with the Chamber has greatly added to its prestige. His work at the Legislative Council and on the different committees on which he has served has been distinguished by the same single-minded devotion, and he is one of the few independent and upright Europeans whom the Natives could trust as a friend. The Chamber, in honouring the Honourable Mr. Forbes Adam, has honoured itself.

27. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 25th December, writes :— It may be justly observed that Mr. Forbes Adam's connection with the Chamber of Commerce and with many other local institutions has been coeval with progress and reform. It is not very long since he came out in a modest capacity, but, with business talents of a high order and a sense of public duty to be rarely matched in these days, he has already made himself a name and earned a position next to none in the sphere of public life. His public utterances inspire confidence in all classes of the community and are always entitled to the careful attention of Government. We shall be rejoiced, therefore, by the timely recognition of Mr. Adam's services both to the Government and the people.

28. The same newspaper writes:—The nomination of Mr. Jehángir Kábráji to the Statutory Civil Service is calculated to encourage honest and earnest effort, besides the direct justification it has in the abilities and training of the nominee himself. [The *Gujarát Gazette* (74) of the 29th December says that Lord Reay's Government could not have made a better selection, the *Hitechchhu* (76) of Ahmedabad of the 29th December considering the appointment to be due to the servility of Mr. Kaikhusru Kábráji, the editor of the *Rást Goftár*.]

Appointment of Mr. Jehángir Kaikhusru Kábráji to the Bombay Statutory Civil Service approved.

29. The same newspaper writes:—In a week or so Mr. Dosábhái Frámji retires from the Girgaum Police Court. His retirement deprives Government of the services of a valuable hand and the public of an officer whose tact and judgment were his own and for which he had the esteem of all who came in contact with him as a Magistrate. Mr. Ryan, who succeeds Mr. Dosábhái, will be missed in his old place. He has shown himself a wise and judicious Magistrate, and his Secretariat experience seems to have stood him in good stead in the performance of some of his delicate functions. His intimate knowledge of Native habits and usages and his sympathy with all classes of the people enhance the value of his work. In his magisterial capacity Mr. Ryan will be remembered as much as a peace-maker as an administrator of law or a punisher of public offences. He has been particularly kind to the weak and the undefended, and always gives a chance to first offenders. In Mr. Hamilton we are likely to have a duplicate of the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. His appointment has been severely criticised in some quarters; generally we fear from ignorance. We ourselves should of course have been better pleased with a Native Magistrate; but, so far as we can see, there is no Native available just now with Mr. Hamilton's tried merits and experience ready to hand, and with his strong claim for promotion. His claim appears to have been more than once overlooked, and had he been neglected this time again he might have retired on pension and perhaps bonus. What say our patriots to such an extra charge on the revenues? We thought at one time that Mr. Hamilton might be provided for elsewhere. This must have been found impracticable, but there is some consolation in the fact that he is to be succeeded by a Native gentleman. Apart from all these considerations, however, we are inclined to make the best of his appointment; for though a European, Mr. Hamilton is out and out the fittest man for the place, and that is all we require. [The *Yajdán Parast* (133) and the *Satyá Mitrá* (119) of Bombay of the 25th December also approve of the promotion of Mr. Ryan to the second Presidency Magistracy and of Mr. Hamilton to the third Magistracy, write in praise of them and add that Bombay has at present a most excellent bench of Magistrates. The *Satyá Mitrá* remarks that Bombay would be very fortunate if a clever and independent officer like Mr. Crawley-Boevey were confirmed in his present post.]

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Ryan and Mr. Hamilton as 2nd and 3rd Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, respectively, and a wish for confirming Mr. Crawley-Boevey in his present appointment.

30. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 26th December, writes:—The appointment of Mr. Hamilton to the vacancy in the Presidency Magistrates' Bench caused by the retirement of Mr. Dosábhái Frámji would be in every way unexceptionable but for the fact that it takes away the only place left for a Native incumbent. Mr. Hamilton's work as a Magistrate when he was last in Bombay was of such an excellent character that his appointment must be deemed a distinct acquisition to this city. But we cannot help regretting that the opportunity was not used to recognize the claims of the Natives.

31. The *Jagadádarsh* (32), in its issue of the 25th December, praises Mr. W. R. Hamilton, late Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, and now appointed Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for being a kind, straightforward and virtuous officer and one who had the interests of the *rayat* at heart, and says that his administration was a source of happiness to the people, and that therefore they are very sorry to part with him.

Praise of Mr. Hamilton as Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar.

32. The *Kannadá Suvarte* (135) of the 23rd December is sorry to lose Mr. Moscardi, Acting Sessions Judge of Kánara, who is about to revert to his substantive post, says that he is an impartial, sound and thorough Judge, and that not only the people of the town but the whole district of Kánara will miss him much, and hopes that he will be soon transferred to that district.

Regret for the approaching departure of Mr. Moscardi, Acting Sessions Judge, from Kánara.

33. The *Chandánshu* (19), in its issue of the 24th December, expresses dissatisfaction with the manner in which Magistrates, both Native and European, discharge their duties, says that they often abuse their power, and requests Government to entrust Subordinate Judges, in whom the *rayat* has full confidence and who have given satisfaction in every way, with the work of Subordinate Magistrates. This arrangement, the paper adds, will be convenient and conducive to the happiness of the *rayat*.

Request to Government to entrust Subordinate Judges with the work of Subordinate Magistrates.

34. The *Kalpataru* (35), in its issue of the 25th December, says:—We are tired of writing about Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, who is well-known for his indebtedness. We now learn that Mr. Yates went to Bombay and applied for the benefit of the Insolvency Act and that consequently the local Subordinate Judge has been directed to postpone the execution of decrees passed against him. The creditors of Mr. Yates, who owes them about Rs. 20,000, will be greatly pained to hear of this news. What can the poor men do? Up to this time they have had hopes of recovering their money. After all this let us see what Government do with his services. We do not think that they will now retain him in the service. But who knows that his will not be made an exceptional case? The Bombay Government have ordered that Mr. Yates should be tried before the District Magistrate on a charge of obstructing the execution of a warrant of a judicial court for his arrest. Nobody will question the propriety and impartiality of the action of Government in this matter. From this order it seems that the delay on the part of Government in this matter is not due to their negligence, but to the proper consideration of the subject-matter. We simply beg to suggest to His Excellency Lord Reay to soon inquire into his indebtedness also. The judicial fairness of Mr. Allen, District Magistrate, Sholápur, is on its trial now that a European district officer of his own rank is to be tried before him. This is the first case of its kind which has come before Mr. Allen since he came here, and therefore his decision will undoubtedly attract much public attention.

Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, and his indebtedness.

35. Referring to certain defalcations in the treasury at Alibág in Kolába, the *Dhárwár Vritt* (24), in its issue of the 22nd December, says:—There has been no Treasury Officer in Kolába for the last four years, the Head Accountant being the only responsible person. This is not a good state of things. Such defalcations do not take place when there are two persons to be held responsible in the matter, and we therefore suggest to Government to again appoint a Treasury Officer for Kolába.

Creation of the post of a Treasury Officer in Kolába recommended.

36. The *Arunodayá* (13), in its issue of the 25th December, says:—The talátis in the Bombay Presidency have to do very responsible work, and yet they are the most neglected servants of Government in the matter of promotion and pension. Great injustice has been done by Government in framing separate rules of pension for them. Whatever their monthly salary and however long their service may be, they cannot get more than Rs. 4 per mensem as pension. This is really very miserable. They are required to pass a departmental examination, and judging from the questions set at this examination it seems that they possess as much knowledge of the law as a third class judicial officer. They have to assist Government district officers in every department. Looking to the importance of the duties discharged by them, it is necessary for Government to kindly consider their case.

Grievances of the talátis in the Bombay Presidency in the matter of pay and pension.

The minimum salary of a taláti should be at least Rs. 15 rising to Rs. 20 after five years' service, and they should have the same rules of pension as those for other Government servants. We request His Excellency Lord Reay to consider this matter.

Disapproval of the abolition of the Government Central Press, Bombay.

37. A correspondent, signing himself "W. Abraham," writing to the *Native Opinion* (10) in its issue of the 25th December, says:—I, as originator of the Government Central Press, Bombay, feel that I must say that if ever it is the intention of Government to resort to private printing presses or farm their work out, they will simply be throwing away so much money which is saved to them at present. It is no small amount; it must be upwards of Rs. 2,00,000 a year. On the face of such a large saving I hardly think that Government will be so unwise as to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

Accidental shooting of a Native girl near Bulsár by Mr. Ding, an Assistant Engineer in the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

38. The *Yajdán Parast* (133), in its issue of the 25th December, refers to the accidental shooting of a Native girl, aged 12, in the village of Álaya, which is four miles distant from Bulsár, by Mr. Ding, an Assistant Engineer in the B. B. & C. I. Railway, while out shooting, complains of European hunters neglecting to take the necessary precautions while shooting and thereby either killing or wounding poor Natives, and says that it is fortunate that the girl in question has only been wounded and that it is desirable that a lesson should be taught them to prevent such accidents. [The *Rájyabhakt* (115) of the same date says that it is a matter for regret that Europeans are not deprived of arms when a large number of such cases happen every year.]

Approval of the order of the military authorities dismissing a number of Native officers of the 17th Regiment, Native Infantry, implicated in the recent row with the Bombay police.

39. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 25th December, writes:—The order of the military authorities, dismissing, after a formal inquiry, a number of Native officers of the 17th Regiment, Native Infantry, implicated in a disgraceful row with the Bombay police, will be received throughout the presidency with a sense of relief. People were beginning to think that the military were a favoured class, almost above the ordinary law of the land, and the judgment which Mr. Justice Scott was constrained to pronounce the other day at the Criminal Sessions, at the instance of the jury, in the case of Jamádár Sankappa went far to confirm this popular impression. The present order is therefore very reassuring. It does not seem to go far enough, but we may perhaps hear something more in that connection. Even as it is, the action of the authorities is most commendable, reflecting the highest credit on the head of the Bombay army. But is there nothing to be done in time to put a stop to the *zulum* of the Beluch sepoys in Sind?

Paucity of Pársi holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act complained of.

40. A correspondent of the *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the 27th December says:—Whereas the Pársis were allowed in 1887 four out of the Bank holidays, they have been allowed only two holidays for 1888 under the Negotiable Instruments Act. Again, while many Hindu and Christian holidays are granted, the Pársis, a large number of whom has dealings with the banks, are allowed only two. This is apparent injustice and ought to be remedied at once.

Alleged insult to the Maháráni of Kuch Behár by a European employed in the Postal Department, Bombay, on the occasion of her landing at the Apollo Pier.

41. The *Gujaráti* (97), in its issue of the 25th December, refers to the complaint made by a correspondent of the *Times of India* about the disrespect shown to the Maháráni of Kuch Behár on the occasion of her landing at the Apollo Pier, Bombay, on her return from England, and says that the Anglo-Indian newspapers would have raised a hue and cry over it if a low-class European woman had been similarly treated, that the insult given to the Maháráni is disgraceful to Government, and that the postal authorities ought certainly to take notice of their European employé concerned in the affair.

A postal complaint of the people of Poona.

42. The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 29th December, complains that letters which arrive at the City Post Office, Poona, at 8 P.M. are sometimes not delivered to the people until 12 o'clock the next day, and that people are put to much inconvenience on account of the early clearing of letter-boxes in the city and on the railway station, and says that the postal authorities should remove these complaints. Arrangements should be made, the *Prakásh* says, to clear the postal pillars placed in various parts of the city at 10 A.M. and 8 P.M. and to despatch letters posted at the City Post Office one hour before the departure of the mail train.

PART II.—*Education.*

Objectionable passages in reading books in English schools and their consequences.

43. The *Dnyán Chakshu* (6), in its issue of the 28th December, refers to the following passages in a reading book published, according to a contributor of the *Indian Spectator* newspaper, by William Collins, Sons & Co., and approved of by the London School Board:—"The feeble Hindus.....Hindus with their delicate brown limbs and melancholy faces.....The people of the plains with their stunted forms and feeble vitality.....Slim and faint-hearted people.....Famine-stricken husbandmen.....Swarms of chattering Natives.....Low-caste Hindoos yell at the clerk for tickets.....Poor worn out Hindoos sit in the hot sun, while their children pour the holy water of the Ganges down their throats, and often choke them with its filthy mud.....Shrieking blacks and lithe Hindoos.....The ordinary Hindoo is ready to roll in the dust before his European Sahib or master.....The silky, delicately limbed Hindoos.....The timid fawning glance of the Hindoos," and says that such expressions as the above impressed upon the minds of children in England lower the natives of India in their estimation and lead them when they come to India to look down upon them. That noble-minded Englishmen should, says the paper, thus meanly prejudice the minds of Indian Civilians against the Natives is highly blamable. How would they like it if children in India had their minds similarly prejudiced against Englishmen by passages like the following?:—"Europeans are descended from monkeys, they belong to the species of red-faced apes, they have tails in order to hide which they wear trousers made of thick cloth, they do not recognize the relation of sister and brother, they behave wantonly like lizards, they have no religion, they make no distinction between women fit for sexual intercourse and those not so fit, between vendible and not vendible foods and between drinkable and not drinkable liquids, parents do not care for their children, the relation of husband and wife continues as long as there is love between them, they have nothing like chastity, they do not consider adultery a sin, they eat everything like crows, there is no difference between them and beasts in their conduct, their bodies are rough and hard like stone, their mouths stink badly, &c." Would not such a description of the English people by us be mean and blamable? What should really be done is that some Europeans sympathizing with the natives of India should write books correctly depicting Native character and have them, with the assistance of Government, introduced into the English schools.

The present school curriculum in the Bombay Presidency and comments thereon.

44. The *Mahrátta* (2), in its issue of the 25th December, writes:—The present system of instruction is useful simply for the purpose of producing a subordinate service,—one which always tries to diffuse and propagate what other intellects have already found out and has no value in the national curriculum. Powers of observation are not developed thereby and generally inventive genius is absent, while faculties of observation are undeveloped. It is impossible and therefore ridiculous to grapple with social machinery when physical machinery is not properly understood. What does a boy know of nature with which he has to deal all along his life? Simple and common facts of Hygiene are not known to him. Elementary principles of Biology or Physiology nobody studies. Still everybody hears around him professions regarding higher concerns. Population is increasing fast and the land under the present circumstances will not be able to feed her own sons. "But our schools are not

founded to prepare useful men for society ; we make them intelligent and thus fulfil our duty," argues a school-master. But we are at a loss to understand what he means. If he trains the intellect of the boys, the question is what that training is. Does the school-master mean that reading 4000 lines of Cowper or learning by heart the historical events of a country improves the intellect of the boy ? If the intellect is to be trained, then the present system of education is more than useless, if not actually mischievous. Are you not sending out youths full of European ideas, aspiring to apply the same ideas to a very different set of circumstances? This is nothing if not mischievous. This is substituting European for Hindu dogmas. The caution, labour, assiduity, perseverance and observation that is required to establish a proposition cannot be had unless you instruct students to observe nature around them and unless you encourage them to take proper care of their body. In this age of Industrialism, it will not do to continue institutions that teach the business of idling away your life. Nobody can ever deny the importance of moral development. It is for the better and more useful exercise of our morals that we should study and admire nature. Talking of virtue or praising it in unmeasured language does not give it to you. You cannot properly appreciate what higher virtues are, how they ought to be defined, and what the function of each is, unless you are brought up to appreciate your surroundings. If you want to live you must have food to eat, and in order to get food you must study nature. Unless you begin to love nature with a disinterested love, she will never love you in return. The chances are that she will probably divorce you. Disinterested and honest love for nature will not be fostered unless you teach your boys how to observe, unless you encourage them to make their own experiments and unless you teach them according to the necessity of time. It is therefore desirable in the interests of the present and succeeding generation that the present curriculum be so modified as to afford some scope for material and practical sciences. It is in the interests of higher sentiments that we should learn something more of Biology and Physiology. Society is a complicated organism, and unless you study the arrangement of each part it will be impossible for you to understand the machine in full. We hope, therefore, that our educational authorities and those who have the responsibility of carrying out the orders of these authorities will move very soon in this most important affair. Let some of those who can afford to look into this somewhat dazzling subject move in the matter while it is not too late. Let us one and all make up our minds to improve the way in which we are brought up in our childhood, so that we may become better men in after-life.

Disapproval of the proposed appointment of a European as Principal of the Arts College, Ahmedabad.

45. The *Gujarát Gazette* (74), in its issue of the 29th December, says :— The Gujarát College is threatened with a change, which, if it takes place, will ruin the College. The idea of importing an English Principal to teach English is still in the air, but might soon become a reality. Mr. Dalál has proved a very capable Principal and has done for the College what Mr. Best never did or no English Principal will ever do; he has raised the College above the level of the other principal Colleges, so far at least as the University results are concerned. He and Mr. Pádsháh have taught the English books better than they are taught in any other College. A successful teacher, a rigid disciplinarian, Mr. Dalál might defy any Englishman to work more peaceably with the College Committee or to make most of the existing meagre resources in a better way.

Bombay University reforms.

46. The *Indu Prakásh* (9), in its issue of the 26th December, writes:— During the last week the Senate of the Bombay University has been busy in considering certain reforms which have long been in the air. The reform in the course of Civil Engineering by splitting the two examinations into three and by insisting upon passing the Previous Examination as a necessary condition of admission into the College of Science, Poona, seems to us of doubtful utility. Dr. Theodore Cooke gives the assurance that the course now adopted has the approval of a very strong Committee of Royal Engineers, Civil Engineers, and among others of Major Martin, Mr. Ormiston, Father Dreckmann and Mr. Hathornthwaite. We cannot presume to set our lay judgment above the judgment of such experts, but we cannot help observing that the experiment of three examinations in the

Arts course, which has been the model for like changes in the Medical and Civil Engineering courses, has not been an unmixed good, and we know competent men who doubt the wisdom of the step and wish to revert to the old system. The passing of the Previous Examination will indeed ensure a higher degree of general culture, but the increased length of the course will exercise a deterrent effect upon many poor but deserving students. It is curious to observe that these important changes were passed by the Senate without much serious discussion, while the formal resolution about referring the University Reform Draft Bill to a Committee for consideration and report occupied the Senate for two evenings. [The *Kannadá Suvarte* (135) of the 23rd December expresses similar sentiments.]

The system of selecting examiners for the Bombay University examinations found fault with.

47. The *Gujarát Gazette* (74), in its issue of the 29th December, says:—The results of the Second B.A. Examination of this year have been in many respects disappointing and confirm the suspicion entertained in many quarters that the examinations are not at all good tests of the students' knowledge and abilities. The much-coveted medal in Political Economy and the prizes have, most of them, fallen to the lot of men altogether unthought of in connection with them, and who, probably, were themselves as much surprised as others at their good luck. The chief cause of this lies in the selection of examiners. The B.A. degree of Oxford or Cambridge should not be the only qualification for an examinership. Unfortunately, most of the Professors even of our Colleges are not what they ought to be—men of learning and scholars; but even with their defects they could be better examiners than men who are outside the Educational Department and who have in all probability given up reading for anything but their own amusement. This year's paper on Bacon could give little scope for the display of extensive information derived from deep study. When will the University examinations cease to be an absurd farce?

Frequent and numerous failures at the different examinations held by the Bombay University.

48. With reference to the letter addressed on the 28th December by Mr. Justice Nánábhái Haridás to the Registrar of the Bombay University proposing to the Syndicate to appoint a committee to enquire into the causes of the frequent and numerous failures at the different examinations held by the University, the *Jáme Jamshed* (100), in its issue of the 31st December, says:—A thorough reform is needed in the mode of selecting University examiners; the existing complaints against the examiners are likely to be abated if gentlemen connected with the Educational Department are excluded from the appointment of examiners. In some quarters a recommendation is made that the framers of question-papers and the examiners of replies to those questions should not be the same persons. These important points and the still more vital questions, what kind of education is imparted in our schools and colleges and what are the attainments of the students passing the University examinations, are likely to be gone into and duly considered at the enquiry suggested by Mr. Justice Nánábhái, and hence the proposal made by him should be seriously taken up.

Suggestions to the Bombay University and observations on the result of the last University examinations.

49. The *Shri Shiváji* (60), in its issue of the 23rd December, says:—If the present system of appointing examiners to conduct the Bombay University examinations is found by the University to be beneficial, we have nothing to say against it. But we request that body to appoint every year some intelligent and experienced persons to be called "moderators" to inspect the question-papers drawn up by the examiners, as is the case in the English Universities. [The *Dnyán Prakásh* (8), in its issue of the 26th December, requests the Bombay University to reform the system of appointing examiners and thereby to relieve the candidates for the different examinations of the anxiety which they feel about the nature of the question-papers that are set at the examinations.]

50. The *Bombay Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 28th December, says :—

Classes for training nurses for the sick recommended to be opened in the larger towns of the mofussil.

In Her Excellency's speech at the distribution of prizes to the girls' schools at Ahmedabad, Lady Reay recommended the Municipalities and the Native Chiefs of this presidency to send young Native women from their respective cities and towns to the Cama Female Hospital at Bombay to receive instruction as nurses for the sick. But it is not likely that Native parents will send their young daughters from the different parts of the presidency to remain in Bombay for a year to receive the instruction. It would therefore be more appropriate and suitable to open at Ahmedabad and similar cities and big towns classes for training nurses and for teaching the medical science in the vernaculars to young women. Lady Reay is president of the Bombay branch of the Countess of Dufferin's fund for supplying female medical aid to women, and if such classes were opened, which Her Ladyship can easily do, they would prove a precious boon to the women of the mofussil in this presidency.

51. The *Suryodaya* (62), in its issue of the 26th December, says that out of 23 boys who appeared for the last Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University from the Thána High School, 18 have come out successful, that there was never such an excellent result before, that it reflects much credit on the intelligence and hard work of Mr. J. B. Modak, the Head Master of the High School, that the condition of the High School is improving day by day, and that it is right that Government should take into consideration the incessant hard work which Mr. Modak does and should give him promotion. [The *Vritt Sudha* (72) of the 27th December makes the same recommendation in favour of Mr. V. N. Páthak, Head Master, Sátára High School.]

Praise of Mr. J. B. Modak, Head Master of the High School at Thána, and recommendation to give him promotion and to Mr. V. N. Páthak, Head Master, Sátára High School.

Part III.—*Railways.*

52. In approving of the resolution of the Government of India fixing the maximum and minimum rates and fares on Indian railways, the *Bombay Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 29th December, says :—Government being pecuniarily interested in the income of railways on account of some lines being worked directly by the State and others being under a guarantee, it is not impossible that the rates and fares should be settled more in the interests of the railways than those of the public. It would be well, therefore, if Government were to see that the railways that charge the maximum rates and fares bring them down to a limit a little higher than the minimum ones. [The *Jáme Jamshed* (100) of the same date approves of the resolution.]

The Government of India's recent resolution on railway rates and fares.

53. The *Yajdán Parast* (133), in its issue of the 25th December, says that the action of Dr. Weir, Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, in drawing attention in his last report to the danger to public health by the neglect of the comfort of 3rd class railway passengers is commendable. It says that though this opinion is new it is not untrue, that the Bombay Municipal Corporation should now take up the question as suggested by Dr. Weir and force it upon the attention of the railway authorities, and that poor 3rd class passengers would be freed from discomfort to a great extent if Government were to bring pressure to bear upon the Railway Companies in the matter. [The *Rájyabhakt* (115) of the 25th December advises 3rd class passengers to use the privies provided in 1st and 2nd class carriages as the law does not prohibit such use, with a view to remedy the evil, and hopes that Government will call for an explanation from the Railway Companies after this report of Dr. Weir.]

Grievances of 3rd class railway passengers and the suggestion of a new remedy for them.

54. The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (45), in its issue of the 26th December, says that the present railway station master at Ahmednagar is a thorough gentleman, that he treats Natives and Europeans equally, and that Natives have not been slighted, as before, since he came here, and recommends the Railway Company to give him promotion for his good behaviour.

Praise of the railway station master at Ahmednagar and recommendation to the G. I. P. Railway authorities to give him promotion.

Part IV.—*Municipalities.*

Extravagant expenditure in the Bombay Municipality and the appointment of Ráo Sáheb Virprasád Tápiprasád alleged to be a sinecure.

55. In an article headed "Extravagant salaries in the Municipal Establishments," the *Rást Goftár* (116) of the 25th December gives the instance of Ráo Sáheb Virprasád Tápiprasád, an assistant in the Bombay Municipality, drawing Rs. 600 per mensem, in support of its complaint about extravagant salaries and expenditure in the municipality (*vide* paragraph 53, page 19, of the Report on Native Papers, No. 49 of 1887). It tries to show that the Ráo Sáheb, who was brought in 1882 by Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, for a few months to reform and put on a solid basis the Assessment Department, has now no particular important work to do, that the Ráo Sáheb's scheme of reform has failed and has unnecessarily added to the burden of work in the department, that he is employed on trifling work in order to allow him to continue here, and that he has ample leisure, as is shown by his acting for short periods as Assessor and Collector and as Assistant to the Commissioner when these officers proceed on leave without his original post being given to another man, the same being the case when he himself goes on leave. The *Rást* states that the Ráo Sáheb has received a fee of about Rs. 45,000 for his scheme of reform in addition to his salary of Rs. 600 for the last six years. It adds that Mr. Virprasád's work is such as can be done by the able Assistant to the Commissioner in addition to his own duties, for all ordinary papers are disposed of by the Assistant and the Head-clerk to the Commissioner, and that there would be no important work left for him if the papers relating to "refunds" and "remissions" were forwarded by the Assessor to the Controller direct, as was done before. [The *Pársi Punch* (111), in its issue of the 25th December, contains a cartoon in which the Bombay Civic Father, dressed as a gymnast, is represented as performing a wonderful feat of strength by having a bag with the words "52 lákhs expenditure" on his head and holding 3 heavy weights with the word "Loans" on them, one by the teeth and one in each hand. The letter-press is as follows:—The greatest athlete of the period. The Bombay Civic Father in his wonderful feats of strength.]

Dirty condition of some of the Native quarters of Bombay.

56. The *Jáme Jamshed* (100), in its issue of the 28th December, says:—His Excellency Lord Reay's visit to some streets of Ahmedabad on foot cannot but conduce to improvement in its sanitation; and it is to be hoped that His Lordship will be kind enough to visit also on foot some of the streets of the Native quarters of Bombay. If they are so visited His Excellency will find how dirty and miserable they are. Certainly they are much worse than the Queen's Road of the bad condition of which the municipality was reminded by Government a short time ago. Even some of the populous and commercial quarters of the town are not properly watered and are allowed to remain dusty.

Insanitary condition of Poona during this season every year and the action of Government in connection therewith.

57. The *Poona Vaibhav* (47), in its issue of the 25th December, says:—Poona has latterly been visited by cholera every year during this season. The principal cause of it is the dampness prevailing throughout the city on account of the Khadakvásla Canal. But whenever the people raise an outcry about the insanitary condition of the city, Government try to misdirect their attention by pointing out to them the defect in the Kátraj and the Parvati tanks and in the privies and the system of drainage. Is it right on their part to point out these things because it is the municipality which will have to spend money on their repairs? They ignore the mischief done by the canal because it is they who will have to incur expenditure on that account. Are they unaware of the wholesome climate of Poona before the existence of the canal? Who cares for the poor Natives? And why should they be cared for? Such, no doubt, are the thoughts entertained by Government. We are now proud to call the British Government "our Government," but if they practise such deceit in their dealings with us, shall we not consider them as "our enemy"? Will it do good to them to remain in this country when we consider them our enemy? Certainly not. Then, should they not deal with us in a straightforward manner? We again ask His Excellency Lord Reay to remedy the mischief done by the canal.

58. The *Indian Spectator* (1), in its issue of the 25th December, writes :—

Sanitation in the mofussil and the necessity for more equitable taxation.

An esteemed correspondent, whose ideas of sanitation were rather hazy not long ago, writes from Ahmedabad to say that His Excellency the Governor's mild remonstrances have opened his eyes, and that any reasonable scheme that may be brought forward will now have his cordial support. Elderly men are hard to convert, and it bespeaks a good cause and a good advocate to bring about a conversion such as we are here informed of. As remarked by us more than once, sanitation is one of the sorest needs of the mofussil, and the people will never be able to realize it till their leaders convince them both by example and by precept. But sanitation means money, and money in such cases means an additional burden on the ratepayers. Hence it is mainly, we fear, that an improved water-supply or drainage is so often found to be less necessary than it otherwise would be. Municipal commissioners are averse to taxing themselves and the well-to-do class for the benefit of the community at large. We believe there is urgent need for sanitary improvement in many of the towns of Gujarát, but the needful is not likely to be done till the present system of municipal taxation and finance is readjusted. Things do not appear to better advantage even nearer home. For instance, the house-rate at Bombay is said to be incredibly low, and fixed upon such an arbitrary basis of calculation that the landlord who earns a hundred rupees a year has to pay the same amount in rates as he who earns a thousand. Surely, there ought to be an equitable, if not also a progressive, rate for Bándra.

59. In alluding to the steps taken by Government to induce the municipality of Ahmedabad to construct drainage works in that city, the *Bombay Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 26th December, says :—It is not right that Dr. Hewlett should try highhandedly to compel the municipality to construct drains when the people and a large majority of the municipal commissioners are unwilling to do the work. No sort of pressure or compulsion should be used in a matter of this kind. The municipality is administered on the principles of local self-government, and if Government insists on the course it has adopted, self-government will be a mere farce and the feelings of the people will be much hurt by such treatment. It is argued on the part of Government that the people are ignorant and incompetent to understand their own interests. This is true of the people in general, but not of the leading citizens and the large portion of the municipal commissioners who are opposed to the drainage scheme. The Ahmedabad people have, moreover, proved that they are competent to enjoy local self-government and have latterly received fresh concessions on the subject. It is, therefore, to be hoped that Government will desist from the course it has adopted on the matter, and leave the settlement of the drainage question to the citizens, who should not fail to fight it out with Government with due submission and appropriate legal means. [The *Rájyabhakt* (115) and the *Hitechchhu* (76) of Ahmedabad of the 29th December take the same view, the latter adding that if Government wish to allow local self-government to continue, the drainage and water-works for Ahmedabad should be gradually and carefully carried out, after duly experimenting upon them.]

No pressure should be exercised on the people of Ahmedabad in the matter of the drainage question.

60. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 27th December, says :—While His Excellency the Governor was at Ahmedabad a street fire occurred in Patása street causing damage to the extent of about fifty thousand rupees. The fire did this mischief in consequence of the absence of sufficient implements and other means for extinguishing fires. This is an old complaint, and it is to be hoped that His Excellency will take steps to impress upon the municipal commissioners the urgent necessity for supplying the desideratum in this important matter.

Absence of implements and other means for extinguishing street fires at Ahmedabad.

61. In a leading article headed "High-handed prosecutions in Broach," the *Broach Mitrá* (86) of the 28th December strongly complains of the alleged high-handed manner in which Mr. Wilson, the president of the local municipality, undertook the prosecution of Mr. Edalji Mancherji, a respectable citizen and municipal commissioner, and of Pitámbar, lately an inspector in the municipality, without the consent of the municipal board and both of whom were acquitted at the criminal sessions. It says that Mr. S. B. Thákur, the Sessions Judge, has commented in his judgment upon the conduct of Mr. Wilson in prosecuting Pitámbar and remarked that the case ought not to have been taken to the court. The *Mitrá* adds that two innocent men have thus been put to much expense and trouble, that there is no guarantee that such conduct will not be repeated hereafter for the president has nothing to lose, that the municipality has had to pay his Vakil's bill, that the scheme of local self-government has suffered, and that his object in so doing may perhaps be to gain a title or to assert the supposed right of Englishmen to behave as they like as India was conquered by them, and requests the Bombay Government to speedily call for an explanation from him, to have some compensation given to the injured men, and to issue a resolution on the subject so that such arbitrary and thoughtless officers may come to their senses and the discontent caused by them amongst the people may disappear. The paper thinks that Government themselves are responsible for the dissatisfaction produced among the people by arbitrary officers. [The *Broach Samáchár* (87) of the 29th December says that though Pitámbar has been acquitted, the trying Judge and other officers have not denied the fact that the municipal management was faulty.]

Alleged high-handed municipal prosecutions in Broach and a request to the Bombay Government to take notice of the conduct of Mr. Wilson, the municipal president.

62. The *Rájyabhakt* (115), in its issue of the 25th December, objects to the Surat Municipality spending Rs. 2,000 on the reception of Sir T. C. Hope on the occasion of his visit to that town in the beginning of January 1888, says that this expense is unjust, that a public subscription should be raised for the purpose, and that an outcry was raised against the municipality spending money on the reception of His Excellency Lord Dufferin, asks whether the local Prajáhit Vardhak Sabha or the public cannot prevent it, and hopes that some of the municipal commissioners will oppose it.

The Surat Municipality and the visit of Sir T. C. Hope to that town.

63. The *Kaira Vartamán* (102), in its issue of the 28th December, refers to the joy expressed by His Excellency Lord Reay in his Darbár speech at Ahmedabad on the abolition of transit duties by some of the Native Princes of Káthiáwár, says that the Kaira Municipality levies a tax on houses and on tiles, bricks and timber used in building them in addition to that on ghee, treacle and grain, and adds that if His Excellency the Governor were to know of this municipal burden on the people he would certainly have it removed.

Alleged heavy municipal taxation in Kaira.

64. The *Poona Vaibhav* (47), in its issue of the 25th December, in a communicated article, says:—The poor school-masters in small municipal towns have received very bad treatment at the hands of municipalities and sometimes even at the hands of superior officers in the Educational Department since the schools were transferred to the management of the municipalities. Promotions are made without considering the qualifications of those that are promoted and the claims of their seniors, and men are dismissed from the service without any sufficient cause. Government should redress these grievances of school-masters even though the schools be transferred to the municipalities, but they do not seem to do so.

Grievances of school-masters in schools transferred to town municipalities.

Part V.—*Native States.*

65. In an article headed "The dark deeds of Political Officers," the *Pratod* (50), in its issue of the 26th December, says:—Though it is a long time since the administration of India by Lord Dalhousie, yet the annexation of Native States has not ceased. There is only a difference in the *modus*

Political officers of Government and their deeds with reference to Native Staes.

operandi. In the time of Dalhousie annexation was effected at once and by one stroke, while at present Native Chiefs are, as it were, first gagged and then beaten with the closed fist, as will be seen from the following instances. The paper then narrates in detail, very likely on the authority of the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* newspaper, the gradual curtailment of the powers of the Jághirdár of Raygaum in Bengal, the attachment of his Jághir and the way in which he was compelled to sign a paper the purport of which was unknown to him and a series of what are called the atrocities of Sir Lepel Griffin in Málwa, Bhopál and Gwalior. About the importance and effects of the investiture of the Chief of Sángli with powers of administration, the paper says:—In the matter of this investiture is exemplified the Maráthi proverb "The king was pleased and he gave a gourd." From the conditions under which the power of administration has been given to Tátya Sáheb Sánglikar the intrigues of the political officers and the way in which Tátya Sáheb was imposed upon will be clearly seen. The conditions are (1) that the Chief cannot either appoint or dismiss or modify the salary of the Diván without the permission of the Political Agent; (2) that on a complaint being made against the Chief about oppression or high-handedness, he will be deposed and pensioned without any inquiry about the truth of the complaint, and a son being given to him in adoption the State will be administered by the Political Agent during the minority of the adopted son; and (3) that the Chief must hereafter work in consultation with the Political Agent. These are the principal conditions. Whatever view may be taken of this power of independence by others, the people think that this is no independent power at all, but a kind of control over the treasury at Sángli. In the matter of this power Shrimant Tátya Sáheb has no doubt been deceived, and it is feared that he may perhaps lose his dignity. Though the Chief has been granted the power of administration, he will have to show his loyalty to Government by giving five or ten lákhs of rupees for the frontier defence works. While Tátya Sáheb is thus immersed in joy, some cunning fellow will complain against him about oppression and he will have to retire on pension and devote himself to the service of God. Then the adoption affair will crop up and the whole matter will be at rest when the adopted son is declared to be insane. In brief, the consequence of this power of administration will not be good, but will be a source of anxiety. Political officers are, it is now believed, naturally cruel and treacherous. The incident given below will satisfy the readers that they have long desired that there should not be a single Native State in this country. When Sátára was annexed it was the intention of the then political officers to annex the States subordinate to it, and it is known that there is a paper in the political records of Sátára in which it is stated that if along with Sátára its subordinate States are annexed an untoward consequence will result and that therefore their annexation should be postponed. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of this statement, but the treatment of these States during the last twenty-five years is noticeable; the deprivation of the powers of the Chief of Jath and their subsequent restoration upon certain conditions, the outcry against the Chief of Bhor and his treatment in connection with forest and ábkári matters and the proceedings conducted for some years with reference to the Chiefs of Phaltan and Aundh do certainly create some misgiving about the paper above referred to and amply show how far the mind of political officers is pure towards the Native States. If there be any such resolution of Government on record it is creditable to Government to cancel it, for to let it remain in the records is like placing a burning candle in a store of gunpowder.

66. The *Gujarát Gazette* (74), in its issue of the 29th December, says that the Natives have been very much surprised at Government having yet taken no notice of Sir Lepel Griffin's conduct towards the Begum of Bhopál and that this is partiality. Government ought to have appointed, continues the *Gazette*, a commission of enquiry from the very time the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* began exposing him. The failure of Government in taking this measure has created suspicion among the people. This is likely to lead to dissatisfaction and to tarnish the glory of the

Government of India taken to task for their inattention to the charges brought against Sir Lepel Griffin by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* in connection with his conduct towards the Begum of Bhopál.

British rule. The public cannot brook this hushing up of the affair by Government. Instead of keeping quiet and repenting for his arbitrary conduct, Sir Lepel has come forward to revile the Natives. It is painful that Government should not attend to the matter, though the charges brought against him are more serious than those brought against Mr. Beames by the *Amrit Bazár Patrika* and which the Government speedily noticed. Does not His Excellency Lord Dufferin know that Sir Lepel's conduct is very shameless and scandalous? [The *Kaiser-i-Hind* (103) of the 25th December makes the same request to the Supreme Government and asks whether the serious charges brought against him are to be enquired into after he has retired from India.]

Dr. Currie's treatment by Sir Lepel Griffin considered an ill omen for the British rule in India.

67. With reference to the imprisonment of Dr. Currie at Bhopál under the orders of Sir Lepel Griffin, the *Mahárashtrá Mitrá* (41), in its issue of the 22nd December, remarks :— Whatever British Government may say to us we affirm from past history that, looking to the present decrease in the peace and liberty of the country, there is an end to the hope of the permanency of British rule in India. Not to speak of the Natives, even Europeans are unlawfully treated. Such is the time for a civil war, and this is the sign of the approaching ruin of an empire.

Darbárs held by Governors and Governors General and the Native Princes.

68. The *Shubh Suchak* (61), in its issue of the 23rd December, refers to the correspondence in the *Advocate of India* in which it is stated that certain Native Chiefs, Nawábs and Thákurs did not attend the Darbár held at Ahmedabad by His Excellency Lord Reay because they did not like the arrangements at the Darbár, and says that these Darbárs by Governors and Governors General are a source of hardship to the Native Chiefs and Princes inasmuch as they have ultimately to suffer at the hands of political officers for their expressing dissatisfaction at the disrespect shown them by Government officers. [The *Nyáyá Sindhu* (45), in its issue of the 26th December, advises Native Chiefs and Princes to utilise the opportunity which these Darbárs offer in personally bringing to the notice of the head of Government such things as they cannot bring to his notice in any other way owing to the fear of the political officers in their States, to pay visits to each other and exchange thoughts on the difficulties they meet with in political matters, and to try in this manner to improve their own condition and to benefit their subjects and the British Government.]

His Highness Sayáji Ráo, Gáikwád of Baroda, requested to return speedily to India.

69. The *Yajdán Parast* (133), in its issue of the 25th December, refers to the statement that His Highness Sayáji Ráo, Gáikwád of Baroda, has spent 25 lákhs of rupees during the few months he has been in Europe, disapproves of this extravagance on the part of His Highness and says that this burden will crush down his subjects, that it is desirable that he should be given good advice in the matter and that it would be better if he were to speedily return to India. [In a news-letter from Baroda the *Praja Mat* (113) of the 24th December states that uneasiness has been caused among His Highness's subjects by the news that he intends going to America from England, that various conjectures are made though they are false, and that it is best that he should speedily return to his dominion.]

The honour of a salute of nine guns granted to Rája Sir Ganpat Ráo Khadkey of Gwalior.

70. The *Bombay Samáchár* (85), in its issue of the 30th December, says :— It is gratifying that the Anglo-Indian newspapers should have expressed satisfaction with the exceptional honour of a salute of nine guns in British territory granted to Rája Sir Ganpat Ráo Khadkey, President of the Gwalior Council of Regency, but the Native public would like to know what grievances of the subjects had been removed and what improvements had been made in the State by the President so as to deserve the special honour done him. Very likely Sir Ganpat Ráo has earned this unusual favour more by taking a leading part in giving the British

Government the loan of a large sum from the Gwalior treasury than by any other meritorious work.

Contemplated interference of Government in the police administration of Káthiáwár and a suggestion to them in connection therewith.

71. The *Rájyabhakt* (115) of the 29th December does not much approve of the contemplated interference of Government in the police administration of Káthiáwár as it thinks that the dignity of the Native Princes will suffer thereby. It says that the condition of the people of Káthiáwár has become worse after the independent charges granted to the Princes of the province and that justice is nowhere to be had in it. It suggests that in the first place the civil and criminal laws of the province should be improved and made similar to those prevailing in the British territories, that appeals should be allowed to lie to the Bombay High Court and that appellants who prefer false appeals should be held liable to punishment. Such a step will, according to the paper, stop the mal-administration of justice, and will open the eyes of the Princes to the proper management of their States.

Mr. Lely as Administrator of the Porbandar State and a request to Government.

72. The same newspaper, in its issue of the 25th December, says that Mr. Lely's administration of Porbandar is not likely to please the people under his charge, that he is passionate and obstinate, that his past experience will not be useful to him in Porbandar, that he has displeased the local public by demolishing the old fort there, that the Mahájan has been excited by the killing of dogs, and that he has now, as it were, given rise to petty warfare by exciting such warlike tribes as the Mers and the Rabáris by his action in connection with the payment of taxes and the grazing of cattle. It adds that Government should see from the very outset that Mr. Lely's administration of Porbandar does not prove harmful and that they should advise him to settle the matter peacefully. [The *Ahmedabad Times* (80) of the 27th December says that the people of Porbandar appear to be tired of Mr. Lely and advises him to settle matters peaceably with the Mers and the Rabáris. The *Satyavakta* (120) of the 30th December disapproves of the appointment of a sole instead of a joint administrator in Porbandar, and says that though some of Mr. Lely's reforms are worthy of praise, some of his acts have given cause to the local public to be dissatisfied with him. The paper regrets that His Highness the Rána has not reaped any benefit from his frequent visits to Poona and Simla to see the heads of Government there. In a news-letter from Porbandar the same paper says that Mr. Bhánáshankar of Broach has been appointed a Customs Preventive Officer in Porbandar on a salary of Rs. 50, though he is old and draws only about Rs. 5 as pension from Government, and that a young and active man is required for the post, and asks whether a person fit to hold it could not have been found in Porbandar itself.]

Tátya Sáheb Sánglikar and the political officers.

73. In an article headed "Sweet deception of the Sánglikar," the *Maharáshtrá Mitrá* (41) of the 22nd December says:— The Governor General and Governors are so sweet in talk and treat petitioners so gently and blandly that the latter feel encouraged and are convinced that their grievances will be soon redressed; but the fact is that their subsequent conduct is very different. Such sweet deception will go on without any evil consequences as long as fortune is smiling, but God knows what it will end in under the frowns of fortune. This trick is always ready with political officers. These thoughts have been suggested to us by the tactics resorted to in the matter of the investiture of Shrimant Tátya Sáheb Sánglikar with powers of administration. Outwardly there is a plan for giving him power, but inwardly there is a design whereby he will soon lose it. How can such things be tolerated and how will people be faithful? What encouragement is there for people to sacrifice their lives in critical times? Look at the history of the Patwardhan family and you will be satisfied as to how it has been serviceable in the interests of Government. Even Tátya Sáheb is able to serve Government if sincerely called upon to do so.

74. In a news-letter from Navánagar, the *Ahmedabad Samáchár* (79) of the 28th December, complains of frequent thefts committed in that town and of the failure of the police to trace them, gives particulars of four recent thefts, says that the post of the Superintendent of Police has been in the family of Prágji Khavás for the last 50 years, Prágji being a brother or nephew of the well-known Rághav and Karsan Khaváses of Jámnagar, and draws the attention of the Political Agent to the matter. [In a news-letter from Jámnagar the *Satyavakta* (120) of the 30th December gives particulars of a recent case of outlawry committed near the borders of the village of Mor Jodhpur by the gang of outlaws headed by Ráyade, and advises His Highness the Jám and his Diván to prevent the Ránis and the members of the Jám's zenana from contracting debts.]

Thefts and outlawry in Jámnagar.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
9th January 1888.

INDEX.

(For the week ending 31st December 1887.)

Page

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—

Accidents: Accidental shooting of a Native girl near Bulsár by Mr. Ding, an Assistant Engineer in the B. B. & C. I. Railway 15

Administration of India:

European officers in India and their behaviour towards the Natives. 4

Taxation of India for the benefit of England 4

Advance of Russia in Central Asia: Thoughts occupying the minds of some Englishmen about the Russian scare and the means to dispel them 5

Agriculture: Poverty of the agriculturists in the Bombay Presidency ... 12

Appointments:

Approval of the appointment of Mr. Ryan and Mr. Hamilton as 2nd and 3rd Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, respectively, and a wish for confirming Mr. Crawley-Boevey in his present appointment:

The *Indian Spectator* 13

The *Indu Prakásh* 13

Creation of the post of a Treasury Officer at Kolába recommended ... 14

Bombay Chamber of Commerce: Approval of the appointment of the Hon'ble Forbes Adam as Chairman of the —

The *Indian Spectator* 12

The *Indu Prakásh* 12

Government Central Press, Bombay: Disapproval of the abolition of the — 15

India Council: Appointment of Mr. Dádábhái Navroji to the — recommended 6

"India of the Queen": The recommendations made by Sir W. W. Hunter in his fifth article on the — for permitting representation of the natives of India in Parliament, the India Council and the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils 6

Indian Medical Service: Disapproval of the — being strengthened by the import of additional Surgeons 7

Indian National Congress:

A suggestion to the — to send political missionaries to disseminate its opinions among the masses of the people 8

The importance of the —

The *Dnyánodayá*... 8

The *Indian Spectator* 8

The *Nagar Samáchár* 8

The — represented as arousing John Bull, the British sentinel at the gate of India, from sleep and inactivity 9

The *Times of India's* article on the — and the mischievous character of its writings 9

Judicial matters:

Mr. Yates, Superintendent of Police, Sholápur, and his indebtedness. 14

Request to Government to entrust Subordinate Judges with the work of Subordinate Magistrates 14

Military matters: Approval of the order of the military authorities dismissing a number of Native officers of the 17th Regiment, Native Infantry, implicated in the recent row with the Bombay police ... 15

Mint at Calcutta: Reduction in the — 7

Pensions: A hardship in connection with the new pension rules for the Uncovenanted Civil Service 7

Postal matters:

Alleged insult to the Maháráni of Kuch Behar by a European employé in the Postal Department, Bombay, on the occasion of her landing at the Apollo Bandar 15

A postal complaint of the people of Poona 16

Public holidays: Paucity of Pársi — under the Negotiable Instruments Act complained of 15

Public Service:

Praise of Mr. Hamilton as Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar ... 13

Regret for the approaching departure of Mr. Moscardi, Acting Sessions Judge, from Kánara 14

The approaching retirement of Sir Theodore Hope 6

Page.

PART I.—*Politics and the Public Administration*—continued.

Public utterances:
His Excellency Lord Reay's speeches at Ahmedabad 12
Sir Lepel Griffin's recent speech at Gwalior condemned and Government asked to take notice of it 7
Statutory Civil Service: Appointment of Mr. Jehángir Kaikhusru Kábráji to the Bombay — approved 13
Talátis: Grievances of the — in the Bombay Presidency in the matter of pay and pension 14
Tours:
His Excellency Lord Reay's visit on foot to the city of Ahmedabad... 11
His Excellency Lord Reay's visit to Vadtal and his praise ... 11
His Excellency the Governor's tour in Gujarát and the Darbár at Ahmedabad 12
Vernacular Press: Rumoured curtailment of the liberty of the — disapproved:
The *Dnyánodayǎ* 10
The *Indian Spectator* 11
The *Párai Punch*... 10
The *Poona Vaibhav* 11

PART II.—*Education*—
Arts College, Ahmedabad: Disapproval of the proposed appointment of a European as Principal of the — 17
Bombay University:
Frequent and numerous failures at the different examinations held by the — 18
Reforms in the — 17
Suggestions to the — and observations on the result of the last University examinations 18
The system of selecting examiners for the — examinations found fault with 18
Female medical education: Classes for training nurses for the sick recommended to be opened in the large towns of the mofussil ... 19
Schools:
Objectionable passages in reading books in English — and their consequences 16
Praise of Mr. J. B. Modak, Head Master of the High School at Thána, and recommendation to give him promotion and to Mr. V. N. Páthak, Head Master, Sátára High School ... 19
The present school curriculum in the Bombay Presidency and comments thereon 16

PART III.—*Railways*—
G. I. P. Railway: Praise of the railway station master at Ahmednagar and recommendation to the — authorities to give him promotion ... 19
Railway rates and fares: The Government of India's recent resolution on — 19
Third class railway passengers: Grievances of — and the suggestion of a new remedy for them 19

PART IV.—*Municipalities*—
Ahmedabad:
Absence of implements and other means for extinguishing street fires at — 21
No pressure should be exercised on the people of — in the matter of the drainage question 21
Bombay:
Dirty condition of some of the Native quarters of — 20
Extravagant expenditure in the — Municipality and the appointment of Ráo Sáheb Virprasád Tápiprasád alleged to be a sinecure ... 20
Broach: Alleged high-handed municipal prosecutions in — and a request to the Bombay Government to take notice of the conduct of Mr. Wilson, the municipal president 22
Kaira: Alleged heavy municipal taxation in — 22
Municipal School Boards: Grievances of school-masters in schools transferred to town municipalities 22
Poona: Insanitary condition of — during this season every year and the action of Government in connection therewith 20
Sanitation in the mofussil: Comments on — and the necessity for more equitable taxation 21
Surat: The — Municipality and the visit of Sir T. C. Hope to that town .. 22

Page.

PART V.—*Native States*—

Baroda: His Highness Sayáji Ráo, Gáikwád of —, requested to return speedily to India 24

Bhopál:

Dr. Currie's treatment by Sir Lepel Griffin considered an ill omen for the British rule in India 24

Government of India taken to task for their inattention to the charges brought against Sir Lepel Griffin by the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* in connection with his conduct towards the Begum of — 23

Gwalior: The honour of a salute of nine guns granted to Rája Sir Ganpat Ráo Khadkey of — 24

Jámnagar: Thefts and outlawry in — 26

Káthiáwár: Contemplated interference of Government in the police administration of — and a suggestion to them in connection therewith. 25

Native States:

Political officers to Government and their deeds with reference to — 22

Darbárs held by Governors and Governors General and the Native Princes 24

Porbandar: Mr. Lely as Administrator of the — State and a request to Government 25

Sángli: Tátya Sáheb Sánglikar and political officers 25

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS PUBLISHED IN BERA'R, FOR THE WEEK ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1887.

List of Newspapers published in Berár.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Edition.	Number of copies issued.
	ANGLO-MARA'THI.			
1	The Pramod Sindhu	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Weekly ...	200
2	„ Vaidarbh	Akola	Do. ...	200
3	„ Varhád (Berár) Samáchár ...	Do.	Do. ...	250
	MARA'THI.			
4	The Shetakari	Umráwati (Amráoti)..	Monthly ...	400
5	„ Shuddha Varhádi...	Akola	Weekly ...	250
6	„ Suryakánt	Ellichpur ...	Do. ...	150

1. The *Vaidarbh* (2), in its issue of the 24th December, says :—Those Government servants who are in receipt of Rs. 30 per mensem, and not Rs. 50 as is the rule at present, should be allowed to appear for the Lower Standard Examination and then there will be no lack of qualified candidates for the posts of Náib Tahsildárs. But we cannot but request the Commissioner not to repeat the farce of the last October. It was the issue of a notice by him a week before the date fixed for the examination that those for whom the examination was not compulsory should not appear for it as they could not be accommodated in the place where it was to be held. We carefully went through the rules in connection with this examination, but found nothing in them to the effect that the examination should be held in a particular building and that a *mandap* should not be erected or a tent pitched for the purpose. We hope that the provincial Government will not again resort to such a simple remedy as that of the notice issued last year in the matter of the accommodation of candidates. It is impossible to get persons who have passed the Lower Standard Examination for the posts of Náib Tahsildárs if the limit of 50 rupees monthly salary is not reduced to Rs. 30; for the starting pay of a Náib Tahsildár is only Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75 and he has little chance of becoming a Tahsildár. The necessary reform can be effected only by carrying out the suggestions which we have made above.

Government servants receiving a salary of Rs. 30 and above should be permitted to appear for the Lower Standard Examination in Berár.

2. The *Pramod Sindhu* (1), in its issue of the 26th December, says :—If Government do not establish a technical school in Berár but solely depend upon the Rev. Mr. Fuller's school in the matter of technical education in the province, nobody will approve of their attitude in this matter. We think it necessary for Government to establish technical schools in the province if they really have the welfare of the *rayats* at heart. They should first have their own schools and then aid private ones like that of the Rev. Mr. Fuller.

Necessity for Government technical schools in Berár.

G. M. SA'THE',
Reporter on the Native Press.

New Secretariat, Bombay,
Office of the Reporter on the Native Press,
9th January 1888.

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